

Pecyn Dogfennau



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DYDD MAWRTH, 11 IONAWR 2022

AT: HOLL AELODAU'R CABINET

YR WYF DRWY HYN YN EICH GALW I FYNYCHU RHITH-GYFARFOD O'R **CABINET** AM **10.00 YB, DYDD LLUN, 17EG IONAWR, 2022** ER MWYN CYFLAWNI'R MATERION A AMLINELLIR AR YR AGENDA SYDD YNGHLWM

Wendy Walters

PRIF WEITHREDWR

Swyddog Democrataidd:	Kevin Thomas
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Wendy Walters Prif Weithredwr, *Chief Executive*,
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

Y CABINET

AELODAETH - 10 AELOD

Cynghorydd	Portffolio
Cynghorydd Emlyn Dole	Arweinydd Arweinyddiaeth a Strategaeth Gorfforaethol; Cadeirydd y Cabinet; Cynrychioli'r Cyngor ar CLILC; Datblygu Economaidd; Yn cynrychioli'r Cyngor ar Ranbarth Dinas Bae Abertawe; Cydweithio; Marchnata a'r Cyfryngau; Penodi Aelodau o'r Cabinet; Penderfynu ar bortffolios AC; Cyswllt â'r Prif Weithredwr; Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus
Lle Gwag	Dirprwy Arweinydd Rheolwr Busnes y Cyngor; Adnoddau Dynol; Rheoli Perfformiad; Archwilio Cymru; Hyfforddiant; T.G.Ch; T.I.C. Cynllunio strategol
Cynghorydd Glynog Davies	Addysg a Phlant Ysgolion; Gwasanaethau Plant; Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig; Diogelu; Cartrefi Seibiant; Gwasanaeth Gwella Ysgolion Integredig Rhanbarthol; Dysgu Oedolion yn y Gymuned; Gwasanaethau Ieuenctid; Gwasanaethau Arlwyio Ysgolion, Aelod Arweiniol dros Blant a Phobl Ifanc; Llysgennad Ieuenctid
Cynghorydd Ann Davies	Cymunedau a Materion Gwledig Materion Gwledig ac Ymgysylltu â'r Gymuned; Diogelwch Cymunedol; Yr Heddlu; Deddf Gwrthderfysgaeth a Diogelwch 2015; Trechu Tlodi; Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol; Cyswllt y Trydydd Sector; Cydraddoldeb, Strategaeth Newid yn yr Hinsawdd.
Cynghorydd Hazel Evans	Amgylchedd Sbwriel; Glanhau Strydoedd; Gwasanaethau Priffyrdd a Thrafnidiaeth; Cynnal a Chadw Tiroedd; Gwasanaethau Adeiladu (ac eithrio'r stoc dai); Cynlluniau Argyfwng; Llifogydd, Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus.
Cynghorydd Linda Evans	Tai Tai - Cyhoeddus; Tai - Preifat; Cynnal a Chadw ac Atgyweirio Tai, a Heneiddio'n dda
Cynghorydd Peter Hughes Griffiths	Diwylliant, Chwaraeon a Thwristiaeth Llysgennad Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned; Datblygu'r Iaith Gymraeg; Theatrau; Chwaraeon; Canolfannau Hamdden; Amgueddfeydd; Llyfrgelloedd; Parciau Gwledig; Twristiaeth.
Cynghorydd Philip Hughes	Diogelu'r Cyhoedd Safonau Masnach; Iechyd yr Amgylchedd. Gorfodaeth Amgylcheddol; Gorfodaeth Cynllunio; Gwastraff Didrwydded; Gwasanaethau Parcio; Bio amrywiaeth
Cynghorydd David Jenkins	Adnoddau Cyllid a'r Gyllideb; Effeithlonrwydd Corfforaethol; Rheoli Eiddo / Asedau; Gofalu am Adeiladau a Glanhau Adeiladau; Caffael; Budd-daliadau Tai; Refeniw; Gwasanaethau Statudol (Crwneriaid, Cofrestryddion, Etholiadol, Arglwydd Rhaglaw); Hyrwyddwr y Lluoedd Arfog; Canolfannau Cyswllt a Chanolfannau Gwasanaethau Cwsmeriaid
Cynghorydd Jane Tremlett	Gofal Cymdeithasol ac Iechyd Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i Oedolion; Gofal Preswyl; Gofal Cartref; Anableddau Dysgu; Iechyd Meddwl; Cyswllt / Cydweithio / Integreiddio â'r GIG; Gwasanaethau Arlwyio Cartefi Gofal, Pencampwr Gofalwyr; Llysgennad Anabledd; Pencampwr Gofal Dementia

AGENDA

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB
2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL
3. LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR COFNODION CYFARFOD Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL A GYNHALWYD AR Y 20 RHAGFYR 2021 5 - 10
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16. UNRHYW FATER ARALL Y GALL Y CADEIRYDD OHERWYDD AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER BRYN YN UNOL AG ADRAN 100B(4)(B) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL, 1972.

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CABINET

20 RHAGFYR 2021

YN BRESENNOL: Y Cynghorydd E. Dole (Cadeirydd)

Y Cynghorwyr:

C.A. Davies, G. Davies, H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, P.M. Hughes, P. Hughes-Griffiths, D.M. Jenkins a J. Tremlett.

Hefyd yn bresennol:

Y Cynghorydd D.M. Cundy

Yr oedd y swyddogion canlynol yn gwasanaethu yn y cyfarfod:

W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr;

C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol;

L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith;

P.R. Thomas, Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol (Rheoli Pobl a Pherfformiad);

G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant;

R. Mullen, Cyfarwyddwr yr Amgylchedd;

N. Daniel, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau TGCh; Pennaeth Dros Dro y Gwasanaethau Cynllunio;

L. Jenkins, Swyddog Cefnogi Bwrdd Gweithredol;

L. Morris, Uwch Swyddog Y Wasg;

M.S. Davies, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd;

J. Jones, Rheolwr Eiddo a Phrosiectau Mawr;

E. Evans, Prif Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd;

J. Owen, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd.

Rhith-Gyfarfod: 10:00yb - 10:40yb

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB

Cafwyd ymddiheuriad am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorydd L.M. Stephens.

2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL

Ni ddatganwyd unrhyw fuddiannau personol.

3. LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR COFNODION CYFARFOD Y BWRDD GWEITHREDOL A GYNHALWYD AR Y 6 RHAGFYR 2021

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL Iofnodi cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 6 Rhagfyr 2021 yn gofnod cywir.

4. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN YR AELODAU

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau â rhybudd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan yr Aelodau.

5. CWESTIYNAU A RHYBYDD GAN Y CYHOEDD

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd dim cwestiynau wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

6. ADRODDIAD CHWARTEROL YNGYLCH RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS A DANGOSYDD DARBODAETH- EBRILL 1AF 2021 I MEDI 30AIN 2021

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad diweddarau ar weithgareddau rheoli'r trysorlys a'r dangosyddion darbodus ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng 1 Ebrill 2021 a 30 Medi 2021.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR ei fod yn derbyn Adroddiad Canol Blwyddyn ynghylch Dangosyddion Darbodaeth a Rheoli'r Trysorlys am y cyfnod rhwng 1 Ebrill 2021 a 30 Medi 2021.

7. SYLFAEN TRETH Y CYNGOR - 2022-23

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried yr adroddiad ar Sylfaen y Dreth Gyngor 2022-23. Atgoffwyd Aelodau'r Cabinet ei bod yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor benderfynu, yn flynyddol, ar Sylfaen y Dreth Gyngor a Sylfaen y Dreth Gyngor ar gyfer pob cymuned yn ei ardal, at ddibenion cyfrifo lefel y Dreth Gyngor am y flwyddyn ariannol oedd i ddod a bod y gwaith cyfrifo blynyddol wedi cael ei ddirprwyo i'r Cabinet, o dan ddarpariaethau Adran 84 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 a Rheoliadau Trefniadau Gweithrediaeth Awdurdodau Lleol (Swyddogaethau a Chyfrifoldebau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004.

Roedd cyfrifiad Sylfaen y Dreth Gyngor ar gyfer y Cyngor Sir am 2022-23 wedi'i nodi yn Nhabl 1a ac wedi'i grynhoi yn Nhabl 1b, a oedd wedi'u hatodi i'r adroddiad. Roedd y cyfrifiad yng nghyswllt Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned unigol ar gyfer 2022-23 wedi'i grynhoi yn Nhabl 2 a'r manylion yn Atodiad A, a oedd hefyd wedi'u hatodi i'r adroddiad.

Nododd Aelodau'r Cabinet fod adroddiad y Sylfaen Dreth yn darparu cyfrifiadau ar gyfer yr Awdurdod cyfan, yn ogystal â manylion ar gyfer pob ardal cyngor tref a chngor cymuned at ddibenion eu praesept, ac mai Sylfaen y Dreth Gyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2022-2023 oedd £74,698.57.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

- 7.1. bod y cyfrifiadau o ran pennu Sylfaen y Dreth Gyngor ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2022-23, fel y manylwyd arnynt yn Atodiad A o'r adroddiad, yn cael eu cymeradwyo;**
- 7.2. bod Sylfaen y Dreth Gyngor o £74,698.57, fel y manylwyd arni yn Nhabl 1a ac 1b o'r adroddiad, yn cael ei chymeradwyo yng nghyswllt ardal y Cyngor Sir;**
- 7.3. bod y sylfeini treth perthnasol yng nghyswllt y Cynghorau Cymuned a Thref unigol, fel y manylwyd arnynt yn nhabl 2 o'r adroddiad, yn cael eu cadarnhau.**

8. FORWM DERBYNIADAU SIR GAERFYRDDIN - AELODAETH

Derbyniodd y Cabinet adroddiad am aelodaeth Fforwm Derbyn Sir Gaerfyrddin a oedd yn egluro, yn unol â pholisi penodi'r Awdurdod Lleol ar gyfer y Fforwm Derbyniadau Addysg, ei bod yn ofynnol adolygu aelodau craidd ac aelodau ysgolion y Fforwm bob 4 blynedd a bod yr adolygiad llawn diwethaf o'r aelodaeth wedi'i gynnal yn hydref 2017.

Nodwyd y byddai adnewyddu aelodaeth fel arfer yn digwydd ar y cyd ag etholiadau aelodau'r Cyngor Sir, ond oherwydd etholiadau Llywodraeth Cymru yn 2021, gohiriwyd etholiadau'r cyngorau lleol am flwyddyn tan 2022. Felly, er mwyn cydymffurfio â Chôd Derbyn Llywodraeth Cymru, roedd angen ailethol yr aelodau craidd ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng mis Tachwedd 2021 a'r Etholiadau Llywodraeth Leol ym mis Mai 2022. Nododd Aelodau'r Cabinet fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn cadarnhad bod ailbenodi aelodau presennol yn dderbyniol.

Roedd yr adroddiad yn cynnig y dylid ailethol yr holl aelodau etholedig craidd presennol ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng mis Tachwedd 2021 a mis Mai 2022. Cafodd y dull hwn ei gefnogi gan Fforwm Derbyn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn ei gyfarfod ar 25 Tachwedd 2021.

Byddai adolygiad llawn o aelodau'r Fforwm yn cael ei gynnal yn dilyn etholiadau'r Cyngor Sir ym mis Mai 2022 a phob 4 blynedd ar ôl hynny.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL y dylid ailbenodi'r cynrychiolwyr etholedig presennol ar y Panel, fel y nodir yn yr adroddiad, i'r Fforwm Derbyn hyd at 9 Mai 2022.

9. RHYBUDD GYNNIG A GYFEIRIWDYD GAN Y CYNGOR (15 MEDI 2021) - CAMERÂU ACWSTIG

Derbyniodd Aelodau'r Cabinet adroddiad a oedd yn manylu ar Rybudd o Gynnig ynghylch camerâu acwstig, a gyfeiriwyd at y Cabinet gan y Cyngor ar 15 Medi 2021.

Adroddwyd bod ymchwil i'r defnydd o gamerâu acwstig gan awdurdodau lleol eraill wedi digwydd ers mis Medi 2021 gyda'r bwriad o ddeall sut y gellid cyflwyno'r rhain yn Sir Gaerfyrddin. Roedd yr ymchwil yn datgelu fod dwy her sylweddol ar y cyfan o ran adnoddau a chwmpas.

Rhodddwyd gwybod i'r Aelodau Cabinet nad oedd camerâu acwstig symudol wedi'u datblygu eto a bod yn rhaid eu gosod â gwifrau sefydlog ar bostyn lamp. Gallai symud camerâu acwstig wedi'u gosod â gwifrau sefydlog i ardaloedd penodol lle ceir cwynion ddefnyddio llawer o adnoddau a gallai fod yn gostus. Yn ogystal, nododd Aelodau'r Cabinet y byddai prynu a gosod pedwar camera acwstig ar draws y Sir yn costio tua £110,000+ i'r Cyngor gyda chost ychwanegol sylweddol am adnoddau i'w cynnal. Barnwyd bod y gost hon yn ffordd ariannol anghymesur o ddelio â'r mater.

Hefyd, rhodddwyd gwybod mai dim ond 5% o gwynion y Cyngor a briodolwyd i sŵn cerbydau ar hyn o bryd a bod pob cwyn yn cael ei hymchwilio yn unol â hynny, gan geisio datrysiad lleol.

Wrth gydnabod bod sŵn cerbydau uchel yn fater a effeithiodd ar rai trigolion, cytunodd yr Aelodau mai'r dull mwyaf cost-effeithiol o reoli hyn ar hyn o bryd fyddai parhau i ffafrio'r dull lleol, drwy barhau â'r dull rhagweithiol presennol a chysylltu â Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn ôl yr angen.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

9.1 derbyn y Rhybudd o Gynnig ynghylch Camerâu Acwstig a gyfeiriwyd gan y Cyngor ar 15 Medi 2021;

9.2 parhau i fonitro'r dull rhagweithiol presennol a nifer y cwynion a dderbynnir ar y mater hwn.

9.3 cyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cabinet mewn 12 mis os bydd cynnydd amlwg mewn cwynion ac unrhyw newidiadau sylweddol o ran datblygiadau technolegol.

10. RHYBUDD GYNNIG A GYFEIRIWDYD GAN Y CYNGOR (8 RHAGFYR 2021) SYSTEM ALWADAU 101

Derbyniodd Aelodau'r Cabinet adroddiad a oedd yn manylu ar Rybudd o Gynnig ynghylch y system alwadau 101, a gyfeiriwyd at y Cabinet gan y Cyngor ar 8 Rhagfyr 2021. Rhoddwyd gwybod i Aelodau'r Cabinet fod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys yn ceisio caffael System Rheoli Cyfathrebu Integredig a Datrysiad Rheoli Cysylltiadau ar hyn o bryd a oedd yn cynnwys y llwyfan teleffoni ar gyfer Ystafell Reoli'r Heddlu yn y Pencadlys yng Nghaerfyrddin.

Cyn bo hir, byddai Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd Dyfed-Powys yn cael tendrau gan sefydliadau profiadol sydd â chymwysterau addas ar gyfer cyflenwi, gweithredu, cefnogi a chynnal Datrysiad Rheoli Cysylltiadau.

Wrth ystyried bod Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi ymrwmo i gaffael System Rheoli Cyfathrebu Integredig newydd a Datrysiad Rheoli Cysylltiadau, cynigiwyd bod y Cabinet yn ysgrifennu llythyr at y Prif Gwnstabl i gydnabod ac annog ei fwriad i wella'r system alwadau 101 bresennol. Eiliwyd y Cynnig.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fod y Cabinet yn ysgrifennu llythyr at Brif Gwnstabl Heddlu Dyfed-Powys i gydnabod ac annog gosod datrysiad newydd fel gwelliant ar y system alwadau 101 bresennol.

11. UNRHYW FATER ARALL

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd nad oedd unrhyw eitemau eraill o fater brys.

12. GORCHYMYN I'R CYHOEDD ADAEL Y CYFARFOD

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL, yn unol â Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972, fel y'i newidiwyd gan Orchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad at Wybodaeth) (Amrywio) (Cymru) 2007, orchymyn i'r cyhoeddadael y cyfarfod tra oedd yr eitemau canlynol yn cael eu hystyried, gan fod yr adroddiadau'n cynnwys gwybodaeth eithriedig fel y'i diffiniwyd ym mharagraff 14 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf.

13. CAFFAELIADAU STRATEGOL CREU LLEOEDD TRAWSNEWID TREFI

Yn sgil cynnal prawf budd y cyhoedd **PENDERFYNWYD**, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng nghofnod 12 uchod, beidio â chyhoeddi cynnwys yr adroddiad am ei fod yn cynnwys gwybodaeth eithriedig ynghylch materion ariannol neu faterion busnes unrhyw unigolyn penodol (gan gynnwys yr Awdurdod oedd yn meddu ar y wybodaeth honno) (Paragraff 14 o Ran 4 o Atodlen 12A i'r Ddeddf).

Yr oedd y prawf budd y cyhoedd o ran y mater hwn yn ymwneud â'r ffaith fod yr adroddiad yn cynnwys gwybodaeth fanwl am faterion busnes ac ariannol penodol. Yn yr achos hwn, yr oedd y budd i'r cyhoedd o ran cynnal yr eithriad uchod o dan Ddeddf 1972 mewn perthynas â'r adroddiad hwn, yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu'r wybodaeth a geir ynddo, gan y gallai datgelu'r wybodaeth danseilio'r Cyngor mewn trafodaethau dilynol ac effeithio'n andwyol ar y pwrs cyhoeddus.

Ystyriodd Aelodau'r Cabinet adroddiad a oedd yn rhoi gwybodaeth am gaffaeliadau strategol eiddo gan ddefnyddio'r cyllid Creu Lleoedd Trawsnewid Trefi.

PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL

13.1 y dylid cymeradwyo caffael eiddo gan ddefnyddio cyllid Creu Lleoedd Trawsnewid Trefi

13.2 dirprwyo awdurdod i'r Pennaeth Adfywio a Phennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith, mewn ymgynghoriad ag Aelodau'r Cabinet sy'n gyfrifol am Adfywio ac Adnoddau, i gwblhau'r caffaeliadau arfaethedig;

13.2 Dirprwyo awdurdod i'r Pennaeth Adfywio, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol ac Aelodau'r Cabinet dros Adfywio ac Adnoddau, gaffael eiddo arall o natur strategol a fyddai'n ychwanegu gwerth at gynigion adfywio canol tref y Cyngor, rhag ofn na ellir prynu'r eiddo a nodir yn yr adroddiad hwn (Tabl 13.2) ac er mwyn sicrhau'r gwariant grant mwyaf posibl.

CADEIRYDD

DYDDIAD

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Cabinet
17 Ionawr 2022

CYNLLUN CYFLAWNI ECONOMAIDD RHANBARTHOL DE-ORLLEWIN CYMRU

Yr argymhelliad / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Argymhellir:

1. Bod Cynllun Cyflawni Economaidd Rhanbarthol De-orllewin Cymru yn cael ei gyfeirio at y Cyngor i'w fabwysiadu fel polisi adfywio economaidd cyffredinol y Cyngor.

Y Rhesymau:

Sicrhau bod y Cyngor yn mabwysiadu'r Cynllun Cyflawni Economaidd Rhanbarthol newydd ar gyfer De-orllewin Cymru (yn lle Strategaeth Adfywio Economaidd Dinas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe 2013).

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol Nac Oes

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad OES

YR AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cynghorydd Emlyn Dole - Arweinydd y Cyngor

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:

Jason Jones

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Jason Jones

Swyddi:

Pennaeth Adfywio

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

JaJones@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cabinet
17th January 2022

South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan

1. Introduction

- 1.1 It has been eight years since the publication of the Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy in 2013, and the economic and policy context has changed considerably at the Welsh and UK level since then, particularly in light of the UK's decision to leave the European Union and the impact of the covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the regional landscape is changing with the advent of the new Corporate Joint Committees, and the preparation of new Regional Economic Frameworks by Welsh Government that set out visions and high level priorities for each region in Wales.
- 1.2 To respond to changing circumstances, the four local authorities in South West Wales, in partnership with Welsh Government, commissioned SQW to produce a new Regional Economic Delivery Plan (REDP). This will replace the previous Swansea Bay City Region Economic Regeneration Strategy.
- 1.3 The REDP commission included:
- A thorough analysis of the evidence base on the region's economy, labour market and infrastructure to determine its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
 - Interpretation of the strategic policy context at local, regional and national level
 - Development of detailed strategic aims and objectives that respond to the economic opportunities for the region and complement the shared regional vision as articulated in the Regional Economic Framework
 - Preparation of Regional Economic Delivery Plan that includes actions that need to be taken to achieve the vision and objectives
- 1.4 The Regional Economic Delivery Plan is attached at Appendix A
- 1.5 The REDP complements the new Welsh Government Regional Economic Framework (REF) and provides a further layer of detail below the REF, outlining the objectives and actions that will deliver against the high level vision in the REF.
- 1.6 The REDP also complements the Carmarthenshire Economic Recovery & Delivery Plan (April 2021)
- 1.7 The REDP sets out an ambitious 'route map' for the development of the region's economy over the next ten years, identifying priorities for intervention and setting out how business, government, education, voluntary/ community organisations, social enterprises and other partners can work together to bring them forward.

2. South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan

- 2.1 The REDP identifies that South West Wales has a diverse economy and a unique set of natural and cultural assets, underpinned by the quality of its coastal and rural environment, industrial heritage and university presence.
- 2.2 The economic analysis shows:
- In the years leading up to the Covid-19 pandemic, the South West Wales economy performed strongly in generating new jobs: by 2019, there were 322,000 jobs in the region, an impressive increase of 20,000 on the 2013 figure.
 - The productivity gap with the rest of the UK has narrowed slightly over time but is still substantial, with regional productivity (GVA per filled job) standing at 80% of the UK level in 2018.
 - Economic activity rates in South West Wales have improved at a faster pace than the rest of the UK over the past 15 years, but the rate continues to fall behind the UK average: the economic activity rate in South West Wales was 73.8% in 2018, compared with 78.9% across the UK.
 - There has been a steady improvement in qualification levels with 35% of the working age population qualified to NVQ level 4+ (degree level) compared to 22% in 2004, and the proportion with no qualifications has halved over the same period, but in relative terms there is still a gap with the rest of the UK
 - The business base grew in the years leading up to the pandemic but the number of enterprises relative to the working age population (enterprise density) and start up rates remain lower than the rest of the UK.
 - There is a widely recognised gap between demand and supply for industrial premises, with low rental levels affecting the viability of private sector led developments.
 - Across the region concentrations of disadvantage are significant, principally in the urban centres of Swansea, Llanelli, Neath, Port Talbot, Pembroke Dock and upper Western Valleys.
- 2.4 Overall, the review of economic performance suggests good progress over recent years, especially in terms of job creation, but there is a persistent gap in outcomes between the region and the rest of the UK. This reflects the 'structural' nature of many of the region's challenges linked to the long-term processes of industrial change (which in some respects are still ongoing), and are shared with other regions in Wales and the UK.
- 2.5 The review has also identified a series of distinctive strengths and opportunities in South West Wales, especially linked with the region's energy potential (particularly green energy and the net zero opportunity), university-industrial links, strong cultural identity, environmental assets and quality of life offer. The REDP aims to build on these distinctive regional strengths and opportunities to develop a more prosperous and resilient South West Wales economy.
- 2.6 Unlike the previous Economic Regeneration Strategy, which was predominantly focused on improving productivity, the REDP recognises that 'Transformational' growth opportunities need to be balanced with the conditions for incremental improvements in resilience, capacity and capability across the whole of the economy. This was a key theme that emerged from consultation with regional partners during the preparation of the Plan. While there are distinctive opportunities to pursue at the 'leading edge', long-term employment resilience and wage growth is going to depend on the sustainability, productivity and expansion of the wider base of regional businesses.

- 2.7 To help plan for the future, the REDP sets out three ‘Ambitions’ which set out the nature of the South West Wales economy that we want to work towards. These are:
- Resilient and sustainable
 - Enterprising and ambitious
 - Balanced and inclusive
- 2.8 The ambitions are supported by three complementary Missions, which will guide activity over the next ten years:
- Mission 1 – Establishing South West Wales as a UK leader in renewable energy and the development of a net zero economy: Taking forward the region’s major energy related projects and driving the benefits through the region (via industrial decarbonisation, supply chain opportunities, university-linked innovation, etc.).
 - Mission 2 – Building a strong, resilient and embedded business base: Understanding and growing the business stock, supporting widespread social and commercial entrepreneurship, creating stronger supply chain and innovation networks, making public sector support sustainable; driving forward technology adoption and diffusion.
 - Mission 3 – Growing and sustaining the ‘experience’ offer: Linking environmental quality, quality of life and community character to create a region that retains and attracts talent and investment, and to promote this consistently and powerfully to the outside world
- 2.9 The REDP sets out some initial key action areas to deliver against the ambitions and missions. These actions will form the basis of a ‘living’ action plan document that will be regularly reviewed by regional partners and will evolve to embrace new investment proposals as they emerge.
- 2.10 The new Regional Economic Delivery Plan will be owned and overseen by the new South West Wales Corporate Joint Committee (CJC). Once the CJC is formally constituted, it is proposed that the REDP will be presented for adoption as the regional strategy for economic wellbeing. Supporting the CJC, the Regional Regeneration Directors will keep track of progress and will be responsible for developing business cases, securing investment and ensuring delivery on the CJC’s behalf.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 It is recommended that the South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan is adopted as the Council’s over-arching economic regeneration policy.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

Yes - South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan (September 2021)

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: Head of Regeneration

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

Policy

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 requires public bodies in Wales to consider the long-term impact of their decisions across all aspects of wellbeing. The Act outlines seven ‘wellbeing goals’ – and public policy should contribute to all of them, not just one or two. Delivering on the ambitions of the regional economic delivery plan and delivering “a prosperous region”, means that we should also contribute to a region that is more resilient, equal, healthy, cohesive and globally responsible, and which enjoys a vibrant culture and Welsh language.

One of the plans 3 strategic missions is to establish South West Wales as a UK leader in renewable energy and the development of a net zero economy, which will support this Council’s ambition of becoming net zero carbon by 2030 and the UK and Welsh Government commitments to decarbonisation and the achievement of ‘net zero’ by 2050.

The plan complements the Carmarthenshire Economic Recovery & Delivery Plan (April 2021), providing the platform for future growth opportunities beyond our recovery horizon.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Jason Jones

Head of Regeneration

(Please specify the outcomes of consultations undertaken where they arise against the following headings)

1. Scrutiny Committee

N/A

2. Local Member(s)

N/A

3. Community / Town Council

N/A

4. Relevant Partners

Proposals have been developed in partnership with Neath Port Talbot County Council, Swansea City Council, Pembrokeshire County Council and Welsh Government.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

N/A

CABINET PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED	YES
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**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

South West Wales Regional Economic Delivery Plan



SQW



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Executive Summary

Background

1. South West Wales has a diverse economy and a unique set of natural and cultural assets, underpinned by the quality of its coastal and rural environment, industrial heritage and capacity and university presence. In 2014, partners in South West Wales jointly published an Economic Regeneration Strategy, setting the strategic groundwork for the Swansea Bay City Deal, a £1.3 billion investment package supported by the UK and Welsh Governments.
2. Seven years on, much has been achieved. However, there is more to be done to unlock the region's potential and to ensure that growth is resilient, sustainable and inclusive. In December 2020, the South West Wales local authorities, working closely with the Welsh Government, commissioned a new **Regional Economic Delivery Plan**. Looking ahead to the next ten years, this sets out an ambitious 'route map' for the development of the region's economy, identifying priorities for intervention and articulating how business, government, education, voluntary, community and social enterprise organisations and other partners should work together to bring them forward.

The economic and policy context

3. In the years leading up to the Covid-19 pandemic, the South West Wales economy performed strongly in generating new jobs: By 2019, there were some 322,000 jobs in the region, an impressive increase of 20,000 on the 2013 figure. However, there is still a large and persistent productivity gap with the rest of the UK.
4. Analysis of the region's economy highlights that:
 - **The region's economic weaknesses are largely structural**, linked with long-term processes of industrial change (which in some respects are still ongoing), and are shared with other regions in Wales and the UK.
 - **However, the region has a series of distinctive strengths and opportunities.** These are especially linked with the region's energy potential, university-industrial links, strong cultural identity, environmental assets and quality of life offer..
 - **There is a 'window of opportunity' to build on and capture some of these**, especially in relation to the green energy and net zero opportunity, where the region has specific advantages, but where other parts of the UK (and beyond) also have ambitious plans and technology and the dynamics of investment are changing rapidly. **Having the capacity to exploit these opportunities will be important and the timing of this matters greatly.**
 - **The region contains much diversity**, especially within the rural/ urban dimension. Despite diversity across the region, there is substantial commonality, and some of the big opportunities have a region-wide footprint. However, some of them extend beyond the

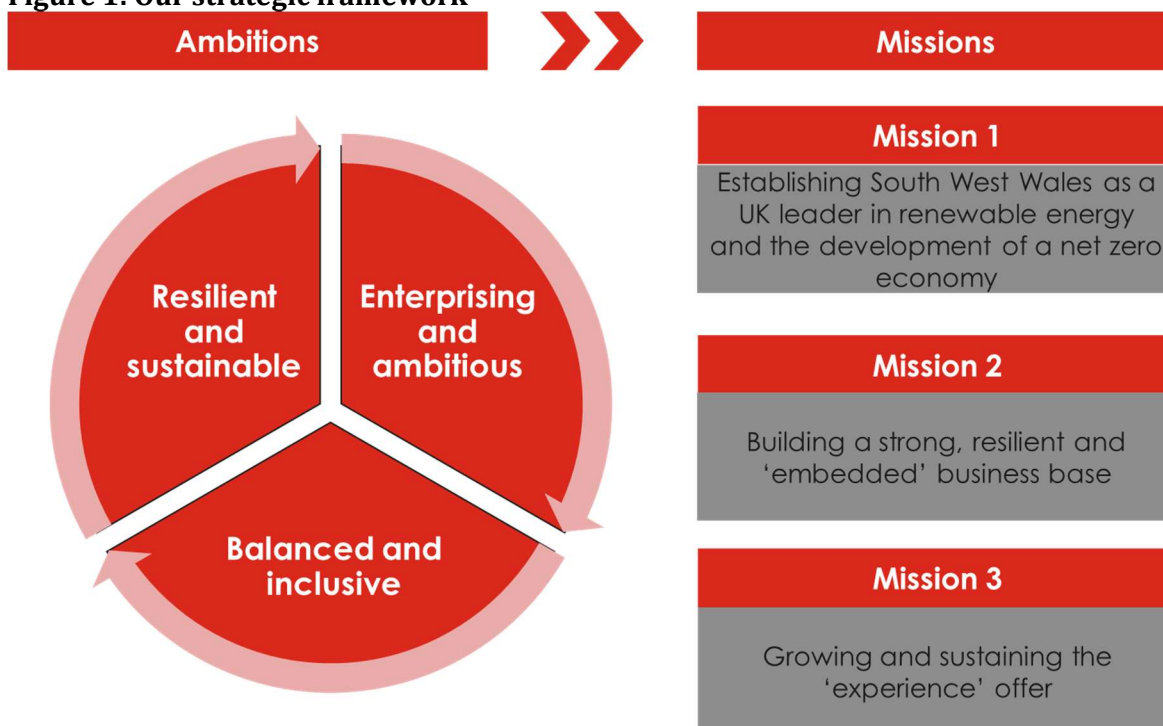
region itself, and 'out-of-region' links (for example, the South Wales Industrial Cluster and the links through to Cardiff Capital Region) will be of relevance.

- **'Transformational' growth opportunities need to be balanced with the conditions for incremental improvements in resilience, capacity and capability across the economy.** This was a key theme emerging from consultation as part of this Plan. There are distinctive opportunities at the 'leading edge' – but long-term employment resilience and wage growth will depend on the sustainability, productivity and expansion of the wider stock of regional SMEs.
5. The Plan has also been developed against the backdrop of a rapidly evolving policy context, as the region recovers from the Covid-19 pandemic and adjusts to a new trading and funding landscape following Brexit. However, looking to the next ten years, the climate emergency, the pace of (and adaption to) technology change and the need to ensure that the benefits are captured locally and are widely distributed will be central to economic strategy.

Our Ambitions and Missions for the next ten years

6. Over the next ten years, we will build on our distinctive strengths and opportunities summarised above to develop a more prosperous and resilient South West Wales economy.
7. To help plan for the future, we have identified three **Ambitions** (statements about the nature of the South West Wales economy that we want to work towards), supporting three complementary **Missions**:

Figure 1: Our strategic framework



Source: SQW 2021

8. Our three ‘Missions’ will guide future activity over the next ten years and beyond. They are designed to give a clear direction of travel, while remaining sufficiently broad to accommodate a wide range of potential investments that will come forward over time. The three high-level Missions are as follows:
- **Establishing South West Wales as a UK leader in renewable energy and the development of a net zero economy:** Taking forward the region’s major energy related projects and driving the benefits through the region (via industrial decarbonisation, supply chain opportunities, university-linked innovation, etc.).
 - **Building a strong, resilient and embedded business base:** Understanding and growing the business stock, supporting widespread social and commercial entrepreneurship, creating stronger supply chain and innovation networks, making public sector support sustainable; driving forward technology adoption and diffusion.
 - **Growing and sustaining the ‘experience’ offer:** Linking environmental quality, quality of life and community character to create a region that retains and attracts talent and investment, and to promote this consistently and powerfully to the outside world.

Delivering the Plan

9. To translate our Missions into practical interventions, we have prepared a **project pipeline**. This sets out a schedule of interventions, describing how they contribute to our Ambitions and Missions, their current development status and the actions that need to be taken to bring them forward. This will be kept ‘live’: it will regularly be reviewed by regional partners and will evolve to embrace new investment proposals as they emerge.
10. Currently, the projects within the pipeline have a combined value of around £3 billion. While some are at an early stage of development, and costs will be determined through the business case process, this gives an indication of the scale of the opportunity ahead. Building on the success of the current Swansea Bay City Deal, we will pursue the creation of a further, flexible **Investment Fund** to co-invest alongside the private sector in projects that will deliver our Missions, where business cases are robust.
11. To oversee the strategic direction of the Plan, a new **South West Wales Corporate Joint Committee (CJC)** has been established, enabling the four local authorities to work closely together alongside the Welsh Government and to share resources. Building on our recent success, and alive to the immediacy of our current challenges and opportunities, the CJC will drive forward our Delivery Plan – building a South West Wales that is *“resilient and sustainable; enterprising and ambitious; and balanced and inclusive”*.

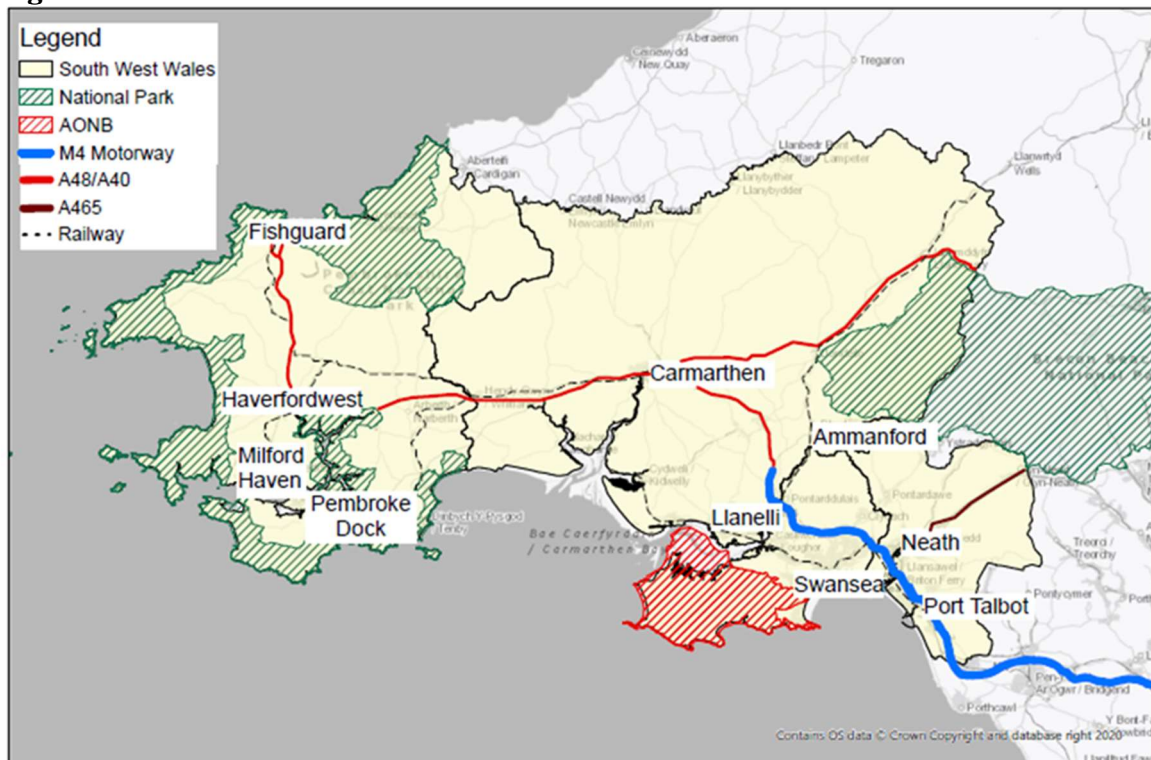
1. Introduction

Welcome to the **Regional Economic Delivery Plan** for South West Wales. Looking ahead to 2030, this Plan sets out our ambitions for a resilient, broad-based and sustainable economy – and outlines where we will focus our efforts in the next few years to realise them.

Introducing South West Wales

- 1.1 Extending from Neath Port Talbot in the east to Pembrokeshire in the west, via Swansea and Carmarthenshire, South West Wales has a diverse economy and a unique set of natural and cultural assets.
- 1.2 Economically, our industrial heritage combines with some of the UK's most significant marine energy potential, driving major opportunities for decarbonisation and the growth of the UK's Green Economy. Environmentally, the coastline and countryside – including the Pembrokeshire Coast and Brecon Beacons National Parks and the Gower Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – contribute to a superb visitor offer and quality of life. Culturally, the region encompasses the dynamic, growing university city of Swansea, a diverse and distinctive network of rural towns and an increasingly vibrant Welsh language.

Figure 1-1: South West Wales in context



Source: Produced by SQW 2021. Licence 100030994. Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] (2020)

A bold and inclusive new economic delivery plan

- 1.3** In 2014, partners in South West Wales jointly published an **Economic Regeneration Strategy**, setting the strategic groundwork for the Swansea Bay City Deal, a £1.3 billion investment package supported by the UK and Welsh Governments.
- 1.4** Seven years on, much has been achieved. The region’s knowledge and research capacity has been supported through the delivery of major facilities such as the Swansea Bay Campus and continued investment in industry-academic links. The economic opportunities associated with the growth of the health economy have been reinforced through the development of the new Institute of Life Sciences and the start of work on the Pentre Awel health and wellbeing campus in Llanelli. S4C’s new headquarters has opened in Carmarthen, accompanied by a concentration of creative media businesses; substantial investment has continued to flow into Pembrokeshire’s offshore renewable opportunities; and Swansea city centre’s ambitious regeneration programme is well underway. There has been major investment in our digital connectivity, with exciting plans for a more sustainable regional transport system through Swansea Bay and South West Wales Metro.
- 1.5** This provides a strong platform for future growth. However, as the analysis in Chapter 2 makes clear, there is more to be done to unlock the region’s potential and to ensure that growth is resilient, sustainable and inclusive. Looking to the next ten years and beyond, the South West Wales local authorities, working closely with the Welsh Government, have prepared this **Regional Economic Delivery Plan** to ensure that we make the most of the exciting growth opportunities that are ahead of us.

Combining strategic clarity with delivery flexibility

- 1.6** In developing the Plan, we have followed a sequential approach. First, we started with a fresh view of the **evidence**, considering the ‘state of the region’ and the outlook for the future. This informed our high-level **objectives**, setting out “*what we want our economy to be (more) like*”. These provided a framework for a series of clearly-defined **missions**: key areas of focus for the next ten years, and the **interventions**, or project activities, needed to achieve them:

Figure 1-2: Regional Economic Delivery Plan logic sequence



Source: SQW

- 1.7** However, we live an uncertain and dynamic world, and over the lifetime of this Plan, we will need to respond to new challenges and opportunities (and new ideas and investments that are yet unforeseen). **A resilient plan is a flexible and agile plan:** while this document

provides strategic clarity and focus on our priorities, we anticipate that project actions and investments will evolve over time.

Navigating the changing strategic context

1.8 This Plan is developed in the context of (and contributes to) a range of plans and strategies developed at local, national and UK level. Looking across the strategic landscape, a number of themes are especially relevant to this Plan:

- First, the **Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015** requires public bodies in Wales to consider the long-term impact of their decisions across all aspects of wellbeing. The Act outlines seven ‘wellbeing goals’ – and public policy should contribute to all of them, not just one or two. For an economic plan, that means that in delivering “a prosperous region”, we should also contribute to a region that is more resilient, equal, healthy, cohesive and globally responsible, and which enjoys a vibrant culture and Welsh language¹. The principles of the Act are explicitly embedded in the Welsh Government’s *Economic Resilience and Reconstruction Mission*² (and its principles of “Prosperous, Green and Equal”) and are central to this Delivery Plan.
- Second, there is an overarching and firm **commitment to decarbonisation and the achievement of ‘net zero’ by 2050**. The UK and Welsh Government is legally committed to net zero carbon emissions (over a 1990 baseline) by 2050, a process that will involve far-reaching changes in industrial processes, transport networks and heating systems. The Welsh Government’s *Programme for Government* commits to “acting decisively to tackle the nature and climate emergency”³, and this is reinforced in the establishment of the Minister of Climate Change portfolio and (for example) in the clear prioritisation of sustainable and active travel within *Llwybr Newydd*, the new transport strategy. From an economic strategy perspective, the decarbonisation imperative creates opportunities for innovation and technology development, as well as an urgent need for adaptation to support industrial resilience.
- Third, a broader policy focus on the **opportunities and challenges presented by technological and demographic change** featured in the UK Government’s former *Industrial Strategy* and remains prominent in its successor, the *Plan for Growth*. A series of reports to the Welsh Government have also set out approaches to digitalisation⁴ and the adoption of an innovation strategy focused around meeting societal need⁵.
- Fourth, **the response to the UK’s exit from the European Union**. Over the coming years, we will need to adapt to changing patterns of trade. The impact of this is not yet fully

¹ Future Generations Commissioner for Wales, [Well-being of Future Generations Act \(Wales\) 2015](#)

² Welsh Government (February 2021), *Our Economic Resilience and Reconstruction Mission*

³ Welsh Government (June 2021), [Programme for Government](#), p.3

⁴ Welsh Government (September 2019), [Wales 4.0: Delivering economic transformation for a better future of work](#)

⁵ Rick Delbridge, Dylan Henderson and Kevin Morgan (May 2021), [Scoping the future of innovation policy in Wales](#)

apparent, although for some sectors will be far-reaching (for example, the adaption of agriculture to the new Environmental Land Management system). Brexit also means a significant change for South West Wales in terms of the public investment available for economic development: historically, the region has been one of the UK's largest beneficiaries from EU funding. Looking to the future, it is likely that we will need a new, perhaps more 'investment and return' based approach.

- Finally, this Plan is developed in the context of a wider approach to **regional economic development** in Wales, with South West Wales forming one of the regional 'building blocks' of *Future Wales*, the new national spatial development plan⁶. Plans have also been advanced for new approaches to regional governance and delivery (described in Chapter 5), as well as the Regional Economic Framework, which has been developed by the Welsh Government in conjunction with the local authorities alongside this Plan.

Plan structure

1.9 The remainder of this Plan is structured in six chapters:

- Chapter 2 sets out the **economic landscape** within which the Plan has been developed, outlining the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats facing the regional economy and the key issues that need to be addressed.
- Chapter 3 introduces our **strategic framework**, setting out our ambitions for the future and the type of economy that we want to help develop.
- Building on this, Chapters 4-6 explain our three **key 'missions'**: the specific goals that we want to achieve over the next decade.
- Finally, Chapter 7 sets out **how we will deliver the Plan**, including the role of the Corporate Joint Committee and options for future implementation arrangements.

1.10 In addition, **Annex A** provides a summary SWOT analysis. **Annex B** provides an assessment of this Plan against the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015. **Annex C** explains the process of developing the Plan, and how partners were engaged and priorities identified.

1.11 Two supplementary documents support the Plan:

- First, an **Evidence and Policy Landscape Review** provides further detail in support of the narrative in Chapter 2

Second, while this Plan takes a long-term view, specific actions will evolve over time as business cases are progressed and new investment opportunities come forward. Alongside the Plan, we have prepared a **supplementary Project Pipeline document**, setting out known and emerging interventions and the next steps involved in taking them forward.

⁶ Welsh Government (February 2021), [Future Wales: The National Plan 2040](#)

2. South West Wales: The economic landscape

South West Wales has performed strongly in recent years in generating new jobs and driving forward priority investments. Despite continuing productivity challenges, there are major opportunities ahead for sustainable growth, linked with our energy, innovation, business and community assets. This chapter sketches a picture of the region's economy, outlining recent economic performance, key strengths and assets, and the major 'transformational' trends that will impact on future growth.

Places and connections: The region's economic geography

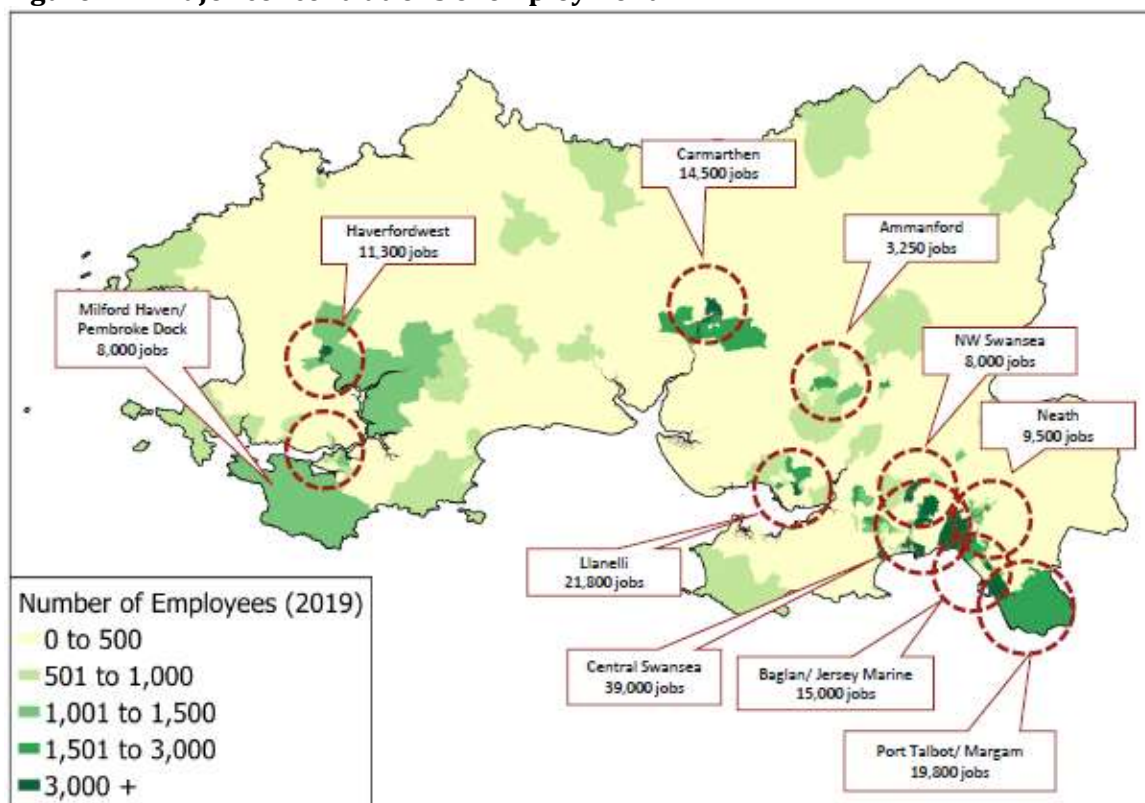
A distinctive heritage and a diverse economy...

- 2.1** With a population of around 705,000 across four counties, South West Wales is a diverse region. Historically, much of the area was an industrial pioneer, driven initially by the coal and metals industries and later by petrochemicals and manufacturing. Over the past 40 years, economic change has meant a challenging period of readjustment, which is to some extent still underway. But our industrial heritage has bequeathed an important legacy, including some of our leading research and innovation capabilities, our large advanced manufacturing sector and the character and form of our towns and cities.
- 2.2** Reflecting the region's population distribution and historic industrial development, the largest concentrations of employment are in the east, around Swansea Bay, as Figure 2-1 illustrates. Swansea itself accounts for around 40% of jobs in South West Wales (and is its main commuter destination), and the area around Swansea Bay and Llanelli is defined in *Future Wales* as a 'National Growth Area' for new jobs and housing⁷. The east of the region also contains a distinctive and extensive concentration of manufacturing activity at Port Talbot, including the UK's largest steel plant and the Port Talbot Waterway Enterprise Zone.
- 2.3** Further west, around 20% of national energy supplies enter Britain via Pembrokeshire, with the Haven Waterway a major centre for existing energy infrastructure and the exploitation of new opportunities. More broadly, Carmarthen and Haverfordwest have important roles as regional centres, supporting an extensive rural economy and food production industry. Reflecting the environmental quality highlighted in Chapter 1, the region enjoys extensive environmental designations, including the two National Parks and AONB and special protections along much of the coast. This environmental quality supports a large, important

⁷ Welsh Government (February 2021), [Future Wales: The National Plan 2040](#), Policy 28. Policy 29 defines Carmarthen and the Haven Towns (Haverfordwest, Milford Haven, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock) as 'Regional Growth Areas'

and growing visitor economy as well as delivering significant wellbeing benefits to our local residents.

Figure 2-1: Major concentrations of employment



Source: Produced by SQW 2021. Licence 100030994 Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2020]

2.4 Across the region, around 208,000 people speak Welsh – about 31% of the total population, and an increase of around 23% in the decade to 2020⁸. The Welsh Government’s *Cymraeg 2050* strategy sets out a positive strategy to develop “a thriving, sustainable economy in rural areas” and to promote the Welsh language through the media and the growth of the cultural sector – a goal recently reinforced by investment in S4C’s headquarters presence in Carmarthen.

... with important links beyond the region

2.5 Connections beyond the region are important too. The ports at Fishguard and Pembroke Dock provide the main gateway between the south of the UK and Ireland. Looking east, there are strong links (and important commuter flows) between the manufacturing clusters at Port Talbot and neighbouring Bridgend; shared issues across the Western and Central Valleys and the South Wales industrial base; and relatively easy access to opportunities in Cardiff and beyond. While our Plan focuses on what is needed *for* the region and *within* the region,

⁸ Reflecting the region’s diversity, the proportion of Welsh speakers is substantially higher in Carmarthenshire, at over 50% of the population.

economic boundaries are fluid: the key point is that South West Wales is not self-contained and homogeneous; it is outward facing and diverse, and it makes sense to work together.

The medium-term economic outlook

- 2.6** This Plan has been developed following the substantial economic shock precipitated by the Covid-19 pandemic. The UK economy contracted by 9.9% in 2020 – an unprecedented fall in annual output in modern times – as public health restrictions effectively closed some sectors (notably hospitality, a key industry in South West Wales). Across the region, the claimant count was 74% higher in December 2020 than it had been at the start of the year, with the full employment impact mitigated by the furlough scheme and the extensive series of business grant, loan and rates relief measures brought in by the Welsh and UK Governments.
- 2.7** At the time of writing, **the outlook for economic recovery from the pandemic is positive.** In July 2021, independent forecasters anticipated UK GDP growth of 6.9% in 2021 and 5.5% in 2022, sufficient to restore the economy to its pre-pandemic size⁹. In South West Wales, the percentage of employments furloughed fell from 12.5% in December 2020 to around 5% in June 2021¹⁰, the claimant count had started to fall, and many employers were reporting staff shortages.
- 2.8** However, the pandemic has accelerated disruptive trends that are likely to have longer-term impacts. Structural changes in the retail sector have impacted on town and city centre uses. Remote working has expanded and is likely to become more permanent – presenting opportunities for people to access a wider range of jobs, but also potentially creating additional housing and service delivery pressures in rural and coastal areas. At the time of writing, the Covid crisis has not come to a conclusion and its consequences are still not yet fully known – but they are likely to have a longer-term influence over the period of this Plan.

The state of the region: Recent economic performance

- 2.9** Looking back over a longer period, the regional economy has grown since the previous Economic Regeneration Strategy was prepared. But on many indicators, there is still a significant gap between outcomes in South West Wales and the rest of the UK. The *Economic and Strategic Landscape Review* which accompanies this Plan explores our recent economic performance in more detail: the following paragraphs provide a snapshot of the ‘state of the region’.

We have seen growth in jobs and economic activity, but there is capacity for more

- 2.10** The 2014 Strategy anticipated a relatively slow recovery in employment terms from the recession following the 2008/09 financial crisis. However, **performance has been much**

⁹ HM Treasury (July 2021), *Forecasts for the UK Economy: A comparison of independent forecasts*

¹⁰ Slightly below the Wales and UK averages, and accounting for around 14,400 employments furloughed.

stronger than anticipated. By 2019, there were some 322,000 jobs in the region, an increase of 20,000 on the 2013 figure. Despite some net job losses in 2016, growth until the start of the pandemic was stronger than in the rest of Wales.

2.11 However, there is still ‘spare capacity’ in the labour market. Although the ‘jobs density’ (the number of jobs per working age resident) has grown steadily, it is still lower than the UK and Wales averages¹¹. Notably, despite Swansea’s importance as a regional centre and inbound commuter destination, the city’s jobs density is low relative to Cardiff and Newport¹².

2.12 There have been steady improvements in the economic activity rate over the past 15 years – at a faster pace than in the rest of the UK. However, **South West Wales’ economic activity rate continues to fall behind the UK average** (and slightly behind the Wales average). If the gap between the 2019 regional economic activity rate (73.8%) and the UK rate (78.9%) could be bridged, it would bring an additional 21,000 people back into the labour market.

Economic output has grown, within the context of structural change

2.13 Economic output (measured in gross value added) was around £13 billion in 2018 – equivalent to 21% of total Welsh output. The region’s GVA increased by around £630 million in 2013-18 (representing growth of about 5% over the period). Within this overall expansion, some sectors grew strongly: combined, wholesale and retail; warehousing; real estate; information and communications; and health and care contributed an additional £689 million to GVA. But some sectors contracted over the period, with the metals, electrical products and machinery sector reducing its output by around £322 million.

2.14 This suggests a continuing process of adjustment within the economy, which is also reflected in employment growth (and a strengthening share of employment) in hospitality, health, distribution and administrative activities. Nevertheless, manufacturing is of fundamental importance to the regional economy, accounting for 13.6% of total output (and over 25% of output in Neath Port Talbot).

There is still a large productivity gap, which impacts on local prosperity

2.15 Productivity (the amount of GVA generated for every filled job) was around £45,100 in South West Wales in 2018. The gap with the rest of the UK has narrowed slightly over time. But it is still substantial: in 2018, productivity was around 80% of the UK level.

2.16 Our analysis of productivity in South West Wales leads to three observations, which are critical to the strategy advanced within this Plan:

- **Productivity growth isn’t ‘everything’ But it is *necessary* for long-term economic wellbeing, even if it isn’t *sufficient*.** More ‘productive’ activities ought to lead to higher

¹¹ 0.75 jobs per resident aged 16-64 in South West Wales in 2019 (compared with 0.77 in Wales overall and 0.86 in the UK).

¹² Swansea’s jobs density was 0.8 in 2019, compared with 0.98 in Cardiff and 0.91 in Newport.

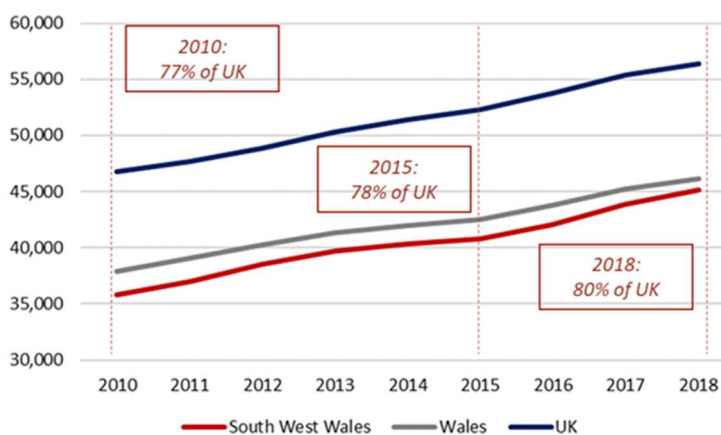
average pay¹³ and more opportunities for people to build careers and businesses in the region. But productivity can be seen as a somewhat abstract measure: a highly 'productive' economy might not necessarily be a sustainable or equitable one, and not everything that society values generates high levels of monetised output. So, as well as generating higher output per worker, **the key challenge is ensuring that the productivity gain is captured locally in pay, conditions and business opportunities.**

- **Productivity growth is not just about growing 'more productive' sectors, or those firms at the leading edge.** The structural shift in South West Wales from relatively high value-added manufacturing to lower value services has presented a long-term challenge. Part of the gap is also explained by the type of activities that take place in different locations within the same industry –

with headquarters activities, research and development and so on typically contributing to higher value output per worker¹⁴. But recent research also highlights the gains that can be made in all sectors (including those within the 'foundational economy' as well as within 'export'-like industries) through investment in management capacity, technology adoption, supply chain capabilities, skills development and so on¹⁵. This is likely to be especially important in South West Wales: in a region with relatively few large firms, **a broad-based approach that supports SME growth and entrepreneurship across the board and increases the local 'stickiness' of investment is likely to be important.**

- **Productivity growth is likely to be gradual over time.** It may be accelerated by major transformational investments – but 'narrowing the gap', and ensuring the gain is captured regionally in higher pay and local business growth, is a long-term endeavour, demanding sustained investment across the economy¹⁶.

Figure 2-2: Productivity: GVA per filled job (£), 2010-18



ONS, Subregional productivity: labour productivity by local authority district and labour productivity by UK NUTS2 and NUTS3 subregions, 2010-18

¹³ Currently, gross median pay in the South West Wales local authority areas ranges between 86% and 92% of the UK average.

¹⁴ Welsh Government (2018), *Welsh Budget 2018: Chief Economist's Report*, p.12

¹⁵ Jurgen Maier (2017), *Made Smarter Review: Report to the UK Government*; Institute for Government (2021), [Productivity: Firing on all cylinders – why restoring growth is a matter for every UK sector](#)

¹⁶ Note also the challenges in 'narrowing the gap': other regions will also grow at the same time, and some (principally London and the Greater South East) will have more favourable starting-points.

The evidence reveals mixed progress against wider drivers of productivity

2.17 Linked with the region's overall productivity performance, there has been mixed progress in relation to wider 'drivers of productivity':

In relation to skills...

2.18 Recent years have seen a strong emphasis on strengthening links between providers and employers, with the Regional Learning and Skills Partnership playing an increasingly important role in brokering relationships, identifying employer need and providing better labour market intelligence¹⁷.

2.19 **Over time, there has been a steady improvement in qualification levels:** in 2019, 35% of the working age population was qualified to NVQ4+, compared with 22% in 2004, and the proportion with no qualifications halved over the same period (partly as new entrants to the labour market gradually replace those who leave). But in *relative* terms, there is still a gap with the rest of the UK¹⁸, and substantial variation across the region¹⁹.

In relation to connectivity...

2.20 **There has been transformational progress in the delivery of digital connectivity** since the 2014 Regeneration Strategy. Commercial investment and public support through Superfast Cymru and successor programmes have increased access to superfast broadband to over 90% of premises. However, beyond superfast, there is still a significant rural/urban digital divide, with ultrafast penetration in Pembrokeshire among the lowest in the UK²⁰. The Digital Infrastructure programme across South West Wales aims to address this – but applications for new technology continue to advance rapidly: staying ahead of the curve will be important as digital technology transforms working practices and business models.

2.21 The picture is perhaps less positive in relation to **transport connectivity**. There has been some disappointment in the scaling back of plans to electrify the South Wales Mainline to Swansea. However, proposals are being advanced to take forward the **Swansea Bay and South Wales Metro** as the core of a better-integrated regional transport system (highlighted further in Chapter 4); Transport for Wales plans to increase services between Swansea and Manchester from 2022; and work progresses in taking forward active travel measures across the region. While the future policy presumption is against new strategic road schemes, investment has started on much-needed improvements to the A40 in Pembrokeshire and

¹⁷ See South West Wales RLSP (2019), [Regional Employment and Skills Plan 2019](#)

¹⁸ Between 2004 and 2019, the gap between South West Wales and the UK actually widened, from 3.6pp to 4.8pp.,

¹⁹ For example, in 2019, only 29% of the Neath Port Talbot 16-64 population was qualified to NVQ4+, compared with 37% in Swansea.

²⁰ In September 2020, around 77% and 58% of premises in Swansea and Neath Port Talbot respectively were able to access 'ultrafast' download speeds of up to 300 Mbps, although this is largely confined to urban areas where it is commercially viable.

beyond the region, major improvements on the A465 Heads of the Valleys road are improving connectivity with the English Midlands.

In relation to the business stock...

2.22 The size of the region's business base grew in the years leading up to the start of the pandemic. In 2020, there were around 23,800 active enterprises in South West Wales, a number that had steadily increased over the preceding five years – and survival rates keep pace with the rest of Wales and the UK. But the region's 'enterprise density' (the number of enterprises relative to the working age population) and the start-up rate remain lower than in the rest of the UK²¹. Recent research has highlighted that while overall entrepreneurial activity in Wales is broadly in line with the rest of the UK, there is a shortfall in perceptions of the availability of good start-up opportunities²².

In relation to sites and premises for business growth...

2.23 South West Wales benefits from some substantial sites for industrial expansion, including the large strategic site at Baglan Energy Park, future phases of the Cross Hands development in Carmarthenshire, and key sites at Felindre and Fabian Way in Swansea and the Haven Waterway. However, **there is a widely-recognised gap between demand and supply for industrial sites and premises**, as low rents (and in some cases high remediation and infrastructure costs on ex-industrial land) make viability challenging, especially west of Swansea. The evidence is that this acts as a brake on business expansion, both to new investors and to existing local businesses seeking 'grow-on' space²³.

Inequalities remain significant

2.24 Despite jobs growth over time and improvements in economic activity, recent research highlights the extent to which rising living costs (especially housing costs) have impacted on the real incomes of the lowest paid, a situation which has accelerated during the pandemic²⁴.

2.25 Across the region, concentrations of disadvantage are significant, principally in the main urban centres of Swansea, Llanelli, Neath, Port Talbot and Pembroke Dock, and in the upper Western Valleys. Many of these concentrations are persistent over time and reflect the long-term impact of industrial change: while they highlight the importance of 'supply-side' measures to reduce economic inactivity and bring people back into the labour market, most

²¹ In 2020, there were 11 business starts to every 100 active enterprises, compared with 14 in the UK overall.

²² Karen Bonner *et al* (2018), [Global Entrepreneurship Monitor UK: Wales report 2018](#)

²³ SQW/ Welsh Government (March 2020), [Commercial Property: Market analysis and potential interventions](#)

²⁴ Bevan Foundation (June 2021), [A snapshot of poverty in spring 2021](#)

households on low incomes are already in work²⁵. For a regional economic strategy, **driving demand and creating “better jobs, closer to home” is a key goal and challenge**²⁶.

Building on strengths: Key assets

2.26 Overall, the review of economic performance over recent years suggests good progress, especially in terms of job creation. But there is a persistent gap in outcomes between the region and the rest of the UK. This is partly because most change is incremental: the investment secured through City Deal (for example) will not yet have translated into improvements in the economic data. It also reflects the ‘structural’ nature of many of the region’s challenges, some of which (including the productivity deficit) are shared with other parts of Wales and the North of England.

2.27 However, South West Wales contains some **distinctive economic strengths and opportunities** which provide a good platform for future growth. Realising each of these presents a challenge for future strategy, which we have set out below.

We have nationally and internationally significant university research assets

2.28 There is a strong higher education presence in the region, anchored by Swansea University and University of Wales Trinity St David’s campuses in Carmarthen and Swansea²⁷. Both universities have expanded in recent years, have made an important contribution to the region’s physical regeneration (e.g., through the Swansea Bay campus and the SA1 development in Swansea city centre) and are key economic ‘drivers’ in their own right.

2.29 Beyond this, Swansea University’s research is ranked as ‘world leading’ in several (mostly STEM-related) subjects²⁸. Across both universities, key research capabilities relate to:

- **Advanced data science**, where Swansea’s assets include the Computational Foundry (bringing together computer science and mathematical expertise, and working with industry) and the CHERISH-DE Digital Economy Centre.
- **Health and medicine**, with a strong focus on the application of data science in health, linked with wider computer science expertise, and including one of six Health Data Research UK (HDR-UK) sites nationally.
- **Engineering and manufacturing**, especially in materials research, and with relevance to the energy and decarbonisation opportunities discussed further below.

²⁵ Joseph Rowntree Foundation (November 2020), [Briefing: Poverty in Wales 2020](#) (Annex A)

²⁶ “Better jobs, closer to home” is a stated Welsh Government objective, as set out in the *Economic Action Plan* and the Valleys Task Force strategy *Our Valleys, Our Future*.

²⁷ In addition to a smaller University of South Wales presence at the Hydrogen Centre in Baglan.

²⁸ Swansea University is assessed as ‘world-leading’ in 14 units of assessment within the 2014 Research Excellence Framework.

2.30 There is a long history of collaboration between both universities and local industry, especially in the manufacturing sector. Examples of recent programmes include ASTUTE 2020, supporting industrial research, development and innovation in manufacturing businesses; and UWTSD's Manufacturing for Advanced Design Engineering (MADE) programme, designed to support collaboration with SMEs. Many industrial collaboration initiatives have been supported with European funding: as this draws to a close, **it will be important to maintain the momentum and capacity that has been built up in recent years, while expanding opportunities for collaboration across the wider regional SME base.**

2.31 The commercial research base is somewhat smaller. But there has been investment in recent years (for example, TWI's Technology Centre Wales and Advanced Engineering Materials Research Institute at Baglan), adding value to the university-based presence.

Our energy infrastructure is extensive, and we have some of the UK's greatest low carbon energy generation potential

2.32 South West Wales has long had an important energy sector, especially associated with Pembrokeshire's oil and gas industry. The infrastructure and skills associated with this will be important in taking advantage of the region's vast potential in renewable energy. Several opportunities are currently being developed through the emerging South West Wales Regional Energy Strategy. These include:

- **Wave and marine energy off the Pembrokeshire coast**, with a series of commercial and pre-commercial projects underway and in the pipeline
- **The proposed Dragon Energy Island** scheme in Swansea Bay, offering scope for tidal, wave and potentially solar energy generation
- **Onshore capacity**, including the UK's largest onshore wind farm at Pen-y-Cymoedd and a range of opportunities in wind, biomass and waste-to-energy.

2.33 There is also substantial research and development capacity to support the region's renewable energy potential. The Offshore Renewable Energy (ORE) Catapult has a presence at Pembroke Dock and, with several other universities, is engaged in progressing new opportunities off the Pembrokeshire Coast. Swansea University's SPECIFIC Innovation and Knowledge Centre has expertise in the capture and storage of solar energy, while the University of South Wales' Hydrogen Centre at Baglan is supporting the experimental production of hydrogen energy storage systems.

2.34 Our energy potential is therefore a key asset to exploit – both for South West Wales and indeed the rest of Wales and the UK. **The challenge over the next few years will be in realising the opportunity, recognising that some technologies remain relatively nascent – and in ensuring that the benefits can be captured locally.** A long-term perspective will also be important in developing business cases for some of the region's major energy projects –

recognising that while they have the potential to be transformational, the full benefits may take several years to be realised

Our business community offers scope for growth

- 2.35** We noted earlier the region's relatively low levels of enterprise density and its relatively low start-up rate. But **business is central to future economic strategy** – put simply, employment is either created by existing businesses expanding, new businesses starting up, or businesses from elsewhere deciding to locate in the region.
- 2.36** Recent years have seen the loss of some larger, externally-based firms (note, for example, recent job losses in some of the region's automotive supply chain). We retain relative strengths in manufacturing, food production and hospitality, with evidence of start-up and inward investment activity linked with the data science strengths highlighted above²⁹. However, the region's business stock is broadly-based: 'high growth' SMEs are quite widely distributed across sectors (and across the region)³⁰; ownership models are diverse³¹; and there are opportunities for productivity growth across the sectoral landscape³². Following our analysis of the 'productivity deficit' above, **the challenge is to strengthen the 'breadth and depth' of the business base, recognising scope for growth across the economy, including (but not just) in those activities at the 'leading edge' of technology and innovation.**

Environmental quality and 'sense of place' are key assets

- 2.37** South West Wales' combination of 'place-based' assets is distinctive and rich, including the National Parks, the coastline, the sport and leisure offer and a university city offering both 'compactness' and a wide range of metropolitan amenities.
- 2.38** Beyond this range of functions and amenities, **the region's distinctive identity forms an important part of the offer.** There are two aspects to this:
- First, **'quality of life' offer clearly forms part of the proposition to visitors, investors and potential new residents**, and one which plays a key economic role. There is an important balance to be struck between environmental quality and community and environmental sustainability.
- Second, **the region's identity relates to the importance of 'community', the associations that businesses and other institutions have with the places in which they are based**, and the stake that they have locally. This is harder to pin down in conventional economic terms, but relates to the extent to which value and ownership can

²⁹ See the *Evidence and Strategic Landscape Review* for further examples.

³⁰ SQW analysis of regional distribution of [FastGrowth 50](#) award winners, 2009-20; Beauhurst records of 'fast growth' firms in South West Wales

³¹ Consultation as part of the development of this Plan. See also [Co-operatives Wales](#)

³² Institute for Government (2021), [Productivity: Firing on all cylinders – why restoring growth is a matter for every UK sector](#)

be captured or embedded locally and the challenges in growing the business and employment base highlighted above³³.

Looking to the future: Key transformational trends

2.39 Future strategy will also be influenced by wider ‘transformational’ factors that will impact all aspects of economic life. While these apply to all advanced economies, the way in which they are addressed and how they interact with our existing economic structure and strengths will be fundamental. Three ‘macro trends’ are especially important, relating to **decarbonisation**, **digitalisation** and **demographic change**. We consider each in turn below.

Decarbonising South West Wales

2.40 As we highlighted in the earlier overview of the policy context, the UK and Welsh Governments’ commitment to net zero by 2050 will have an impact on all aspects of policy.

2.41 In headline terms, Wales has been successful in reducing carbon emissions while maintaining economic growth: between 1990 and 2018, total CO₂ emissions fell by 20%, and the country was on track to meet its 2020 carbon reduction targets³⁴. However, around 85% of the cut in emissions came from the power sector³⁵. While most other sectors also achieved reductions (especially manufacturing), these were substantially smaller, and the surface transport sector actually generated a net increase. Looking to the future and the net zero commitment, the Climate Change Committee recommended a “*leadership driven pathway*” requiring far-reaching action over the next thirty years³⁶.



The actions required to achieve the targets – including full decarbonisation of the power sector, full switchover to electric vehicle sales, installation of low-carbon heating, and decarbonisation of manufacturing – go beyond those required from the world on average, in line with Wales’ responsibility as a richer nation with larger historical emissions.



Climate Change Committee

2.42 This presents South West Wales with some distinct challenges. Currently, **regional carbon emissions are much higher than the Wales and UK average**. These mostly reflect the role of the huge Tata works at Port Talbot, an industrial installation of national significance that remains reliant on coal inputs. **The challenge for future strategy is enabling the transition of the region’s industrial base, while ensuring wider action to decarbonise the transport, housing and manufacturing systems** – and making sure that South West Wales

³³ This is also at the centre of discussions about the concept and role of the foundational economy. See Joe Earle *et al* (2017), [What Wales Can Do: Asset-based policies and the foundational economy](#) (CREW/ Foundational Economy)

³⁴ Climate Change Committee (December 2020), [Progress Report: Reducing emissions in Wales](#)

³⁵ Principally through the decommissioning of the Aberthaw coal-fired power station

³⁶ Climate Change Committee (December 2020), [Advice Report: The path to a net zero Wales](#)

remains competitive with other regions. Our renewable energy potential will play an important role in this, which we explain further in Chapter 4.

Digital transformation

2.43 **'Digitalisation'** refers to the transformation of the economy through massively increased use of data and the development of digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning and robotics. Digitalisation isn't about change within a single industry; rather, it is about the use of 'general purpose' technologies with a wide range of applications across industries.

2.44 Digital transformation is not new: the period since the publication of the last Swansea Bay Economic Regeneration Strategy has seen a transformation in the everyday use of new digital technologies, and it has been recognised as a key driver of economic strategy for some time. Three aspects of the transformational impacts of digitalisation are especially relevant:

- **Disruptive effects on industry:** Use of digital technology leads to greater efficiency, with firms that have the capacity and capability to invest and adopt more likely to benefit from productivity gains and improved competitiveness. But its 'transformative' power is in the convergence of technologies to drive entirely new industries (wearable devices or gaming, for example), which in turn drive applications elsewhere. A consequence is the breakdown of traditional industry sectors and markets, leading to a recognition of digitalisation as the 'fourth industrial revolution'.
- **Impacts on the labour market:** Estimates of the potential impact of automation on jobs vary greatly, although most studies suggest that while new technologies will substitute for labour in some sectors, this is likely to be more than offset by job creation³⁷. However, technology is changing the way in which work is done, with the potential for positive and negative impacts on working conditions; the need and opportunity for job changes over the course of the working life; changing demand for skills; and the ability to work remotely.
- **Impacts on services,** potentially helping to overcome relative remoteness, and including the development of new ways of accessing health and care, which in turn impact on the development of new goods and services and demand for jobs.

2.45 Across all of these, the message for future strategy is that responding to digitalisation is not just about ensuring the 'supply' of new technology and connectivity (although that is important). It is also about **driving economic demand for new skills and technologies** – both at the 'leading edge' of innovation and throughout the economy.

³⁷ Welsh Government (September 2019), [Wales 4.0: Delivering economic transformation for a better future of work](#) (Professor Philip Brown's review of digital innovation for the economy and the future of work in Wales), pp.22-26

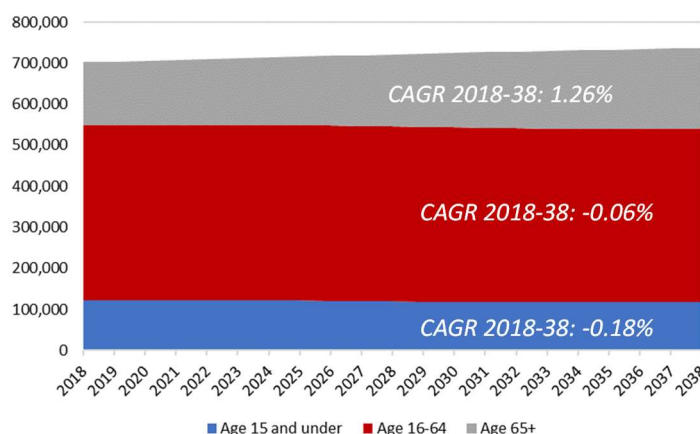
Responding to demographic change

2.46 South West Wales has a growing population. However, the ‘working age’ population has fallen slightly over the past decade. Over the next 20 years, the ‘working age’ population is expected to fall by around 1%, representing a net loss of around 4,700 people aged 16-64 over the period³⁸.

2.47 The gradual ageing of the population is a long-term trend. Key implications for future economic strategy include:

- Changing working lives:** The concept of ‘working age’ is becoming increasingly fluid, as people work for longer, and more flexibly (although individuals’ ability to work for longer will depend on job type and conditions and the ability to adapt to new roles and technologies over time).
- Changes in service demand:** As the analysis of recent economic performance demonstrates, there has been strong growth in employment and output associated with health and social care, as demand increases from an ageing population. Changing demographics will support changes in wider demand for goods and services as well.
- Rising dependency ratios:** While changing demographics are driven by life expectancies and birth rates, they also partly reflect the balance of migration, with gradually falling populations in some post-industrial and rural communities, and in-migration, especially from older people, along parts of the coast³⁹. This is a gradual process – but retaining and attracting younger people also helps to support community resilience and sustainability, and itself depends on generating local economic activity and demand.

Figure 2-3: Population change (compound annual growth rates) by age group, 2018-38



Source: StatsWales, 2018-based population projections

Bringing it together: key issues for the Delivery Plan

2.48 Summarising the ‘state of the region’, our key assets and the long-term ‘macro’ trends that will impact across the economy, we can see that:

³⁸ Although note that the picture varies across the region, with a sharp projected fall in the working age population in Pembrokeshire, but continued growth in Swansea.

³⁹ Gerald Holtham (June 2021)), [Rejuvenating Wales](#) (Hodge Foundation/ CLEC)

- **The region's weaknesses are largely 'structural'**. They are linked with processes of long-term industrial change, are shared with many other parts of the UK, and map onto the region's relatively low productivity.
- Set against this, **there has been strong progress in recent years**, especially in creating new jobs and in driving forward transformational projects. This provides a strong foundation on which to build.
- **South West Wales enjoys some distinctive strengths and opportunities** – especially linked with the region's renewable energy potential, university - industrial links and its quality of life offer. These also have the potential to make a positive impact in relation to the long-term environmental, technological and demographic trends.
- **There is a 'window of opportunity' to build on and capture some of these strengths.** Some are still at a relatively early stage (for example, elements of the renewable energy opportunity and the potential for industrial decarbonisation), but the technology is developing fast, and some other regions will offer fierce competition for investment.
- **We are a very diverse region**, with a distinctive balance of urban, rural, national park, coastal and industrial assets. But there is substantial commonality across South West Wales, and some of our big opportunities have a region-wide footprint. Some also extend beyond the region itself, and outward-facing links will be important.
- **'Transformational' growth opportunities need to be balanced with the conditions for incremental improvements in business resilience and capacity** across the regional economy. There are some distinctive opportunities at the 'leading edge' – but long-term employment resilience and wage growth will depend on the sustainability, productivity and expansion of the wider stock of regional SMEs – not just the 'pioneer' firms.

2.49 Based on this understanding of our economy and its potential, the next chapter introduces our strategic framework, to guide our actions over the next decade.

3. Our ambitions to 2030

Building on the evidence base, this chapter introduces our ambitions for the South West Wales economy. It explains the changes that we want to see over the next decade and introduces the three 'Missions' that will guide our shared activity.

From the evidence to a strategic framework...

- 3.1** Over the next ten years, we seek to build on the distinctive strengths and opportunities identified in the previous chapter to develop a more prosperous and resilient economy. To help plan for the future, we have identified three **Ambitions** (statements about the nature of the South West Wales economy that we want to work towards), supporting three **Missions** (priority areas on which our shared **Delivery Plan actions** will be focused):

Figure 3-1: Our Ambitions and Missions



Source: SQW 2021

Unpacking our Ambitions

- 3.2** Our three Ambitions are broadly cast. They recognise that achieving sustainable, long-term prosperity and the “South West Wales we want” is about more than the pursuit of economic growth as a goal for its own sake – and that prosperity will itself be enabled by progress across a number of fronts.
- 3.3** Our Ambitions seek an economy that is, over the long term, more resilient and sustainable; enterprising and ambitious; and balanced and inclusive.

Table 3-1: Unpacking our Ambitions: The economy we want**Resilient and sustainable**

- **Resilient to technology change and the impacts of digitalisation:**
 - Supporting firms in adopting and adapting to new technology
 - Building labour market resilience through the skills system from schools through to adult learning
- **Resilient to climate change and decarbonisation:**
 - Increasing the resilience of the region's manufacturing base (including in its (currently) relatively carbon-intensive foundation industries)
 - Supporting adaptation and adoption throughout the economy (across sectors and through the building stock and transport system)
 - Delivering robust digital connectivity to support changing working practices and better access to employment.
- **Supporting resilient and more 'embedded' firms and supply chains**
 - Developing the local business base through access to support, finance, networks and procurement
 - Embedding best practice and resilience throughout the supply chain
 - Continuously building management capacity and capability.

Enterprising and ambitious**Enterprising and ambitious**

- **Ambitious in relation to our long-term energy opportunity**
 - Ensuring capacity to drive forward our potential
 - Integrating our natural renewable energy advantages with our university and industrial strengths
- **Enterprising in relation to changing market conditions, technology and opportunities**
 - Investing in the skills system across the economy and driving demand for higher level and technical skills, as well as influencing supply
 - Investing in the commercial property stock – for local businesses scaling up as well as new investors
- **Driving new investment, innovation and funding models**
 - Developing sustainable alternatives to European funding
 - Promoting the region as a location to invest, work and visit

Balanced and inclusive**Balanced and inclusive**

- **Balanced between innovation at the leading edge and sustainable growth across the economy**
 - Developing opportunities for 'new to the firm' innovation, as well as R&D and new technology and product development
 - Recognising the opportunity for a diverse range of business and ownership models
- **Balanced spatially, across the region**
 - Celebrating regional diversity and a wide distribution of opportunity
- **Creating long-term growth, while sustaining and enhancing core environmental and community assets**
 - Recognising and enhancing the inherent value of the environment to the quality of life and quality of place proposition
 - Supporting community ownership of economic assets, where this can support local opportunity and generate a sustainable return.

Realising our Ambitions

- 3.4** The Ambitions set out above are extensive, and are consistent with the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. They are also all interlinked: they are not so much ‘themes’ as a vision of how we want the economy to evolve. Over the next ten years, **all the actions that the South West Wales local authorities take in support of regeneration and economic development will contribute to achieving them** – whether they are delivered at regional scale, or are more locally focused.
- 3.5** But to deliver our overall goal of a more “resilient and sustainable; enterprising and ambitious; and balanced and inclusive” economy, there are clear actions on which we will need to focus over the next decade. We have called these our three **Missions**, which we will use to guide delivery. These are:
- Establishing South West Wales as a UK leader in renewable energy and the development of a net zero economy
 - Building a strong, resilient and ‘embedded’ business base
 - Growing and sustaining the experience offer.
- 3.6** The following chapters explain each Mission, setting out what we seek to achieve, the opportunities, challenges and risks that we need to address, and the solutions and projects that we aim to progress. Although we explain each Mission in turn, they should be seen as integrated: establishing South West Wales as a UK leader in renewable energy and a net zero economy is, for example, a key aspect of the other two Missions.

4. Mission 1: A UK leader in renewable energy and the net zero economy

Looking to 2030, we aim to make South West Wales a UK leader in renewable energy. That means taking advantage of our natural assets and our industrial and R&D capabilities to build an internationally-significant presence in future fuel technologies and to drive the decarbonisation of our industrial base and the wider economy.

Figure 4-1: Summary of assets, opportunities, challenges and actions

Current assets	Next opportunities	Key challenges	Key actions
Concentration of onshore and offshore opportunities at different stages of market readiness Emerging Regional Energy Strategy and Welsh Government support University R&D assets and growing corporate capacity for industrial decarbonisation	Linking energy generation with industrial decarbonisation Making the most of opportunities presented by the existing knowledge/research base Translating early stage projects into investable propositions	Countervailing pressure of existing high carbon intensity industry Securing/ maintaining capacity to drive the strategic agenda, and major projects forward Competition from (and establishing collaborations with) other regions Securing Government support	Additional capacity to drive forward the agenda Progressing the region's major renewable energy generation projects Attracting and driving forward new industrial investment Decarbonising transport and the housing stock

Understanding the case for the Mission: the core rationale

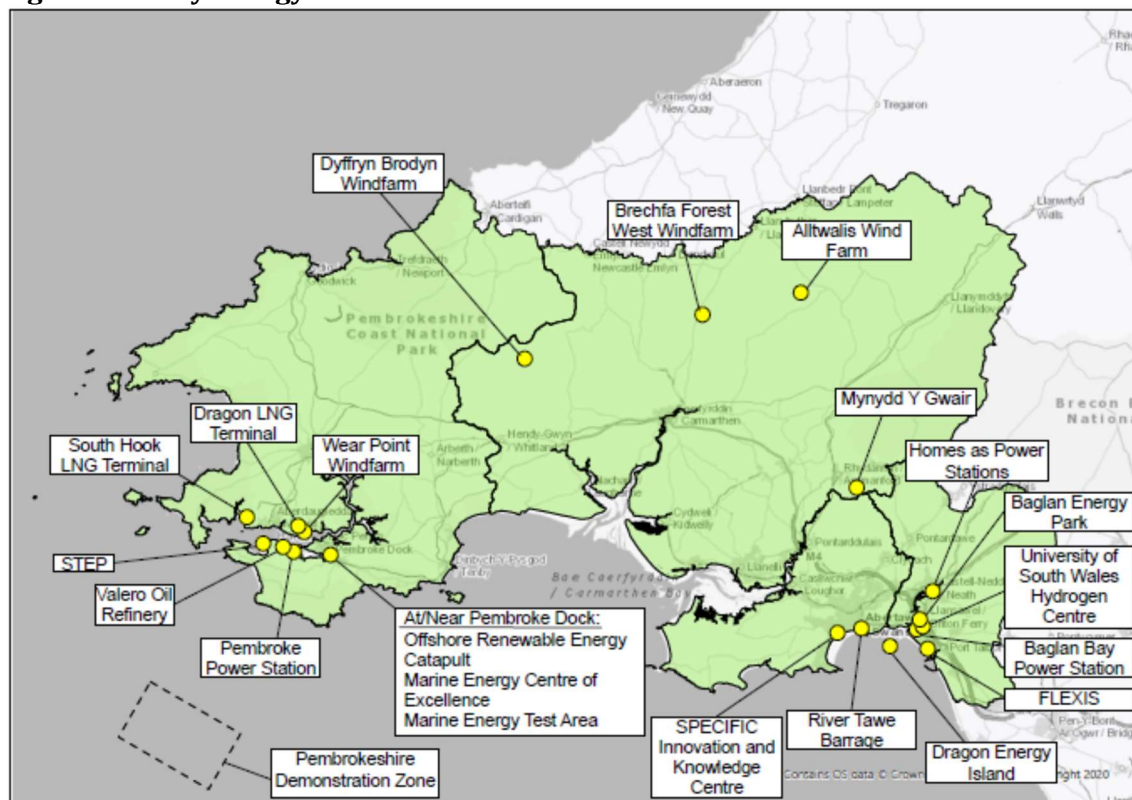
- 4.1** As set out in the evidence base the decarbonisation imperative is global, and in Wales is mandated by the UK and Welsh Governments' net zero commitments and the need to take urgent action now. There is a clear overall policy direction, which has been reinforced by the emerging suite of strategies at UK Government level ahead of COP26 in autumn 2021⁴⁰ and by the renewed and re-emphasised climate change focus of the Welsh Government. With a clear and compelling direction of travel, there is an opportunity for South West Wales to capitalise on its renewable energy assets and ensure that it is on the 'front foot' in adapting to change.

Delivering the region's low-carbon energy projects at scale

- 4.2** In South West Wales, our potential is clearly articulated, and is linked with both our natural environmental assets and infrastructure and skills base resulting from our long history in energy-related activity. The range of existing and emerging projects and assets is extensive, as illustrated in Figure 4-2:

⁴⁰ For example, the new [UK Hydrogen Strategy](#) (August 2021)

Figure 4-2: Key energy assets



Source: Produced by SQW 2021. Licence 100030994 Contains OS data © Crown copyright [and database right] [2020]

4.3 Key renewable energy assets include the combination of marine energy activity associated with **Pembroke Dock Marine** and the proposed tidal, wind and potentially solar energy scheme at **Dragon Energy Island** in Swansea Bay. They also include a range of onshore wind and waste-from-energy schemes across the region, and a potential nuclear fusion prototype scheme in Pembrokeshire. The **Hydrogen Centre** at Baglan focuses on experimental development of renewable hydrogen production and storage, as well as R&D in hydrogen vehicles, fuel cell applications and energy systems. The **Flexible Integrated Energy Systems (FLEXIS)** project is delivering a smart energy demonstration zone in Port Talbot, focused on local energy systems, heat recovery and the adoption of low emission vehicles.

4.4 However, while the scale of activity is substantial, there is a risk that the potential may not be fully realised, for three reasons:

- **Technologies are, in some cases, at a relatively early stage.** They are also complex, and in many cases will require long-term funding, commercially or from Government. Some of this will need to come forward in conditions of some uncertainty: for example, the Welsh Government's *Hydrogen Pathway* notes that *"there is uncertainty regarding the exact role hydrogen will have in supporting decarbonisation in Wales.... [but despite this], there is still an urgent need to take the first steps to develop the skills, expertise and supply chain for hydrogen scale-up in Wales"*⁴¹.

⁴¹ Welsh Government (January 2021), [Hydrogen in Wales: A pathway and next steps for developing the hydrogen energy sector in Wales](#). (consultation document), p,11

- **Competing areas and technologies may move faster** within this dynamic technology environment. South West Wales has distinctive assets – but if additional capacity and investment is directed elsewhere, some of these advantages could diminish.
- **Local benefits are not *automatically* captured through the energy generation process.** The good news is that there is a solid R&D base in South West Wales to capitalise on the opportunity (see, for example, the Hydrogen Centre referred to above; Swansea University’s SPECIFIC Centre), as well as schemes (such as the Marine Energy Engineering Centre for Excellence project at Pembroke Dock) to build supply chain opportunities with SMEs. It will be important that these are driven hard, to ensure that the region benefits from the added value of renewable energy investment.

4.5 Delivering the region’s renewable energy opportunities at scale – and ensuring that they are integrated with wider policy and maximise local benefits for local businesses and communities will be central to regional strategy over the coming years:

Key action areas

- **We will build capacity and expertise to maximise South West Wales’ renewable energy and net zero potential.**

There are several public bodies with knowledge and expertise, including (for example) the Welsh Government Energy Service and Marine Energy Wales, as well as UK Government agencies such as the ORE Catapult. But the agenda is complex: establishing a regional ‘decarbonisation system’ could help to address region-wide goals (including in relation to skills and infrastructure) and coordinate investment priorities beyond the delivery of specific initiatives.

- **We will seek to secure new investment in renewable energy infrastructure**

Linked with the capacity building described above, we will work with the Welsh and UK Governments and with the private sector to make the case for investment in ‘nationally significant’ schemes such as Dragon Energy Island and the Pembrokeshire marine proposition, as well as smaller-scale schemes, including on public land.

- **We will work to deliver the Regional Energy Strategy**

The Regional Energy Strategy has been developed in parallel with this Plan and will be published in 2021. We will work to take forward pilot and successor Local Energy System projects (such as the pilot currently underway at Milford Haven Energy Kingdom), and we will seek to link the energy system objectives of the Energy Strategy with opportunities for local business engagement and supply chain development.

Decarbonising our industrial base

- 4.6** The high carbon intensity of some of South West Wales' industrial activity is a vulnerability: while the region's relatively high carbon emissions in the data is largely caused by the steel industry, oil and gas are also important to the region, as well as our large manufacturing base.
- 4.7** Work is currently underway to develop a programme for industrial decarbonisation through the **South Wales Industrial Cluster (SWIC)** initiative, funded by UK Research and Innovation and including several energy and heavy industrial firms in South West Wales (including Tata, Valero and RWE, the operator of the Pembroke refinery)⁴². The focus of the programme is on the production and use of hydrogen and on mechanisms to secure large-scale industrial decarbonisation through 'fuel switching': as with some of the initiatives discussed above, the proposition is in its relatively early days, although achieving large-scale change will be important for the region's future competitiveness. More broadly, there is an opportunity to attract additional investment into the region, beyond the decarbonisation of the existing stock: 'transformational' projects such as the forthcoming **Global Centre for Rail Excellence** provide examples of investments supported with public funds, but the existing combination of energy-related activity will be an important factor in attracting new business locations.
- 4.8** Building on the region's growing presence in renewable energy and the current focus on industrial decarbonisation:

Key action areas

- **We will progress the opportunity presented by SWIC and seek to secure future investment to support the region's future industrial competitiveness**

As with other aspects of the low carbon agenda, technology is developing rapidly and the scale of investment in demonstration projects and initiatives such as SWIC is substantial. Through our increased capacity to drive forward the decarbonisation agenda, we will seek to secure sequential investment, working with the UK and Welsh Governments as appropriate.

- **We will grow the wider low carbon industrial base and promote the region's potential to new investors**

Linked with actions to promote the region as an investment destination, we will highlight our potential to new investors (including our university presence, skills base and access to sites and premises) and will press forward major proposed investments such as the GCRE.

⁴² <https://www.swic.cymru/news>

Decarbonising the wider economy

4.9 Decarbonisation will extend beyond the industrial base, and will impact on housing and domestic heating, non-domestic properties and the transport network. Much is already underway:

- In relation to the **housing stock**, Pobl Housing is leading one of the UK's largest community-based retrofit, energy generation and smart energy management projects at Penderry, Swansea, the outcomes of which will inform the larger, City Deal-funded Homes as Power Stations scheme.
- In relation to **transport**, all the local authorities are engaged in programmes of fleet decarbonisation, and the **Swansea Bay and South West Wales Metro** will be at the core of the region's lower carbon, more sustainable transport system.
- In relation to **re-using and preventing waste**, Wales already has some of the world's highest municipal recycling rates – with all South West Wales authorities (and Wales as a whole) experiencing a rapid increase in recycling rates over the past twenty years⁴³.

4.10 Linked with the Regional Energy Strategy, over the coming years:

Key action areas

- **Building on existing schemes, we will progress the decarbonisation of the housing and business stock**

From an economic development perspective – and our wider ambitions to secure a more 'embedded and resilient' business base, this should provide opportunities for local supply chain development and community-based employment solutions (as well as, in some cases, local community ownership).

- **We will press forward the development of Swansea Bay and South West Wales Metro**

As well as the Metro itself, this will lead to a better integrated and more sustainable transport network through the incorporation of bus and active travel services and the development of opportunities to work and access services closer to home.

- **We will work to achieve a circular economy**

Building on our performance in reducing waste and transforming recycling rates, there are opportunities to increase re-use of goods and materials offering potential for community-based solutions to increase repair and the use of technology to increase the scope for re-use of materials and reduced food waste.

⁴³ Welsh Government (2019), [Beyond Recycling: A strategy to make the circular economy in Wales a reality](#); StatsWales (2021), [Combined municipal re-use, recycling and composting rates](#)

5. Mission 2: Building a strong, resilient and embedded business base

Business is at the centre of our strategy to 2030: it will be through the expansion of existing firms and the start up and attraction of new ones that new employment will be generated and productivity growth secured. That means supporting sustainable business growth– both at the ‘leading edge’ of technology and innovation and across the economy.

Figure 5-1: Summary of assets, opportunities, challenges and actions

Current assets	Next opportunities	Key challenges	Key actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong university-industrial links Local business networks, emerging clusters and some anchor businesses Growing policy interest in encouraging locally ‘embedded’ businesses and local supply chains Wales-wide institutions (e.g., Development Bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting dynamism (through entrepreneurship and early-stage expansion) Supporting resilience (through technology adoption, management capacity and succession) Supporting local supply chain development Building an effective (and broad) innovation ‘ecosystem’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak ‘infrastructure’ offer (e.g., commercial property, impeding start-up and expansion) Skills and capacity challenges Limited private sector support base Access to growth finance Barriers to commercialisation Limited business density and ‘leakage’ out of region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerated adoption and innovation support (linked with recommendations of Wales 4.0 in relation to business, skills and innovation support) ‘Progressive procurement’ within a local business and supply chain development system

Understanding the case for the Mission: the core rationale

- 5.1** The review of the evidence in Chapter 2 highlighted positive employment outcomes in recent years, growth in the business stock, and a strong record in translational research activities between the university knowledge base and industry.
- 5.2** However, the economy remains to some extent in a process of ‘restructuring’, away from traditional strengths in parts of the manufacturing sector and towards growth in areas such as information and communications and health care (as well as in activities linked with the growing energy sector highlighted in Mission 1). Changing trading relationships also present challenges (notably, but not only, in agriculture and food production), some of which have yet to fully work through)⁴⁴.
- 5.3** This transition will bring opportunities within those sectors that are growing – and as highlighted earlier, opportunities for growth and productivity gain are cross-sectoral. However:

⁴⁴ Janet Dwyer (2018), [The implications of Brexit for agriculture, land use and rural areas in Wales](#) (Wales Centre for Public Policy)

- Even where job losses in one industry are replaced with jobs in another, there is the risk that they may not generate the same level of output (and therefore command the same pay).
- The wider economy of South West Wales has a *relatively* narrow business base: business density is relatively low, and there are few indigenous large or larger medium-sized businesses. However, the prospect of inward investment at scale has reduced over the past twenty years. The risk is that as the economy evolves, losses may not be fully offset by gains, and the ‘productivity gap’ remains or widens.

5.4 In response, our Mission to create a “**strong, resilient and embedded business base**” seeks to encourage a continued focus on innovation and the growth of capabilities at the ‘leading edge’, balanced with an approach aimed at achieving greater resilience, growth potential and capacity for sustained employment across the region’s wider business base, linked with the decarbonisation imperative in Mission 1.

Growing the innovative edge and accelerating diffusion

5.5 Innovation policy in Wales is at a point of transition, as the European funding that has sustained several major programmes (including the ‘core’ SMART programmes delivered via the Welsh Government⁴⁵ and the wide range of sector or thematic schemes (such as, in South West Wales, ASTUTE and RICE⁴⁶) come to an end; and the range of actors involved in innovation policy (including, potentially, a more active role for UK Government), increases.

5.6 At the same time, there is a consensus, highlighted in a recent review for the Welsh Government, that the role of innovation policy has evolved, to be less narrowly focused on technology, and more embracing of actions focused on addressing social challenges (perhaps especially important given the growth of the health and care sector and the long-term demographic challenges highlighted in Chapter 2) and the impact of climate change⁴⁷. The review also emphasises a need to further develop translational research activities and to link innovation support activity more clearly with the range of finance, advisory, networking and other programmes that contribute to a successful innovation ‘ecosystem’.



Today, innovation is about so much more than science and technology



Future of Innovation Policy report

⁴⁵ SMART Innovation (advice and support to business); SMART Cymru (financial assistance to business); and SMART Expertise (financial support to higher education).

⁴⁶ Reducing Industrial Carbon Emissions (RICE) is led by University of South Wales and Swansea University and works with Welsh supply chain companies to test how CO2 produced from heavy industrial processes can be used to make high value products and industrial chemicals.

⁴⁷ See Kevin Morgan, Dylan Henderson and Rick Delbridge (May 2021), [Scoping the future of innovation policy in Wales](#) (Cardiff University, Centre for Innovation Policy Research)

- 5.7** It will be important that regional activity in South West Wales adds value to and aligns with evolving Welsh national policy (and the wide range of programmes and institutions at UK level). Over the next few years:

Key action areas

- **We will explore a better-integrated regional innovation offer, in the form of a ‘virtual Research and Technology Organisation’ for South West Wales**

The universities are key regional assets and have a strong history of translational research with industry. However, the wider landscape is somewhat fragmented, and may become increasingly so as current programmes come to an end. We aim to achieve a model where there is “no wrong door”, making the most of our university capabilities and enabling them to meet industry need. This could extend across a range of sectors and technologies, linked with (for example) future plans for the development of the research and development offer linked with Pentre Awel at Llanelli, and the close involvement of University of Wales Trinity St David and the development of Yr Egin and its associated creative cluster. It may also embrace wider innovation capabilities, including support in management skills and capacity and (linked with our wider approach to regional skills development) access to talent to enable innovative SMEs to reach their potential.

There may be several options in taking this proposal forward – but the key point is that we maximise the value of our shared assets to deliver a joined-up service across government, higher education and the private sector.

Growing productivity and resilience across the economy

- 5.8** Across the wider business stock, there have been changes in the support landscape since the last Regeneration Strategy was produced. Nationally, Business Wales provides a central gateway to a range of support products, and since 2017, the Development Bank of Wales has consolidated publicly-backed loan and equity support into an ‘arms-length’ and widely-recognised vehicle. In addition, the Welsh Government provides some direct investment (generally in relation to larger, often manufacturing firms), and all the South West Wales local authorities offer support services (in addition to the often university-linked innovation services highlighted above).
- 5.9** A recent review of the Welsh business support landscape highlighted three challenges, which are relevant to the strategy set out in this Plan⁴⁸:
- First, Wales’ **relative vulnerability to economic shocks**: a function of the continuing process of restructuring highlighted in the evidence base. This has contributed to the

⁴⁸ Jack Watkin (February 2021), [A Better Balance: Business support policy for the foundational economy](#) (CREW/ Institute of Welsh Affairs)

more recent policy focus on indigenous business growth. However, while economic ‘shocks’ are often seen through large ‘one-off’ events (plant closures, redundancy programmes, and so on), economy-wide technology-driven transformation is larger in its overall impact, and the ability to adapt and respond will be important across firm sizes and sectors.

- Second, the **scale** of the support offer, and the relatively small number of firms that it reaches (the inference being that there is a much wider range of SMEs that could benefit from interaction with the support system, were the reach to be greater).
- Third, **dissemination of benefits**, in particular the extent to which gains in business performance are captured in wages and tax and in which benefits to the supply chain accrue regionally. The Welsh Government has placed a greater emphasis on this in recent years, through the development of the ‘economic contract’ proposed in the *Economic Action Plan*

5.10 Over the coming years, we want to create a better integrated system across local and national government, within which a strengthened ‘support’ offer is linked with the supply of skills and premises, the role of the public sector as a purchaser and commissioner within the local economy and in ensuring that there is widespread access to fair and sustainable work:

Key action areas

- **We will seek a better co-ordinated support package for business**

The scope of this, and the interaction between delivery at different geographical levels, will need to be explored. But the proposition is that there is a need to drive business density, start-up rates and entrepreneurship, and resilience and ‘adaptability’ to change across the SME base – recognising that ‘enterprise’ embraces a range of organisational types and ownership models⁴⁹.

- **We will link this with public sector purchasing power**

Recently, there has been a focus on the role that public procurement can play in supporting local economic growth. This has been reflected in the Welsh Government’s review of procurement, which has explored the concepts of ‘community wealth-building and the ‘anchor institutions’ in the procurement process⁵⁰, and the South West Wales local authorities are all committed to the proactive and progressive use of procurement. The aim here is to ensure that local SMEs are able to successfully tender for work (linked with the business support offer above), and to use this as a springboard for future growth.

⁴⁹ Including social enterprises, employee-owned businesses, and so on.

⁵⁰ Welsh Government (2020), [Progress towards the development of a new procurement landscape in Wales](#)

Key action areas

- **We will invest in bringing forward access to sites and premises**

The evidence shows that there is a persistent market failure in the delivery of commercial property. This has the effect of blocking the expansion of local SMEs (as well as presenting a barrier to attracting larger investors). Across the local authorities and Welsh Government, we will seek to bring forward development on the region's key strategic sites at Baglan, Port Talbot Waterfront, Fabian Way, Felindre, Cross Hands and the Haven Waterway, as well as within the wide range of smaller sites that will help to support distributed growth across the region, consistent with our wider decarbonisation objectives. We will also work to bring forward new city centre office accommodation in Swansea city centre, building on recent investment and continuing the city's transformation.

- **We will actively promote South West Wales as an investment location**

While the focus of this Mission is on growing our locally-based business stock, inward investment has historically been important in South West Wales, and it remains a key driver of skills and employment and a source of demand for local suppliers. We welcome new investment: we will actively promote the region's assets (linked with its quality of life and visitor economy offer described in Mission 3) and we will work with investors to ensure access to skills and supply chain links, embedding them further in the local economy.

- **We will continue to invest in the region's skills capacity**

Recent years have seen an improvement in the region's skills profile, and we have a strong track record in building an understanding of employer demand and linking it clearly with provision. Alongside the measures within this Plan to increase skills demand and employer engagement, we will continue to invest in strengthening supply at all levels, through specialist infrastructure, investment in access to employment and a continued focus (building on the region's Skills and Talent Programme) on responding to local economic demand and opportunity.

- **Across all our actions, we will improve access to fair and secure employment**

Despite the region's success in creating jobs, economic inactivity remains higher than in the rest of the UK. While in-work poverty is a significant issue - and one which our focus on productivity and resilience across all sectors seeks to tackle - there is strong evidence that being in work supports positive outcomes across a range of measures⁵¹. Building on our experience of successful programmes such as Workways+, we will ensure a range of support to enable people to enter and progress in the labour market.

⁵¹ Welsh Government (2019), [Employability Plan](#), p,9

6. Mission 3: Growing and sustaining the South West Wales ‘experience’ offer

South West Wales enjoys a superb environment and a unique ‘quality of life’ offer. This is a key asset for the region, and one which we must protect and enhance. We will make South West Wales known for the quality and breadth of its ‘experience offer’, bringing together urban and rural environmental quality, ‘quality of life’ and culture. This will support a high-value visitor economy – but it will also be locally owned and a central part of our investment proposition.

Figure 6-1: Summary of assets, opportunities, challenges and actions



Understanding the case for the Mission: the core rationale

- 6.1** South West Wales’ ‘experience offer’ is a key strength. It is also multifaceted and interlinked: while it includes the region’s substantial visitor economy, it recognises that the visitor economy is itself dependent on the quality of the region’s cultural and environmental offer. At a national level, this is reflected with the statement of ‘Wales’ core offer’ within the Welsh Government’s *Priorities for the Visitor economy* (set out in Figure 6-2). This highlights the importance of ‘sense of place’ within the Welsh offer, with the visitor economy helping to act as a showcase for local food and drink and celebrating the Welsh language as a central part of local and national identity⁵².
- 6.2** In South West Wales, the range of experiences the region has to offer is diverse and impressive. It is this diversity that provides much of the region’s distinctiveness: the proximity of the university city of Swansea to the beaches of the Gower for instance, or the region’s range of landscape types (including the Pembrokeshire Coast and Brecon Beacons National Parks) and network of smaller rural towns. This also makes the region attractive as a place to live, and ought to be a central part of the region’s investment proposition. This

⁵² Welsh Government (January 2020), *Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the visitor economy, 2020-25*, p.9.

Mission focuses on **investment** in the ‘experience economy’ and how we can **promote** it to new and diverse audiences.

Figure 6-2: The Welsh ‘core offer’ to visitors



Source: Welsh Government (2020), *Welcome to Wales: Priorities for the visitor economy, 2020-25*

Investing in our experience economy

- 6.3** The ‘good news’ is that several visitor economy trends coincide with some of South West Wales’ inherent strengths: in particular, the increased interest in sustainability, green tourism and nature and a desire for ‘authentic’ experiences. These, and the inherent value of local communities and identity, form part of the wellbeing ‘offer’ to residents as well. However, with the exception of Swansea, all parts of the region are forecast to see falling working age populations over the next twenty years. New employment opportunities should help to reverse this – but there is also an opportunity through the acceleration of remote working and increasing flexibility to retain more of our young people and university graduates, and to attract a wider demographic to the region.
- 6.4** Over the next decade, this will mean investment focused both on the quality of the visitor offer and the appeal of South West Wales as a place to live and work – recognising that these are inherently interconnected:

Key action areas

- **We will invest in the region’s ‘experience infrastructure’**

We will seek to broaden the range of attractions and opportunities across the region, especially where they contribute to an increasingly sustainable offer, linked with the region’s heritage (including in relation to local food and drink produce), culture and natural environment. This will include ensuring that the delivery of key national

Key action areas

initiatives (such as the proposed National Forest) contribute to our wider economic ambitions.

- **We will invest in our city, town and community centres**

Our towns and cities are the gateways to our region, and the focal points for community, commercial and civic life. Much investment has taken place and much is underway – with (for example) the Swansea Arena and its bridge link to the city centre opening in 2021, creating a further milestone in the city’s regeneration. However, there is more to do: across the region, many of our town and community centres have been impacted by structural change in the retail sector – with the process of repurposing requiring complex action on a number of fronts.

Building on our experience of working together across the region, and in the spirit of the Welsh Government’s Transforming Towns initiative, we will prioritise further investment in our town and city centres, ensuring that they are sustainable focal points for the long term.

- **We will make the ‘experience economy’ work for everyone**

Not all parts of the region benefit from the excellent quality of life that the region has to offer – and in some places, our ability to retain and attract younger people is impacted by deteriorating housing affordability (an issue which has the potential to worsen further in an economy increasingly characterised by remote working). Linked with our decarbonisation and net zero objectives, we will continue to invest in affordable housing solutions and long-term community renewal.

Promoting the region

- 6.5** The quality of South West Wales’ assets present an opportunity to better promote the region – to visitors and investors and to raise the region’s profile on the wider stage. This should extend to encompass the renewable energy potential and industrial opportunities highlighted earlier: the region’s future in a greener economy (and the opportunities that presents) combining with its cultural and environmental quality:

Key action areas

- **We will take a more coordinated approach to promoting the South West Wales opportunity**

Recognising that each part of the region has a distinct identity and ‘brand’, we will work to ensure coordination across the visitor, education, local produce and investor

Key action areas

marketing channels to ensure that South West Wales has a clearer 'external' profile and a complementary offer.

- **We will invest in quality**

Welcome to Wales, the Welsh Government's strategy for the visitor economy, places a strong emphasis on *quality* of the whole experience offer – accommodation, food and drink, the public realm, environment, and so on – as the route to a higher-value, more sustainable economic base. Across all of the actions above, we will invest – with business – in quality and excellence.

7. Moving forward: Delivering the Plan

This Plan provides a framework for taking forward the priorities that we have identified in our Ambitions and Missions over the long term. Delivery will depend on a range of investment sources and the coordination over time of specific projects which combine to deliver our objectives. This chapter explains our approach to funding and delivery, and how we will prioritise and monitor our progress.

From a framework to a pipeline of complementary projects...

- 7.1** This Plan takes a long-term view. Recognising that new opportunities will emerge over time, it is intended to be flexible, with specific actions described at a relatively high level.
- 7.2** To convert these into practical interventions, we have prepared a **project pipeline**. This sets out a schedule of interventions, describing how they contribute to our Ambitions and Missions, their current development status and the actions that need to be taken to bring them forward. This will be kept 'live' and will be regularly reviewed by regional partners. This will enable new interventions to come forward where opportunities arise (for example, commercial proposals may lead to propositions that have not yet been identified), and for project information to be updated as schemes progress.
- 7.3** The projects within the pipeline are at different stages of development. Consistent with the approach used by HM Treasury and the Welsh Government (and adopted by the City Deal), projects will be brought forward through the business case process set out in the 'Green Book' appraisal guide. In summary, this means that projects will be considered against the following headings:

Table 7-1: Project business case considerations

Consideration	Description
Strategic fit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How strong is the evidence of economic demand or need? Does the project add 'net regional value' (i.e., is it additional to activity already taking place in the region, and if there is any duplication, is this mitigated?) Does the project contribute to the overall strategic framework (i.e., will it support delivery of an economy that is "resilient and sustainable; balanced and inclusive; and enterprising and ambitious"?)
Options appraisal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have a range of options been considered, and is there a clear case for the preferred option?
Value for money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the project represent good value, in terms of the outputs and outcomes it will achieve, relative to anticipated public costs?

Consideration	Description
Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does funding for the project exist, and/ or is there a clear route to funding? • Is the funding model compliant with Subsidy Control and other regulations?
Deliverability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have procurement options been considered and is there a clear route to successful procurement? • Are governance and management arrangements in place, and is there sufficient delivery capacity?

Source: SQW

It will be important that the action plan is seen as a dynamic document and that it is regularly updated by partners. In broad terms, projects include:

- **Region-wide initiatives to build capacity to take advantage of the opportunities identified in the Plan.** These are highlighted within each Mission, and include:
 - Building capacity and expertise to maximise South West Wales' 'net zero' potential
 - The creation of a 'virtual innovation agency' to coordinate and galvanise links between industry and the knowledge base, especially as European funding comes to an end
 - Support at scale for enterprise and entrepreneurship
 - Public investment in the commercial property offer, to enable investment, business growth and greater environmental sustainability
 - Delivering a coordinated approach to investment marketing and support, linked with the 'experience' economy.
- **High profile strategic capital investments**, such as the Swansea Bay and South West Metro

7.4 Major local projects contributing to the overall objectives and Missions. Not all will *directly* benefit all parts of the region. However, in aggregate they will offer substantial regional benefit.

Funding the Plan: A longer-term investment fund

7.5 Funding to take forward the Regional Economic Delivery Plan and its component projects will come from multiple sources, and some individual funding packages are likely to be complex. At the time of writing, there is some uncertainty regarding future funding, as European sources (historically an important part of the funding mix in South West Wales) draw to a close. However, potential sources may include:

- Private investment, especially in bringing forward some of the energy related investments set out in relation to Mission 1, and in respect of major regeneration and development schemes

- The proposed Shared Prosperity Fund (or alternative successors to the European Structural Funds)
- Joint investment across the local authorities, or between the local authorities and the Welsh Government
- UK Government funds (such as the Strength in Places Fund and the Levelling Up Fund).

Key action areas

- **We will seek to secure a devolved regional Investment Fund**

The nature of the funding sources identified above will change over time. However, given the scale of the opportunity (and the regional challenge) in South West Wales, we will seek to secure a devolved **regional investment fund**, which would offer the region the ability to lever in additional funding and bring projects forward on a flexible basis. Such a fund could be structured to give a partial financial return on investment, as well as an economic and social return, depending on the nature of the project. This would require investment expertise and capacity, but could lead to the development of a regional portfolio of projects, derived from the emerging project pipeline and building on the successful implementation of the existing City Deal. Currently, the projects within the pipeline have a total value of around £3 billion over the coming decade: while costs will be determined through the business case process, this provides an indication of the scale of the challenge and opportunity ahead.

Monitoring progress

- 7.6** Our proposed projects are all currently at different stages of development. Through the business case process, we will set out a series of performance indicators against which progress can be monitored. These are likely to include:

Table 7-2: Indicative performance measures

Indicator	Description
Private investment	Additional private investment secured in the region as a result of public support through the REDP
Gross value added	Estimated additional GVA generated as a result of investment
Firm creation and survival	New business starts as a result of REDP-backed activity and survival rates over time
Jobs	Jobs created and safeguarded as a result of investment. The REDP emphasises the quality of jobs (in line with the Economic Contract) and this should be reflected in the performance measure (e.g., employment at or above Real Living Wage and sustained over time).

Indicator	Description
Access to employment	People entering employment (or increasing hours) as a result of intervention
Innovation	Research and development into new products, goods and services as a result of intervention. Adoption of 'new to the firm' products or processes as a result of intervention
Carbon reductions	CO2 savings as a result of investment
Modal shift	Increased journeys on public transport/ increased use of active travel as a result of investment.
Visitor spend	Increased visitor spend as a result of investment

Source: SQW

Governance

- 7.7** The Regional Economic Delivery Plan will be 'owned' and overseen by the **South West Wales Corporate Joint Committee (CJC)**. This will be one of four CJCs established in Wales under new legislation, enabling the constituent local authorities to exercise joint functions relating to strategic planning, transport and measures that will improve the economic wellbeing of their regions.
- 7.8** Supporting the CJC, the Regional Regeneration Directors will keep track of progress and will be responsible for developing business cases, securing investment and ensuring delivery on the CJC's behalf. It will be important to secure sufficient capacity – within individual partner authorities and jointly – to do this, given the scale of the opportunities and challenges. The CJC will also establish mechanisms for a strong non-government voice (e.g., from business and the third sector) in influencing priorities and maintaining oversight.

Annex A: Summary SWOT analysis

A.1 The Evidence and Strategic Landscape Review prepared to inform this Plan contained an analysis of the region's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This formed the basis for the analysis within Chapter 2 of the Plan, and is summarised below:

Table A-1: Summary SWOT analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally and internationally significant university research assets, with a strong record of industrial collaboration in the region and recent and planned investment in new university facilities • Outstanding natural environment, supporting quality of life and a distinctive location proposition for visitors and investors • Relatively strong record in job generation and in increasing economic activity • Some established sectoral strengths (e.g., engineering and advanced manufacturing; food production) • Some major site development opportunities • Growing and diverse SME base • Community strengths and capacity and strong sense of identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected decline in working age population and rising dependency ratio • Relatively low productivity, reflected in relatively low wages • Relative peripherality, leading to weak transport and digital connections in some places, and viability constraints on physical developments • Few large firms and company headquarters • Some constraints on firm expansion, linked with workforce skills shortfalls (although qualifications levels are rising) and limited commercial property options • Market change impacting on viability and vitality of town and city centres • Persistent concentrations of disadvantage
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talent pool generated by the region's universities and further education system; opportunity to retain and grow the skilled workforce and business stock • Opportunities for growth in areas of activity relevant to the region's historic strengths (e.g., advanced manufacturing) and in current research and technology capabilities • Opportunity for location-specific growth in the energy sector and in decarbonisation more broadly • Distance might become less important as remote working becomes 'normal' (potentially increasing the appeal of SW Wales' quality of life offer and helping to change perceptions • Closeness to the natural environment and ability to offer unique sporting, cultural and environmental offer – helping to retain and attract young and talented people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High carbon intensity of part of the industrial base • Risk of loss of major employers, with potentially significant labour and spatial impacts • Risk of outflow of talent and of younger workers, if there are insufficient opportunities locally • Wider Brexit-related uncertainties relating to export markets, port-related activity and future farm payments • Impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, including higher unemployment as mitigation measures wind down and accelerate changes in the role of High Street/ town centre functions • Risk that existing inequalities could be exacerbated.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opportunities to build on a track record of collaboration between the public sector, academia and industry• Potentially significant infrastructure investments (e.g., Swansea Bay Metro)• Economic policy innovation in Welsh policy context• Major site opportunities (e.g., Baglan Energy Park) and ambitious plans for investment and development, including as part of Swansea Bay City Deal• Opportunities for business innovation	

Source: SQW

Annex B: Well-being of Future Generations Act assessment

Contribution to the Well-being Goals

- B.1** The Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WFGA) identifies seven Well-being Goals: a Prosperous Wales; a Resilient Wales; a Healthier Wales; a More Equal Wales; a Wales of Cohesive Communities; a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language; and a Globally Responsible Wales. Guidance on the application of the WFGA states that policy should seek to contribute to all seven Well-being Goals, not just the one that most closely approximates to the central purpose of the initiative.
- B.2** The table below summaries how this Plan contributes to the Well-being Goals:

Table B-1: Contribution of the REDP to the Well-being Goals

Goal	Contribution
A Prosperous Wales	Direct contribution The Plan contributes to increasing productivity and economic growth, to support the creation and safeguarding of more, better paid jobs, opportunities for business starts and growth, and further links between the knowledge base and industry.
A Resilient Wales	Direct contribution The Plan places an increased emphasis on economic sustainability through focus on the need to decarbonise the economy; resilience to future technology change through emphasis on responding to and harnessing digitalisation
A Healthier Wales	Indirect contribution The Plan is not directly concerned with health matters. However, greater prosperity (especially where more equally distributed) leads to better health outcomes. The Plan also notes the importance of the health and care sector and the opportunity to link it with economic growth.
A More Equal Wales	Direct contribution The Plan recognises the need to build an 'inclusive growth' model into the strategy, via efforts to support skills outcomes, resilience to automation, or mechanisms to support greater wealth retention within the community
A Wales of Cohesive Communities	Indirect contribution Better economic inclusion outcomes should improve cohesion, where linked with programmes and mechanisms that focus on local community involvement and engagement.
A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language	Indirect contribution Measures to support the growth of the creative economy (including associated with the Welsh language) should directly support, and could be an important part of the SW Wales investment proposition. More

Goal	Contribution
	broadly, the Plan seeks to support the economic vibrancy of the region, including principally Welsh-speaking communities.
A Globally Responsible Wales	Indirect contribution Achieving over time a decarbonised growth model will contribute to this The Plan also highlights openness to new ideas (and investment) from elsewhere

Delivering against the National Well-being Indicators

B.3 The Welsh Government has adopted 46 **National Indicators**, against which progress against the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations Act can be measured. As set out in the core of the REDP, while increasing productivity (gross value added per filled job, or hour worked) is an important measure, success will be measured against a number of other indicators as well. The key relevant indicators are listed below (with the number against each one corresponding to the indicator number published in the Welsh Government list), along with a description of how the Ambitions and Missions in the Plan are likely to contribute to their achievement:

Table B-2: Assessment of contribution to meeting the National Well-being Indicators

Indicator	Route to impact: Enabled through...
04. Levels of nitrogen dioxide pollution in the air	Large scale decarbonisation (Mission 1)
08. Percentage with adults with qualifications at different levels of the National Qualifications Framework	Measures to raise the supply of workforce skills, and improved engagement with employers, over time (across all Missions) Measures to raise demand for skills (across all Missions, but especially relevant to Missions 2 and 1)
09. Gross value added per hour worked relative to UK average	All Missions. This is a measure of productivity, which the Plan overall seeks to address. Note however that 'success' in achieving a relative measure in respect of the rest of the UK depends on the pace of growth elsewhere in the UK (hence the challenges in 'closing the gap' without very large-scale investment)
10. Gross disposable household income per head	All Missions. Note however that this data is not available at the South West Wales geography (it is published at ITL 1 and 2)
11. Percentage of businesses which are innovation active	Measures to increase interaction between business and the knowledge base, and to strengthen the innovation ecosystem (principally Mission 2)
12. Capacity (MW) of renewable energy equipment installed	Developing our renewable energy potential (Mission 1)
16. Percentage of people in employment who are on permanent	Measures to increase economic activity and the supply of higher paid employment. Delivered across all Missions.

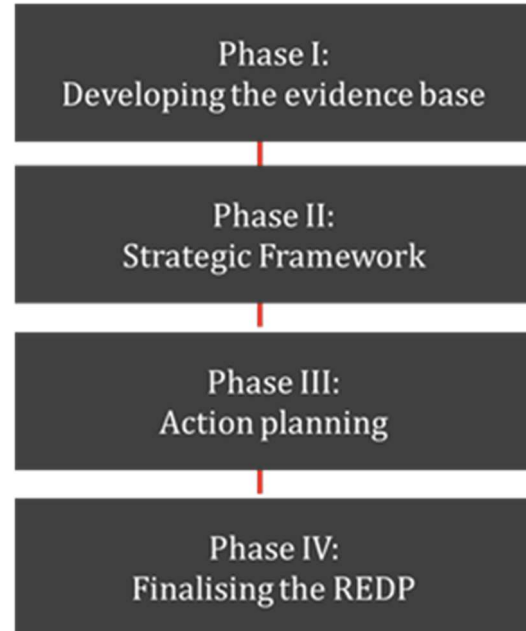
Indicator	Route to impact: Enabled through...
contracts (or on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage)	
18. Percentage of people living in households in income poverty relative to the UK median	Measures to increase access to employment, especially at higher rates of pay. Across all Missions
21. Percentage of people in employment	Key measure of economic success; relevant to all Missions
22. Percentage of people in education, employment or training measured for different age groups	Measures to improve access to, and demand for, education and training (across all Measures)
26. Percentage of people satisfied with their area as a place to live	Consequential measure arising from the success of measures to improve 'quality of place' (especially relevant to Measure 3)
33. Percentage of properties with adequate energy performance.	Measures to achieve a 'net zero' economy and to improve the energy efficiency of the housing stock as part of that (Mission 1)
42. Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales	Measures to support decarbonisation (Measure 1)

Annex C: Developing the Plan: The process

C.1 The Regional Economic Delivery Plan was developed in 2021 with the support of SQW, through a sequential process that worked from a fresh analysis of the economic evidence to identify the key opportunities and challenges facing the region, and based on that, the Ambitions and Missions reflected in the Plan:

- **Phase I** resulted in the development of a detailed **Evidence and Strategic Landscape Review**. This provides an overview of the region's economy and the policy context, informing an overall SWOT analysis. The Evidence and Strategic Landscape Review has been produced as a separate supporting document and informed the analysis in Chapter 2 of this Plan.
- Based on the outcomes of Phase I, **Phase II** involved the preparation of a '**strategic framework**' for the Plan, which identified the set of Ambitions and Missions that we have set out. As part of this, we analysed the outcomes of the SWOT analysis to consider the region's distinctive challenges, and we developed a series of future scenarios.
- In **Phase III**, we developed an initial pipeline of projects to meet the goals of the Ambitions and Missions. This involved a 'call for proposals' with the South West Wales local authorities and other stakeholders, and the development of a **Project Pipeline Supplement**, which will be kept 'live', as set out in Chapter 7.
- Based on the outcomes of the preceding phases, **Phase IV** involved the finalisation of the Plan, which was produced in draft in August 2021.

Figure C-1: Developing the Plan: Phases



Consultation and engagement

C.2 The development of the Plan was led by the South West Wales local authorities, and regular dialogue took place with a steering group involving the four authorities and the Welsh Government, and with the Regional Directors. The strategic framework and contents of the Plan was also considered by South West Wales Leaders and Chief Executives.

In developing the Plan, consultation took place with over 50 stakeholders from business, local and Welsh national government, leaders within the region's Enterprise Zones and local

business partnerships, and the third sector. This included bilateral consultations throughout the process; discussions at county-level economic partnership boards, the Regional Learning and Skills Partnership, and the Economic Strategy Group of the Swansea Bay City Deal; and a stakeholder consultation workshop which took place in June 2021.

Cabinet 10 Ionawr 2022

Y Pwnc: Cynlluniau Adfer Economaidd Canol y Prif Drefi - Rhydaman, Caerfyrddin a Llanelli

Y Pwrpas: Pwrpas yr adroddiad hwn yw cyflwyno a cheisio cymeradwyaeth i'r Cynlluniau Adfer ar gyfer Canol Trefi Rhydaman, Caerfyrddin a Llanelli a'r cynllun cyflawni arfaethedig.

Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Eu Hangen:

Nodi a chymeradwyo'r cynlluniau adfer a chyflawni economaidd ar gyfer Rhydaman, Caerfyrddin a Llanelli.

Y Rhesymau:

Sicrhau bod gan yr awdurdod gynlluniau ac amcanion clir i weithio gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol yn nhasglu / fforwm priodol y dref, i gynorthwyo i adfer canol trefi priodol yn sgil y pandemig covid mor gyflym â phosibl

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol OES Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau ac Adfywio 30 Medi 2021

Angen i'r Bwrdd Gweithredol wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R BWRDD GWEITHREDOL SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-
Cynghorydd Emlyn Dole - Portffolio'r Arweinydd

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Enw Pennaeth y

Gwasanaeth:

Jason Jones

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Luke Milward

Swyddi:

Pennaeth Adfywio

Cydlynnydd Datblygu
Economaidd

Cyfeiriadau E-bost:

JaJones@sirgar.gov.uk

LMilward@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Date: 10th January 2022

Subject: Primary Town Centre Economic Recovery Plans – Ammanford, Carmarthen & Llanelli

The Town Centre Recovery Plans have been considered at what was previously Executive Board. Executive Board Members were fully supportive of the Town Centre Recovery Plans, subject to feedback from Community and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee on 30th September 2021, and the Online Consultation that took place between 15th October 2021 – 10th December 2021. For the purposes of this report, parts 1 and 2 remain the same, and additional information is contained within part 3 and 4.

1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT.

In support of the Carmarthenshire Economic Recovery and Delivery plan (April 2021) which was approved by Executive Board on the 21st June 2021, the County Council has commissioned work to develop covid recovery plans for each of the respective primary towns within the county.

Working closely with the Ammanford Task Force, the Carmarthen Town Centre Forum and Llanelli Task Force, all of which comprise membership of key town stakeholders, together with representation from key internal departments of the county council, the attached draft plans have been developed. There are 3 individual plans which are bespoke to each town, which set out the impact that Covid 19 has had on the town centres. Each of the plans highlight key issues/opportunities and provide a delivery framework of interventions specific for the individual town centres.

It is envisaged moving forward these plans will be owned and delivered by the stakeholders in the town's respective Task Forces / Forum. We will work with potential funders in Welsh Government and Westminster to lever funding when opportunities arise, and utilise corporate funding identified in the capital programme to enable these plans to be implemented.

2. OTHER OPTIONS AVAILABLE AND THEIR PROS AND CONS

Do nothing – It is likely that without a clear plan for each of the primary towns, recovery from covid 19 will take much longer. Stakeholders would likely work in isolation and the impact of each organisation's activity would therefore be limited, with added value opportunities not being maximised and a risk of duplication.

3. CONSULTATION REPRESENTATION RESPONSES

We utilised an online platform, which offered the ability to review the Town Centre Recovery Plans in their entirety, along with an interactive map where comments could be annotated on specific locations across the towns with an opportunity for individuals to include comments on a separate feedback form.

The online consultation platform was launched on 15th October 2021 and closed on 10th December 2021. The online platform recorded a high number of visitors to the website, statistics were Ammanford – 772 visits, Carmarthen – 997 visits and Llanelli – 786 visits. In addition, 3 virtual town specific consultation meetings were also held, bespoke for each town.

Whilst there was good initial interest in the consultation meetings, identified by the number of visits to the specific online booking form, unfortunately attendance at the meetings was more disappointing. For example, Ammanford – 147 visits to the booking form but only 13 places booked, Carmarthen – 99 visits to the booking form but only 17 places booked and Llanelli – 77 visits to the booking form but only 6 places booked.

Llanelli's event was held on 1st December 2021, feedback received regarding the plans was positive and attendees were comfortable with the proposals. Discussions involved improvements to the indoor market, which was seen as a real asset and key to the town centres' recovery, and opportunities to develop the offer including the outdoor market should be exploited.

Carmarthen's held on 2nd December 2021, positive feedback received during the event with no adverse comments, nor suggestions for amendments to the plan, although there was some discussion regarding promoting Carmarthen as a University town and improving some of the aesthetics within the town centre.

Ammanford's was held on 8th December 2021, no amendments were suggested during the meeting and positive comments were received regarding the plan. Additional suggestions for improvement included Ammanford park, and longer term growth (outside the scope of this report).

Each meeting comprised a mix of Council Officers and various members of the communities who had different interests in the proposals. Feedback received was mostly positive and welcomed given the current climate, and the impact that COVID has had on our main town centres.

In conclusion, with the exception of some additional suggestions for improving town centres, the Recovery Plans were accepted as having a good reflection on the current situation within the respective areas and a positive future delivery plan for their recovery.

4. Recommendation

On the basis of feedback received, with no amendments proposed for the specific recovery plans, it is recommended that Cabinet approve the Town Centre Recovery Plans.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?	YES – Economic Recovery Plan reports for Ammanford, Carmarthen and Llanelli.
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IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: Jason Jones

Head of Regeneration

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	YES	NONE	YES	YES

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

These proposals support the Carmarthenshire Economic Recovery and Delivery Plan (April 2021). In developing the plan we have fully taken account of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act by ensuring the actions we have identified fully consider and embed sustainable development with a view to improving economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in all that we do. The plans also support the Council's Well-being objectives, by creating more jobs and increasing growth of business throughout the County and also improving our town centre environments for a more attractive and better visitor experience.

Legal

Support will be required from the legal department in terms of grant support and property acquisitions. The legal team will be engaged with during the acquisition process as necessary.

Finance

On the 3rd March 2021 Carmarthenshire County Council's Full Council approved the five-year Capital Programme which included funding for the recovery of the County in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, proposals have been submitted seeking additional funding support from UK Government through the Levelling Up and Community Renewal Funds.

We have also submitted funding requests to Welsh Government through the Transforming Towns programme.

ICT

We will require advice and support in the installation and roll out of Lorawan, 4G and 5G technologies as well as input on skills training proposals identified in the recovery plans.

Staffing Implications

There will be additional implications on current members of staff within the Economic Development team, however there will also be a requirement for nominated members of staff within other departments with varying expertise to assist with the delivery of some interventions.

Physical Assets

Projects may arise which utilise some of the existing property assets we hold. Acquisition of additional units and erection of new builds for regeneration schemes will add to current portfolio and colleagues within the property and insurance teams will be engaged with during the processes. Where appropriate, further reports will be submitted in accordance with the Council's Acquisition and Disposal of Property Policy.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Jason Jones

Head of Regeneration

1. Scrutiny Committee

This was considered by Community and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee at its 30th September 2021 meeting.

2. Local Member(s)

Local Members within town centre wards have been involved within workshop meetings and have been consulted within Ammanford Task Force, Carmarthen Town Forum and Llanelli Task Force meetings. All members have been very pleased with reports and will be key in developing the proposals. Members were also invited to take part in the Online Consultation events.

3. Community / Town Council

Town Councils have been engaged with during the workshop meetings, and have also been key in various consultations, including within Ammanford Task Force, Carmarthen Town Forum and Llanelli Task Force meetings. Town Councils have been pleased with the outcome of reports and will be key in the implementation of these proposals. Community and Town Councils were informed of the Consultation events.

4. Relevant Partners

Key Town Centre Stakeholders such as businesses, Business Improvement Districts, Welsh Government, Dyfed Powys Police, Chambers of Trade, Community Groups and individuals that represent other organisations have been involved in the workshop meetings and development of these proposals. Key representatives from within County Council departments have also been consulted with during the development of the Recovery Plans for Ammanford, Carmarthen and Llanelli Town Centres.

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

n/a

**EXECUTIVE BOARD PORTFOLIO
HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED
YES**

Include any observations here
Fully supportive and involved with Online
Consultation Events

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Economic Recovery Plan - Ammanford	N/A	Online share file system
Economic Recovery Plan – Carmarthen	N/A	Online share file system
Economic Recovery Plan - Llanelli	N/A	Online share file system

Canol Tref Rhydaman

Y Prif Gynllun Adfer

Paratowyd ar gyfer Cyngor
Sir Caerfyrddin

Hydref 2021

Tudalen 77



Mae'r holl fapiau yn y ddogfen hon:

- Wedi'u hailgynhyrchu o'r Arolwg Ordnans gyda chaniatâd rheolwr hawlfraint Llyfrfa Ei Mawrhydi.
- © Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata [2020 Arolwg Ordnans 100023377
- Mae atgynhyrchu heb awdurdod yn torri hawlfraint y Goron a gall arwain at erlyniad/achos sifil.

Diwygiad 10-C - 26/10/2021

Diwygiad 09 - 21/10/2021

Diwygiad 08 - 16/09/2021

Diwygiad 07 - 02/09/2021

Diwygiad 06 - 20/08/2021

Diwygiad 05 - 22/07/2021

Diwygiad 04 - 16/07/2021

Diwygiad 03 - 23/06/2021

Rhifyn drafft 02 - 17/3/2021

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1 Diben a chyd-destun

Mae'r prif gynllun adfer hwn wedi'i gomisiynu ar gyfer canol tref Rhydaman gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin mewn ymateb i effeithiau pandemig COVID-19. Mae'r prif gynllun yn adolygu'r gweithgarwch adfywio presennol ac yn darparu ffocws newydd ar y blaenoriaethau a'r strategaeth ar gyfer adferiad a thwf yn y dyfodol.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae effeithiau hirdymor argyfwng COVID-19 yn ansicr iawn, sy'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd creu darlun clir o'r dyfodol. Wrth i ni reoli ac addasu i gyd-fynd ag effeithiau'r pandemig, mae angen i ni ailfeddwl am siâp a diben canol y dref a sut i ymateb yn gadarnhaol i newidiadau tymor hwy.

Paratowyd y prif gynllun adfer hwn gyda chyfraniadau gan fusnesau a rhanddeiliaid lleol i helpu i lywio'r camau gweithredu cyntaf er mwyn cefnogi'r gwaith o adfer canol y fref ac i ddarparu'r fframwaith i helpu i ailddychmygu adfywiad a thwf yn y tymor hwy. Ar ben hynny, mewn cyfnod lle mae Sir Gaerfyrddin yn gyffredinol yn dioddef o effeithiau'r pandemig, mae'r prif gynllun adfer yn cyd-fynd â'r blaenoriaethau a'r camau gweithredu a fydd yn cefnogi adferiad economaidd ledled Sir Gaerfyrddin¹.

¹ Cynllun Adfer a Chyflawni Sir Gaerfyrddin, Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin 2021

Proffil canol tref Rhydaman

- Canol tref amlswyddogaethol sy'n cynnig cyfleustra a rôl gymunedol leol gref
- Mae'r busnesau a'r gweithgarwch i'w gweld yn bennaf o amgylch Stryd y Coleg, Stryd y Ceir ac ar ymyl canol y dref ar hyd Heol y Ffowndri
- Mae canol y dref yn cynnwys busnesau annibynnol yn bennaf sydd â chysylltiadau rhyngpersonol cryf a theyrngarwch â'u cwsmeriaid lleol
- Mae archfarchnadoedd Tesco a Lidl, sydd ar ymyl canol y dref, yn angorau o ran arferion siopa cyfleustra Rhydaman, ynghyd ag archfarchnad Co-op yng nghanol y dref
- Mae'r dref ar ei phrysuraef ar ddyddiau Gwener pan gynhelir y farchnad stryd
- Prif gystadleuaeth canol y dref yw'r siopa ar raddfa ranbarthol ym Mharc Trostre yn Llanelli, ac Abertawe a Chaerfyrddin
- Mae rhaglenni adfywio diweddar wedi canolbwyntio ar brosiectau ffisegol, adeiladau at ddefnydd masnachol a mentrau creu swyddi a ariennir trwy Gronfa Datblygu Adfywio Rhydaman a'r Rhaglen Targedu Buddsoddiad mewn Adfywio
- Mae wardiau lleol ymhlith rhai o'r rhai mwyaf difreintiedig yn Sir Gaerfyrddin a Chymru sy'n cael ei adlewyrchu yn y lefelau o ffyniant a'r heriau sy'n wynebu canol y dref yn gyffredinol

2 Effeithiau COVID-19

Mae effeithiau COVID-19 yn enfawr, yn ddigynsail ac yn parhau i gymylu'r rhagolygon economaidd. Mae'r effeithiau ar ganol y dref wedi cael eu gyrru gan sawl sioc rhyng-gysylltiedig gan gynnwys cau gorfodol, cadw pellter cymdeithasol, cynnydd mewn siopa ar-lein a newidiadau strwythurol i fanwerthwyr cadwynni cenedlaethol.

Er bod effeithiau wedi bod yn negyddol i raddau helaeth, mae rhai newidiadau cadarnhaol hefyd wedi dod i'r amlwg, yn cynnwys rhwydweithiau cymunedol cryfach, cymorth ar gyfer busnesau lleol a 'siopa'n lleol'. Mae hefyd wedi cefnogi twf mewn arloesedd busnesau, arallgyfeirio ac wedi creu cyfleoedd busnes newydd.

Nododd Asesiad Effaith Economaidd COVID-19 ar ganol tref Rhydaman² yr effeithiau dybryd a rhai effeithiau posibl ar gyfer y tymor hwy a allai siapio'r prif gynllun hwn.

² Canol tref Rhydaman – Asesiad o Effaith Economaidd COVID-19, Rhagfyr 2020, Owen Davies Consulting Ltd



- £472,000 – amcangyfrif o wariant wythnosol ar fanwerthu, gwasanaethau, hamdden a lletygarwch nad ydynt yn hanfodol, a gollwyd yn ystod cyfnodau'r cyfyngiadau symud.
- Gostyngiad o 70% yn nifer yr ymwelwyr ar ei lefel isaf ym mis Ebrill 2020 o'i gymharu â blwyddyn ynghynt. Erbyn mis Medi 2020, roedd nifer yr ymwelwyr yn aros 24% yn is o un flwyddyn i'r llall. Fodd bynnag, mae lefelau nifer yr ymwelwyr wedi gwella ar gyfradd uwch o gymharu â'r Prif Drefi eraill yn y sir. Ceir y nifer fwyaf o ymwelwyr ar ddyddiau Gwener pan gynhelir y farchnad stryd.
- 18% – cyfradd yr adeiladau gwag sy'n adlewyrchu colli siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol ac annibynnol yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Disgwylir y bydd New Look yn cau yn ystod 2021.
- Mae'r effeithiau ar economi ehangach Rhydaman wedi'u modelu ac maent yn dangos llai o gynhyrchiant, colli swyddi, gyda disgwyl i nifer sylweddol o fusnesau llety a gwasanaethau bwyd gau. Mae cyfoeth a fesurir yn nhermau incwm cyfartalog aelwydydd yn is na'r cyfartaledd.

Ffactorau a fydd yn sbarduno newid yn y dyfodol

Mae'n debyg y bydd bywyd ar ôl COVID-19 yn wahanol i'r hen drefn, gyda'r pandemig yn cyflymu llawer o dueddiadau strwythurol a oedd yn bodoli a phobl yn ffurfio arferion newydd. Mae hyn yn golygu bod pobl yn annhebygol o ddychwelyd yn llwyr i'r hen ffordd o fyw.

Fodd bynnag, mae ansicrwydd ynghylch pa mor barhaol fydd y newidiadau hyn pan na fydd COVID-19 yn fgythiad mwyach, a gall pobl ddychwelyd at batrymau gwaith a chymdeithasu arferol. Mae'n debyg y bydd ffactorau a fydd yn sbarduno newid yn y dyfodol (Ffigur 1) yn cael effeithiau cadarnhaol a negyddol fel ei gilydd i'r busnesau a'r bobl sy'n defnyddio canol y dref.

	Negyddol	Cadarnhaol
Manwerthwyr cadwyn cenedlaethol	Colli ymwelwyr wrth i frandiau a oedd yn arfer denu nifer o gwsmeriaid orfod ailstrwythuro/cau	Cyfle i gwmnïau annibynnol uchelgeisiol gael sylw
Swyddfeydd	Patrwm newydd o weithio gartref yn lleihau nifer ac amllder gweithwyr swyddfa sy'n cymudo i'r dref	Gweithio gartref a llai o gymudo yn cynyddu'r cyfle i wario mwy yn lleol
	Y galw am swyddfeydd yn lleihau	Cyfle am hybiau swyddfa hyblyg a manau gwaith a rennir.
Siopa ar-lein	Twf parhaus mewn siopa ar-lein yn arwain at golli nifer fawr o ymwelwyr yn yr hirdymor	Busnesau cig a gwaed yn datblygu masnach ar-lein i gyrraedd marchnadoedd a chwsmeriaid newydd
	Manwerthu - angen lle gwerthu gwahanol, llai o faint i ganiatáu mwy o le i storio a chreu swyddfa yn y cefn	Busnesau sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau manwerthu personol o safon, gyda phrofiad arbenigol yn debygol o dyfu.
Eiddo	Llai o alw am le manwerthu a swyddfeydd yn arwain at ddirywiad yng ngwerth eiddo/incwm i berchnogion/buddsoddwyr	Rhenti is 'deniadol' a thelerau mwy hyblyg yn annog unigolion i ddechrau busnesau annibynnol ac yn gyfle i fusnesau sydd eisoes yn bodoli dyfu
	Llai o bosibilrwydd a pharodrwydd i addasu eiddo a buddsoddi	Landlordiaid/perchnogion eiddo yn cael eu cymell i weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r sector cyhoeddus a chwarae rhan weithredol mewn adfywio
Lle ac atyniad	Defnyddwyr pwyllog a phryderon iechyd parhaus yn denu cwsmeriaid i leoliadau a ystyrir yn fwy diogel e.e. parciau manwerthu	Cyfle i ail-lunio manau cyhoeddus a gwella amgylcheddau cerddwyr
	Colli cymeriad manwerthu a goruchafiaeth siopa	Lle ar gyfer defnyddiau newydd a dwysach - preswyl, hamdden, iechyd, diwylliant. Twf cwsmeriaid newydd - e.e., cyfarfodydd i bobl sy'n gweithio gartref/lletygarwch amser cinio
	Colli busnesau lletygarwch, diwylliant, hamdden sy'n cynnig 'profiadau' ond sydd hefyd wedi cael eu taro galetaf	Mwy o bwyslais ar brofiad a 'lleoliad'

Ffigur 1: Ffactorau sy'n sbarduno newid

3 Materion a chyfleoedd allweddol ar gyfer canol y dref

Pobl

Mae deall nodweddion y bobl sy'n byw gerllaw ac sydd o bosibl yn defnyddio canol y dref ac yn gweithio yno yn elfen sylfaenol o'r prif gynllun. Unwaith y bydd y cyfyngiadau sy'n ymwneud â chadw pellter cymdeithasol yn cael eu llacio, bydd yn haws gweld sut mae ymddygiad a hoffterau pobl wedi newid, a bydd hyn yn penderfynu sut mae busnesau, atyniadau hamdden ac diwylliannol yn addasu o ganlyniad. Bydd hi'n bwysig i'r prif gynllun ddiogelu'r busnesau a'r gweithgareddau y mae'r cwsmeriaid presennol eu heisiau, yn ogystal â denu defnyddwyr newydd trwy ddeall pwy ydyn nhw a beth yw eu dymuniadau.

Proffil Cymunedol

Mae tua 14% o'r gwariant cymharol (heb gynnwys bwyd) a wneir gan breswylwyr sy'n byw yn Rhydaman yn cael ei wario yng nghanol y dref gyda thua un rhan o dair (£58 miliwn) yn cael ei wario mewn lleoliadau cyfagos gan gynnwys Parc Trostre, Parc Manwerthu Fforest Fach, Caerfyrddin a Cross Hands. Rhagwelir bod patrymau gweithio lleol yn cyfrif am wariant i ffwrdd o ganol y dref.

Er bod mwyafrif y gwariant wythnosol ar gyfleustra (bwyd a hanfodion), mae gwariant ar ddiplad/ esgidiau, a bwyta ac yfed hefyd yn bwysig (Ffigur 3). Mae rôl cyfleustra lleol canol y dref yn amlwg yn bwysig fel ag y mae gwerth y rôl manwerthu. Yn ogystal â hyn, bydd diogelu'r sector lletygarwch sefydledig yn bwysig ar gyfer adferiad a thwf canol y dref yn y dyfodol.

Categori	% sy'n defnyddio canol y dref
Cyfoethog a llewyrchus	12%
Dan bwysau ariannol	26%
Cyfforddus	58%

Ffigur 2 – Dull segmentiad defnyddwyr Acorn. Ffynhonnell CACI 2020

Gwariant

Ar hyn o bryd, mae tuag 14% o'r gwariant cymharol (heb gynnwys bwyd) a wneir gan breswylwyr sy'n byw yn Rhydaman yn cael ei wario yng nghanol y dref gyda thua dwy ran o dair (£58 miliwn) yn cael ei wario mewn lleoliadau cyfagos gan gynnwys Parc Trostre, Parc Manwerthu Fforest Fach, Caerfyrddin a Cross Hands. Rhagwelir y bydd patrymau gweithio lleol hefyd yn cyfrif am wariant i ffwrdd o ganol y dref.

Er bod mwyafrif y gwariant wythnosol ar gyfleustra (bwyd a hanfodion), mae gwariant ar ddillad/esgidiau, a bwyta ac yfed hefyd yn bwysig (Ffigur 3). Mae rôl cyfleustra lleol canol y dref yn amlwg yn bwysig fel ag y mae gwerth y rôl manwerthu. Yn ogystal â hyn, bydd diogelu'r sector lletygarwch sefydledig yn bwysig ar gyfer adferiad a thwf canol y dref yn y dyfodol.

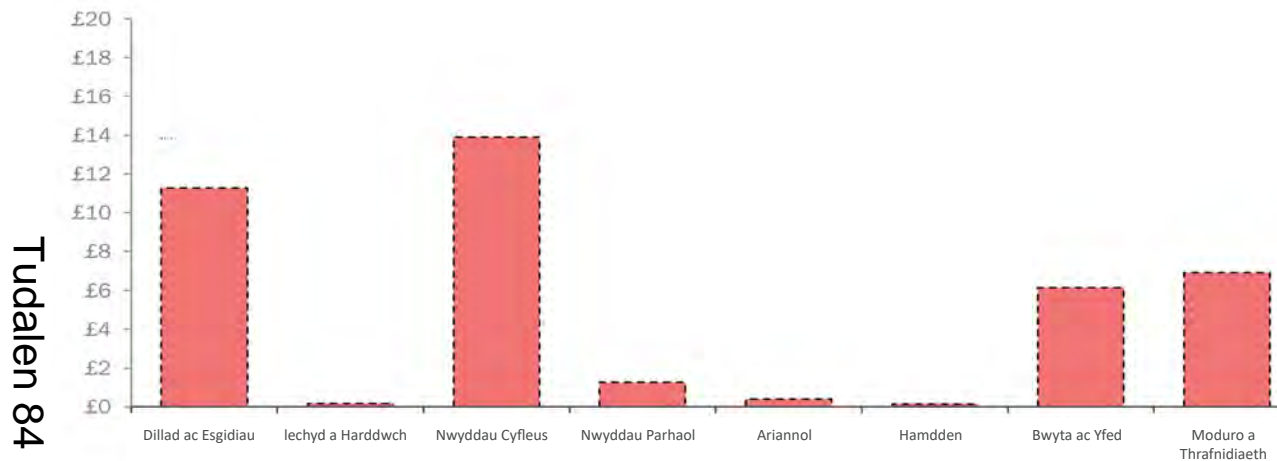
Cymudo

Cyn COVID-19, roedd tua 1,300 o bobl yn cymudo bob dydd allan o Rydaman. Y prif gyrchfannau oedd Abertawe, Llanelli, Caerfyrddin, Cross Hands a Chastell-nedd. Mae llawer llai o gymudwyr yn teithio i Rydaman o drefi a phentrefi cyfagos, gan gynnwys Glanamau a Llandybie.

Rhagolwg

Mae'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol sy'n cael ei lunio yn nodi bod Rhydaman yn cyflawni swyddogaeth canolfan wasanaethau leol yn hytrach na bod yn brif ffocws ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd. Yn absenoldeb unrhyw ddatblygiadau tai mawr neu ddatblygiadau economaidd o bwys yn y dref, mae'n glir mai'r buddsoddiad mewn seilwaith lleol fydd yn sbarduno adfywiad y dref. Yn Rhydaman, mae hyn yn cynnwys y cynigion i ailfodelu a moderneiddio lleoliadau'r ysgol gynradd yn y dref, gyda chyfleusterau newydd ar gyfer plant, staff (a rhieni) yng nghanol y dref, a buddsoddiad mewn cyfleusterau hamdden.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cynnwys cynllun i ddatblygu'r addysg sydd eisoes yn cael ei darparu yn ardal Rhydaman, a fydd yn golygu cynnal adolygiad o'r seilwaith a chyfleusterau presennol.



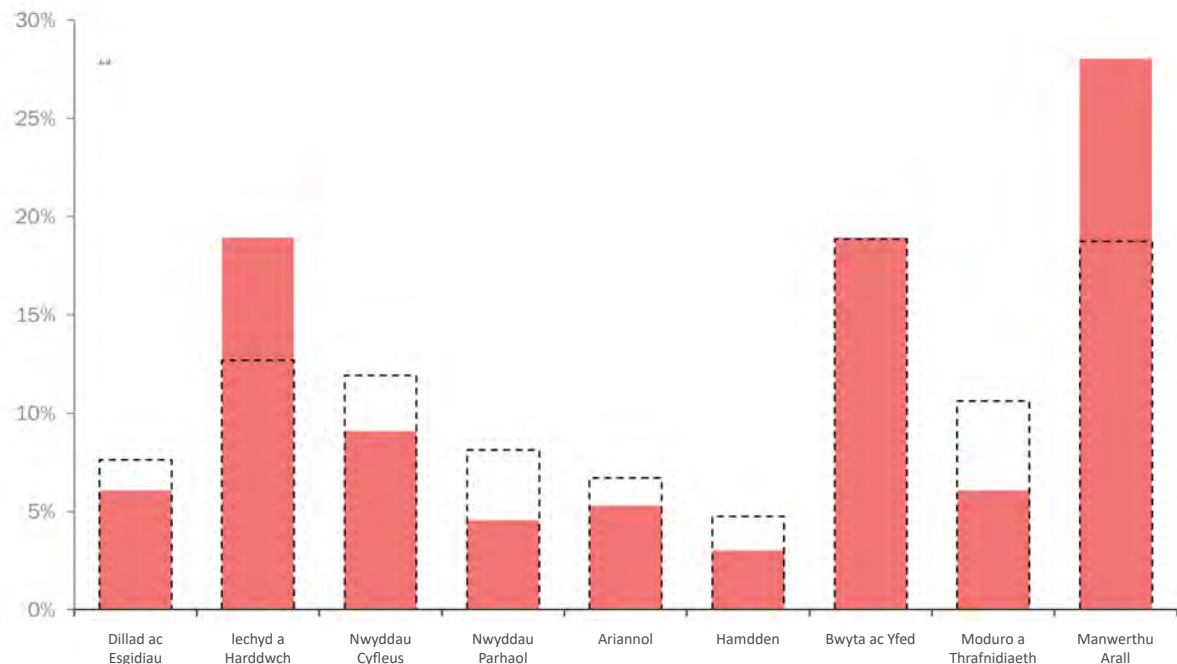
Ffigur 3: Gwariant cartref wythnosol ar gyfartaledd Ffynhonnell: CACI 2020 - Llinell doriad yn cynrychioli cyfartaledd trefi yn Ninas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe

Mae Gwasanaethau Hamdden Sir Gaerfyrddin wedi gwerthuso'r farchnad a nodi'r posibilrwydd o ehangu'r arlwy o gyfleusterau iechyd a ffitrwydd yn y dref. Ni ellir gwneud hyn yn adeilad yr ysgol/canolfan hamdden a rennir ar hyn o bryd, a disgwylir cwblhau prif gynllun safle hamdden/ysgol ar wahân ymhen y 10–15 mlynedd nesaf. O ganlyniad, mae'r Gwasanaethau Hamdden yn ystyried sawl opsiwn, gan gynnwys eiddo yng nghanol y dref sy'n addas ar gyfer ehangu gwasanaethau hamdden iddynt.

Busnes

Yr ystyriaeth allweddol yw'r angen i ddiogelu busnesau cadarn, yn enwedig y rhai mewn sectorau allweddol, a fydd yn cyfrannu at brofiad o safon uchel ac amrywiaeth o ddefnyddiau. Mae angen i'r prif gynllun hefyd gefnogi busnesau sy'n gallu denu cwsmeriaid newydd ac agor marchnadoedd newydd p'un a ydynt yn fentrau newydd neu'n fusnesau sefydledig sy'n awyddus i sicrhau twf.

Mae'r ôl troed busnes yn dangos nifer y busnesau yn ôl math a sut mae manwerthu ar draws sawl categori yn dominyddu canol tref Rydaman (Ffigur 4). Er ei bod yn debygol y bydd manwerthu yn parhau i ddirywio (yn enwedig o ran dillad, esgidiau a nwyddau parhaol) yng nghanol y dref, bydd gan y categorïau sy'n darparu gwasanaethau mwy personol, sy'n seiliedig ar brofiadau, fel iechyd, harddwch, a bwyta ac yfed y potensial i dyfu fel rhan o'r economi gyda'r nos. Mae'r arlwy hamdden hefyd yn gyfle i dyfu.



Ffigur 4: Ôl troed busnes canol y dref
 Fynhonnell: CACI 2020 - Mae llinell doriad yn cynrychioli cyfartaledd ar gyfer trefi sydd yn Ninas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe

Amrywiaeth ac arbenigedd

Mae'n bosibl prynu'r holl hanfodion yng nghanol y dref gan fusnesau annibynnol naill ai o'r archfarchnad Co-op neu o fusnesau annibynnol. Ymhlith y siopau annibynnol mae pobyddion, cigyddion, fferylllydd, gwerthwr blodau a siop nwydau metel. Ceir hefyd nifer o arbenigwyr annibynnol, gan gynnwys siopau sy'n gwerthu gemwaith, crydd, iechyd a harddwch, a dillad i fenywod. Yn ogystal, mae nifer nodedig o siopau llyfrau a siopau hen bethau. Nodweddir economi'r nos gan lond llaw o dafarndai a nifer fawr o fwytai tecawê/bwyd brys.

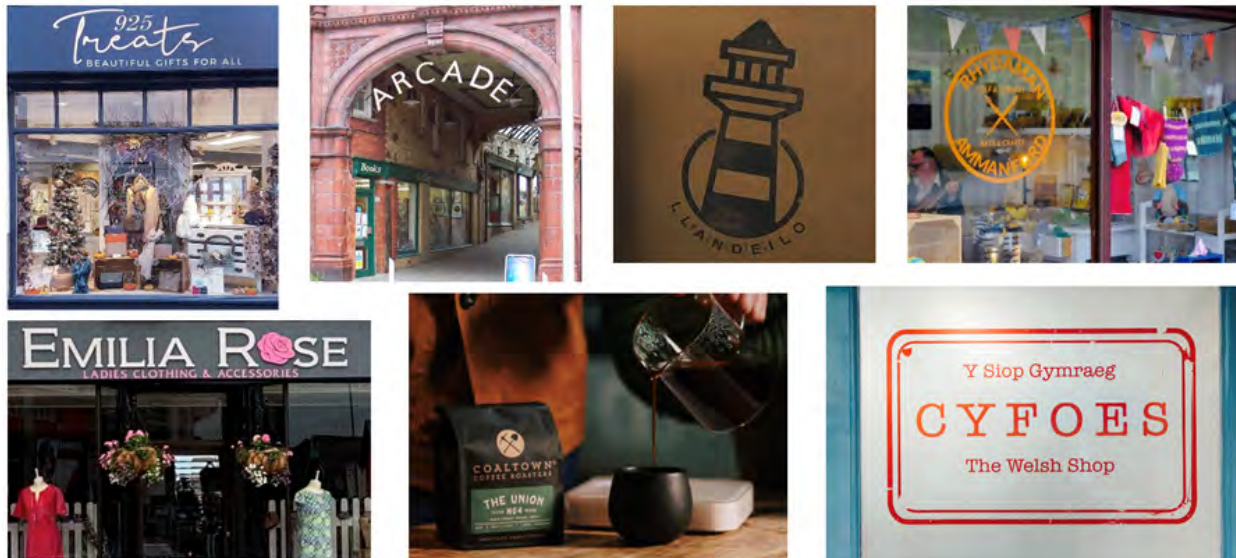
Mae'n bosibl nad yw natur arbenigol sawl un o'r busnesau yn amlwg i ymwelwyr ar unwaith oherwydd eu bod wedi'u gwasgaru ar draws canol y dref, ond maent yn cynrychioli busnesau lleol o safon.

O ganlyniad i waith ymchwil i ardaloedd Rhydaman mae amrediad o fusnesau 'o gartref' hefyd wedi'u nodi sydd â'r potensial i fod yn sail i dwf pellach canol y dref, ac i gryfhau'r naws annibynnol o safon. Mae busnesau o'r fath yn cynnwys 'busnesau gwneuthurwyr' fel Bespoke Wood, Y Gegin Maldod, Piece of Cake Wales, Hometime Crafts, ac Augustus Gloop Cake. Mae'n bosibl bod potensial sefydlu

busnesau cydweithredol newydd tebyg i Celf a Chrefftau Rhydaman, sef casgliad o artistiaid a chreftwyr lleol sydd wedi'u lleoli mewn siop gymunol yng nghanol y dref sy'n rhannu eu doniau a chostau ym musnes cydweithredol celfyddydau cyntaf Rhydaman.



Ffigur 6 Enghreifftiau o fusnesau arbenigol sydd wedi'u lleoli y tu allan i ganol y dref



Ffigur 5: Enghreifftiau o fusnesau annibynnol

Eiddo busnes

Yn sgil y dirywiad mewn siopau manwerthu a siopau mwy o faint, mae angen ailbwrpasu ac addasu llawer o'r adeiladu yng nghanol y dref. Mae cyfradd yr adeiladau gwag yn Rhydaman wedi cynyddu, a bydd cynnal lefelau meddiannaeth, yn enwedig os bydd y twf newydd yn deillio o'r sector fusnesau bach a busnesau annibynnol, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol cael adeiladau deniadol sy'n addas i'r diben gyda mwy o hyblygrwydd o safbwynt telerau gosod a thelerau prydles.

Ceir adeiladau gwag ar draws canol y dref, ac mae cymysgedd bach o unedau bach a mwy o faint ar gael ar osod. Ers y cyhoeddiad, ym mis Chwefror 2021, y bydd Poundstretcher yn meddiannu adeilad yr archfarchnad flaenorol oddi ar Stryd y Coleg, mae'r adeiladau mwy o faint wedi'u crynhoi ar Stryd y Ceir bellach. Mae'r tebygrwydd y bydd busnesau mawr yn cau yn 2021 yn gwaethygu'r sefyllfa hon ac yn arwain at grynhai nifer o ffryntiadau gwag.

Yn achos rhai o'r unedau mwyaf, gallai cyfleoedd gwahanol y mae angen mwy o le llawr arnynt godi, gan gynnwys ail-leoli cynnig hamdden y cyngor i ddarparu cyfleusterau sydd wedi'u lleoli'n ganolog, a'r posibilrwydd o symud addysg a hyfforddiant coleg yn agosach at ganol y trefi.

Fodd bynnag, mae dymameg y farchnad eiddo yn gymhleth ac mae'n ddiabynnol ar y galw am unedau ac ar landlordiaid bodlon. Os yw addasu'n angenrheidiol, bydd angen sicrhau enillion ar gyfer y perchnogion/buddsoddwyr. Mae'r potensial m dwf ymhlith cymuned y busnesau annibynnol bach, ar angen i'r broses adfer ddatblygu atebion mwy lleol, yn golygu bod angen i eiddo masnachol dlewyrchu'r newid mewn galw wrth annog egin busnesau a busnesau manteisgar i fuddsoddi.

Bydd y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol arfaethedig yn offeryn polisi hanfodol bwysig o ran hybu dull hyblyg y gellir ei weithredu yn gymharol gyflym. Os caiff ei gymeradwyo yn 2021, bydd Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol yn rhoi cydsyniad cynllunio cyffredinol ar gyfer lloeriau gwaelod a lloeriau uwch, gan ddileu'r angen i gyflwyno ceisiadau cynllunio, a symleiddio'r system gynllunio, gan leihau'r rhwystrau i ystod o ddefnyddiau a buddsoddiadau newydd.

Cyfyngau digidol a chymdeithasol

Er mwyn tyfu busnesau bach a phontio i weithrediadau ar raddfa ganolig a allai fod yn fwy o faint, mae angen gwell cynhyrchiant a dulliau gwell i gyrraedd y farchnad. Mae'n debygol y bydd tyfu sylfaen cwsmeriaid ar-lein effeithiol yn rhan bwysig o'r twf busnes hwn yn y dyfodol.

Mae ein hadolygiad o iechyd digidol Rhydaman yn awgrymu nad oes digon yn cael ei wneud gan y mwyafrif o fusnesau lleol ar-lein i wneud y gorau o'u cyfathrebu - er bod presenoldeb grwpiau cymunedol yn gymharol gryf. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai o'r arweinwyr nodedig fel Coal Town Coffee a RedStar 13 yn gosod cysail ar gyfer cyfathrebu, rhyngweithio a thwf dilynol.

Mae proffil Rhydaman ar-lein yn fwyaf nodedig am yr atyniadau naturiol cyfagos a'r busnesau adeiladu a gweithgynhyrchu sylweddol sydd wedi'u lleoli yn agos ati, ond nid yw'n gyrchfan ynddo'i hun, o reidrwydd. Ceir ychydig o eithriadau, fel Coal Town Coffee, sy'n gaffi a rhostfa ffyniannus sy'n gwasanaethu cymuned leol fywiog, ac mae'n glir ei fod yn arweinydd ar lefel sirol o ran ei ddull o fanwerthu ar-lein.

Mae'r gymuned ar-lein yn awgrymu bod economi'r nos yn iach diolch i gasgliad o siopau tecawê a bwyta da, ac ysbryd cymunedol mympwyol gyda Record Byd Guinness i Rydaman am yr ymgasgliad mwyaf o goblynnod Siôn Corn.

Fodd bynnag, gyda'r dirywiad mewn manwerthu yn y dref (hyd yn oed cyn y pandemig), mae presenoldeb y dref a'i busnesau ar-lein yn gymharol wan. Gellid ei gryfhau yn sylweddol er mwyn hybu twf busnesau lleol ac annibynnol ymhellach, ynghyd â chefnogi a datblygu marchnad stryd wythnosol dydd Gwener, a fu, ar un adeg, yn gyrchfan i bobl y cylch ac i ymwelwyr fel ei gilydd.

Bydd angen i waith marchnata a chyfathrebu hefyd ganolbwyntio ar y gymuned leol a'r dalgylch, gyda chyfleoedd i greu digwyddiad rheolaidd cynaliadwy (e.e. marchnad leol) sy'n gweithredu fel llwyfan ar gyfer busnesau bach a lleol er mwyn iddynt allu arddangos eu cynnyrch. Yn ogystal â'i marchnata i'r gymuned leol a'i thyfu'n gynnis lleol cryfach, ceir y potensial iddi dyfu i fod yn atyniad i ymwelwyr.

Mae 66% o ddefnyddwyr y DU yn treulio tair awr y dydd ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol

Mae 52% o ddefnyddwyr y DU yn defnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol i ymchwilio i bryniannau

Dim ond 27% o fusnesau canol tref Rhydaman sy'n weithredol ar gyfryngau cymdeithasol

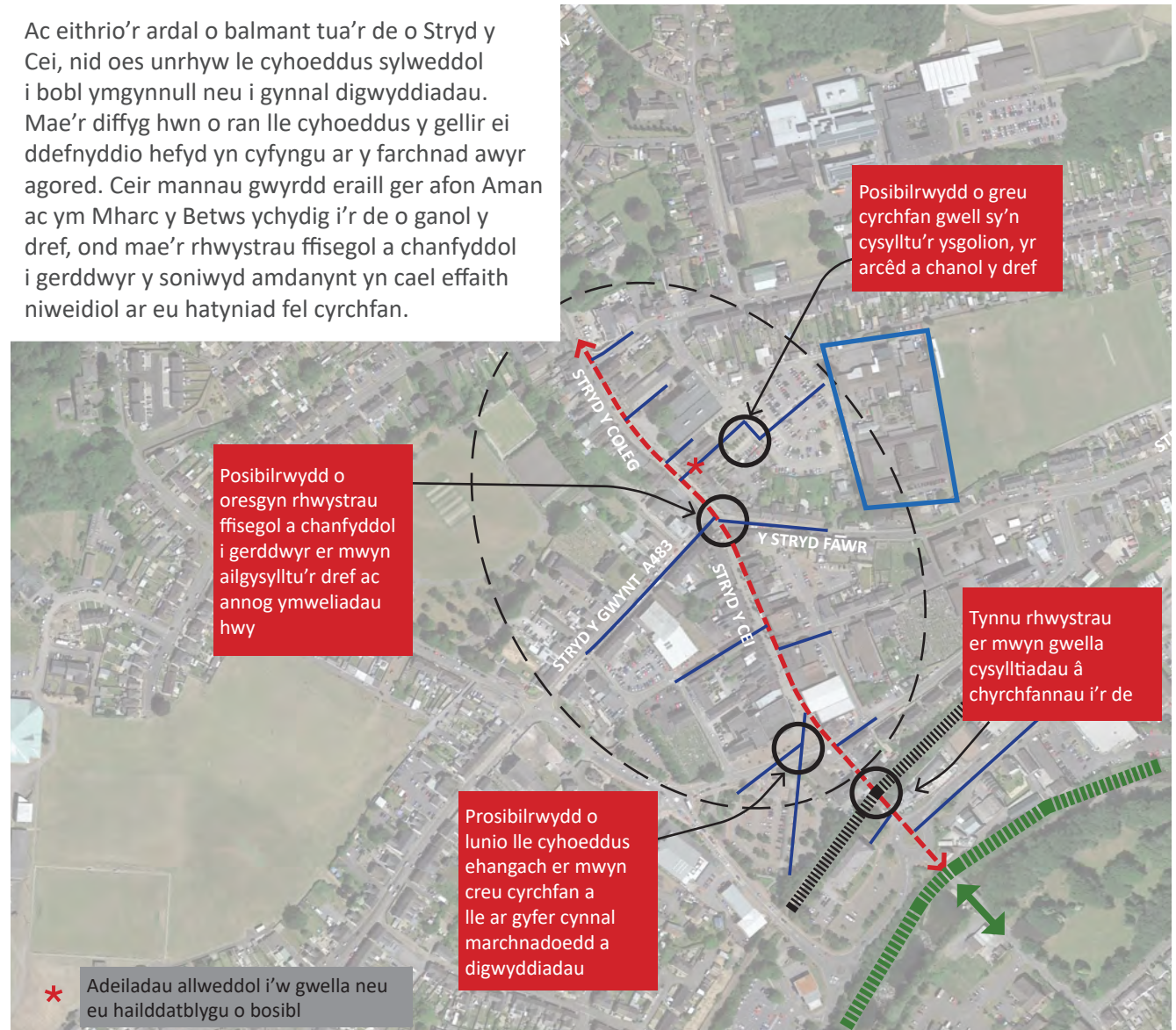
Lle

Mae canol tref Rhydaman ar ffurf linol sy'n canolbwyntio ar aliniad gogledd-de Stryd y Cei a'r Stryd Fawr / Stryd y Coleg. Mae sawl stryd fach yn ymuno â'r llwybr hwn ar ei hyd o'r naill ochr a'r llall, gan ddarparu ffyrntiadau manwerthu ychwanegol a mynediad at gyfleusterau eraill. Mae'r drefn syml hon yn arwain at ganol tref sy'n hawdd iawn ei darllen, ond mae llwybr dwyrain-gorllewin Stryd y Gwynt (A483) a'r Stryd Fawr yn tanseilio'r cysylltedd i gerddwyr yn sylweddol. Traffig sydd fwyaf amlwg ar y llwybr hwn, ac mae'n rhwystr ffisegol a chanfyddol i gerddwyr.

Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae'r cynnydd mewn cyrchfannau allweddol i'r de o ganol y dref, yn enwedig ar hyd Heol y Ffowndri, wedi cael effaith niweidiol ar natur gryno canol y dref. Mae'r canfyddiad bod y rheilffordd i'r de o Stryd y Cei yn torri ar draws y dref yn atgyfnerthu'r pellter rhwng y lleoliadau hyn ymhellach.

Mae ardaloedd i'r naill ochr a'r llall o'r echelin gogledd-de y tu ôl i'r ffyrntiad manwerthu yn cynnwys cymysgedd o gyfleusterau pwysig fel yr ysgolion a meysydd parcio, ynghyd â sawl ardal ddarniog ar ffurf drefol nas cynlluniwyd yn dda. Mae'r dref hefyd yn elwa ar ychydig o adeiladau nodedig deniadol - nid oes yr un ohonynt mor rawiadol â'r arcêd sy'n cynnig lleoliad godidog ar gyfer busnesau manwerthu annibynnol o'r radd uchaf, ac sy'n gysylltiad pwysig rhwng yr ysgolion a ganol y dref.

Ac eithrio'r ardal o balmart tua'r de o Stryd y Cei, nid oes unrhyw le cyhoeddus sylweddol i bobl ymgynnull neu i gynnal digwyddiadau. Mae'r diffyg hwn o ran lle cyhoeddus y gellir ei ddefnyddio hefyd yn cyfyngu ar y farchnad awyr agored. Ceir manau gwyrdd eraill ger afon Aman ac ym Mharc y Betws ychydig i'r de o ganol y dref, ond mae'r rhwystrau ffisegol a chanfyddol i gerddwyr y soniwyd amdanynt yn cael effaith niweidiol ar eu hatyniad fel cyrchfan.



Crynodeb o'r heriau a'r cyfleoedd allweddol

Heriau

- Dirywiad yn y brandiau manwerthu cenedlaethol a ddenai ymwelwyr
- Cyfanswm mawr o wariant lleol yn 'gollwng' i Barc Trostre, Abertawe, Caerfyrddin a Cross Hands (yn rhannol yn adlewyrchu llif y cymudwyr)
- Lefelau sylfaenol o ffyniant
- Cynnydd yn nifer yr adeiladau gwag, gan gynnwys sawl uned fwy o faint
- Ymarferoldeb addasu/ad-drefnu eiddo masnachol yn wyneb llai o alw amdano
- Lefelau isel o ymgysylltiad o ran gwneud busnes yn ddigidol
- Defnyddwyr gwyliadwrus
- Diogelu – busnesau'n goroesi'r pandemig
- Rheoli lle – e.e. cyfathrebu/ marchnata a pharcio ceir

Cyfleoedd

- Cryfhau'r rôl o gyfleustra i'r gymuned leol
- Mae gweithio o gartref/y ffaith fod llai o bobl yn cymudo allan yn arwain at gynnydd mewn gwariant ar lefel leol
- Cyfleusterau addysg a hamdden yng nghanol y dref
- Modelau newydd o weithleoedd swyddfa a rennir
- Adloniant, lletygarwch, y celfyddydau, diwydiant a theatr
- Marchnadoedd stryd sy'n arwahanol a bywiog
- Sylfaen bresennol o fusnesau diddorol ac arbenigol
- Yr Arcêd, adeiladau â chymeriad, yr ardal ar lan yr afon, a pharciau

Crynodeb o'r amcanion allweddol

Er mwyn datblygu'r cynllun ar gyfer adferiad a thwf a darparu ffocws ar gyfer y strategaeth a'r cynllun cyflawni, nodwyd yr amcanion canlynol ar gyfer canol y dref:

- Dylid canolbwyntio ar ddenu teuluoedd lleol a phobl ifanc drwy sicrhau defnyddiau hamdden, addysg a diwylliannol newydd er mwyn ehangu'r amrediad o weithgareddau ac ymestyn yr 'amser sefyll' a'r gwariant drwy gydol y dydd a'r nos
- Dylid sicrhau bod cynlluniau i ailddatblygu'r ysgol gynradd yng nghanol y dref ac ehangu cyfleusterau hamdden yn darparu 'angorau' newydd sy'n denu ymwelwyr ac sy'n dwyn buddion i ganol y dref
- Dylid annog twf y farchnad wythnosol fel ei bod yn cynnwys mwy o stondinau a mathau newydd o farchnadoedd
- Dylid uno ardaloedd gwasgarog canol y dref drwy wella safon cynllunio priffyrdd, creu cysylltiadau i gerddwyr, a gwaith ailgynllunio a bywiogi manau agored allweddol
- Dylid diogelu busnesau dichonadwy, meithrin mentergarwch lleol newydd, a chefnogi busnesau annibynnol i leoli eu hunain a thyfu yng nghanol y dref
- Dylid sefydlu tref glyfar lle mae busnesau'n gwneud y defnydd gorau o dechnoleg ddigidol i dyfu eu cyrhaeddiad yn y farchnad, eu trosiant, a'u hymwelwyr
- Dylid defnyddio seilwaith 'gwyrdd a glas' naturiol y dref i greu ymdeimlad cryfach o le ac arwahanrwydd
- Dylid cyfleu'r hyn sydd gan ganol y dref i'w gynbig i'r gymuned leol yn effeithiol, magu teyrngarwch lleol, a denu cwsmeriaid newydd
- Mentrau sy'n sicrhau bod ystod o randdeiliaid yn cymryd rhan mewn sicrhau gwelliannau i ganol y dref
- Annog datgarboneiddio trwy seilwaith carbon isel sy'n gallu dygymod â newid yn yr hinsawdd, ynni adnewyddadwy a datblygiadau cynaliadwy
- Cymorth i ddefnyddio a hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg a'i diwylliant.

4 Y Prif Gynllun Adfer

Disgwylir i leoedd fel Rhydaman, sy'n fwy difreintiedig, ddioddef y rhan fwyaf o'r effeithiau cymdeithasol ac economaidd yn sgil Brexit a'r pandemig. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debygol y ceir llai o effaith uniongyrchol ar ganol y dref yn sgil y pandemig oherwydd ei sylfaen gwsmeriaid leol, a'r gyfran lai o weithwyr swyddfa a lle manwerthu i ddechrau. Er hynny, mae angen i dref Rhydaman ailfeddwl ei thrywydd tuag at adfywiad a thwf yn sgil y newidiadau a gyflwynwyd gan y pandemig, oherwydd caiff newidiadau bach effeithiau sylweddol, megis y bylchau mawr a grëir yng nghanol y dref o ganlyniad i gau cwmnïau manwerthwyr cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, gellid hefyd creu cyfleoedd masnachol newydd, ar sail lefel is o gymudo allan a'r cynnydd yn y galw am fyw mewn trefi gwledig.

Mae angen i'r dull o adfywio a thyfu canol y dref fod yn hyblyg mewn ymateb i'r ansicrwydd hwn, ond mae angen iddo hefyd ganolbwyntio ar hybu economi leol sy'n fwy cadarn, yn fwy cynaliadwy ac yn fwy cryf sy'n seiliedig ar fusnesau lleol, ysbrydoli pobl leol, ac atgyfnerthu arwahanrwydd y lle.

Mae'r strategaeth gyffredinol ar gyfer canol tref Rhydaman yn canolbwyntio ar raddfa a diben cymuned y dref. Gyda phwyslais ar leoliaeth, nod prif gynllun yw manteisio ar atebion lleol sy'n creu canol tref sy'n gryfach a mwy gwydn ar yr un pryd ag elwa ar yr effeithiau cadarnhaol yn sgil buddsoddiad arfaethedig mewn addysg leol a chyfleusterau hamdden. Gyda'r disgwyliad y bydd pobl leol yn defnyddio canol y dref yn fwy aml wrth

ei wraidd, mae dull y prif gynllun hefyd yn ceisio cefnogi'r gymuned o microfusnesau a busnesau bach i dyfu ac i uwchraddio, er mwyn hybu proffil a chymeriad cadarnhaol y dref drwy'r brandiau a'r diwylliant lleol, a thrwy hybu mynediad i'r amgylchedd lleol.

Mae angen hefyd ei gwneud yn haws cerdded trwy ganol y dref a sicrhau bod cysylltiadau gwell iddo drwy leihau'r rhaniad rhwng prif ardaloedd masnachol y dref a'r meysydd parcio sydd wedi'u lleoli ar y naill ben a'r llall o ganol y dref. Mae angen cysylltiadau gwell hefyd â'r gwasanaethau a'r atyniadau manwerthu sydd wedi'u lleoli ar ymylon canol y dref y tu hwnt i'r rheilffordd.

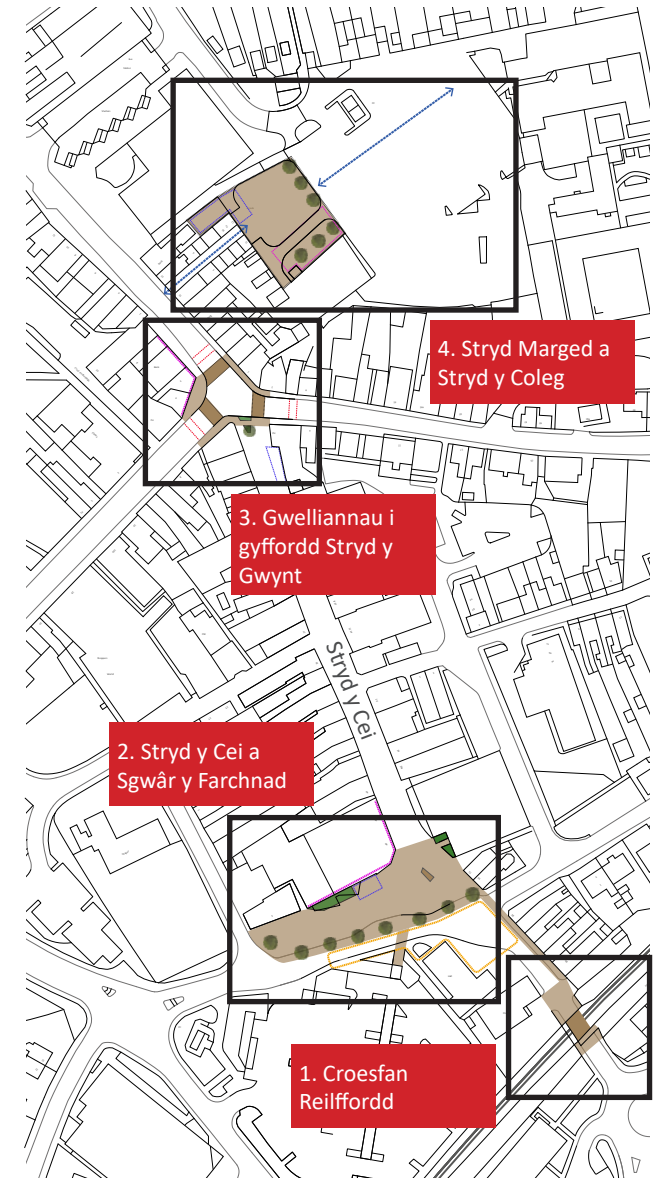
Mae'r dull o greu lle hefyd yn helpu i lunio mwy o fannau cyhoeddus defnyddiol a deniadol sydd wedi'u lleoli ar y naill ben a'r llall o ganol y dref. Bydd hyn yn gwella'r cysylltiad â'r amgylchedd ar lan yr afon, yn hybu busnesau lleol, yn helpu'r farchnad wythnosol i dyfu, ac yn annog pobl i dreulio mwy o amser hamdden yng nghanol y dref.

Oherwydd bydd defnyddiau manwerthu yn gofyn am lai o le, yn enwedig yn Stryd y Cei, bydd yn rhaid i ganol y dref ddod yn fwy amlbwrpas er mwyn cymryd lle'r manwerthwyr cenedlaethol a diogelu'r busnesau sy'n weddill ac sy'n dibynnu ar ymwelwyr.

Meysydd blaenoriaeth gofodol

Mae meysydd blaenoriaeth gofodol y prif gynllun yn darparu ffocws ar gyfer ymyriadau yn seiliedig ar angen a chyfle.

Gellir gweld y rhain ar y cynllun ar y dde.



Prosiect 1. Croesfan reilffordd

Amcanion

Ailgynllunio a gwneud gwelliannau amgylcheddol i'r groesfan reilffordd i gerddwyr bresennol er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn fodd deniadol a diogel o gysylltu â nifer o gyrchfannau i'r de o'r rheilffordd.

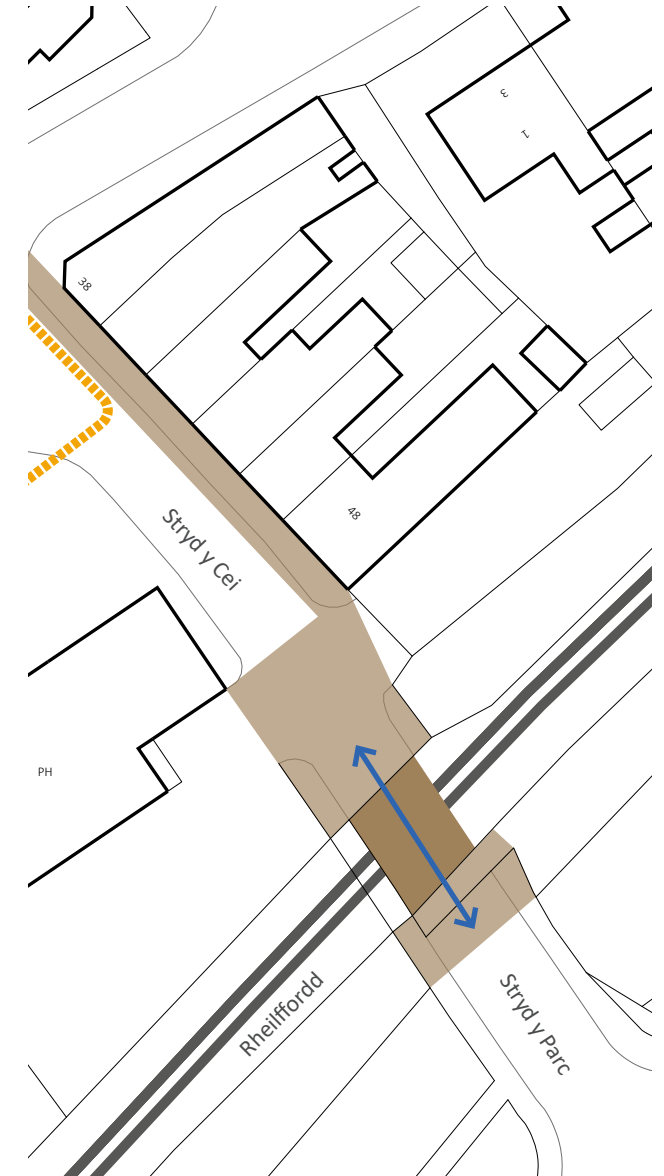
Mae llawer o atyniadau masnachol, gwasanaethau, a nodweddion naturiol wedi'u lleoli ar hyd Heol y Ffowndri ar ymylon canol y dref a'r tu allan iddi. Bydd angen sicrhau bod cysylltiadau beicio a cherdded gwell rhwng cyrchfannau fel Coal Town Coffee, Lidl, swyddfeydd y Ganolfan Byd Gwaith, a bydd angen buddsoddiad arall mewn swyddfeydd os bwriedir i ganol y dref weithredu'n fwy effeithiol yn gyffredinol. Mae'r llwybr ar lan yr afon, Parc y Betws a'r Llwybr Beicio Cenedlaethol yn elfennau pwysig o seilwaith gwyrdd a glas y dref, y mae angen eu cysylltu'n well â chanol y dref.

Y prif rwystr i lwybrau cerdded a beicio uniongyrchol rhwng y cyrchfannau hyn yw'r rheilffordd a ddefnyddir yn anaml, a byddai ailgynllunio a gwneud gwelliannau amgylcheddol i'r groesfan reilffordd i gerddwyr bresennol yn sicrhau bod y cysylltiad yn fwy deniadol, atyniadol a diogel.



Tasgau

1. Paratoi briff ar gyfer astudiaeth ddichonoldeb (tua Cam 2 RIBA) i greu croesfan reilffordd sy'n well i gerddwyr, gan gynnwys:
 - Cysylltu â gweithredwyr y rheilffordd i ddeall paramedrau allweddol.
 - Llunio adroddiad peirianeg a dyluniau cysyniadol gyda chynigion tir cyhoeddus cysylltiedig ar gyfer creu llwybr diogel, hygyrch a deniadol.
 - Dilyn dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau.
 - Llunio canllawiau ynglŷn â chostau, risgiau, y broses gyflwyno, a'r amserlen.



Prosiect 2. Stryd y Cei a Sgwâr y Farchnad

Amcan

Ailgynllunio'r lle cyhoeddus presennol er mwyn creu 'Sgwâr y Farchnad' gwell. Dylai'r lle hwn a ddychmygir o'r newydd weithredu fel canolbwynt ar gyfer gweithgareddau canol y dref, gweithgareddau hamdden anffurfiol, a lleoliad gwell ar gyfer marchnad y dref.

Stryd y Cei yw calon ardal siopa canol y dref, ac mae'n debygol y gwneir newidiadau sylweddol iddi o ganlyniad i'r dirywiad mewn manwerthwyr cenedlaethol. Mae'r risg a berir yn sgil cau siopau mawr, ac adeiladau sy'n segur yn yr hirdymor, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol ymyrryd yn gadarnhaol i ddiogelu'r stryd a'i hatal rhag dirywio ymhellach. Mae'r gofyniad am gampfa hamdden a chyfleuster ffitrwydd newydd yn gyfle amlwg, a cheir y posibilrwydd o feddiannu'r eiddo sydd ar gael neu, os oes angen, eu lleoli mewn adeilad newydd yn yr ardal hon.

Cynhelir y farchnad wythnosol ar ben deheuol Stryd y Cei, ond mae'r lle yn gyfyngedig ac mae'r farchnad wedi'i chyfyngu gan ei chynllun a chan nodweddion eraill gan gynnwys y ffordd a chroesfannau i gerddwyr. Mae'n flaenoriaeth llunio lle cyhoeddus gyda'r nod o greu 'Sgwâr y Farchnad' gwell a sylweddol. Dylai'r lle a ddychmygir o'r newydd weithredu fel canolbwynt ar gyfer gweithgareddau nesig y dref, ac ardal ar gyfer cynnal digwyddiadau gweithgareddau hamdden.

Tasgau

1. Cwblhau ymarfer astudiaeth o allu sy'n nodi opsiynau ar gyfer ehangu'r farchnad awyr agored, gan gynnwys opsiynau ar gyfer defnyddio'r ffordd dros dro a defnyddio rhan o'r maes parcio cyfagos. Gellid treialu'r opsiynau er mwyn helpu i gefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu cynigion parhaol ar gyfer Sgwâr y Farchnad.
2. Cefnogi'r gwaith o aildefnyddio ac addasu adeilad 'Store 21', a cheisio denu tenant a fydd yn cyfrannu at ddefnyddio'r adeilad mewn ffordd a fydd yn bywiogi Sgwâr y Farchnad. Ystyried y posibilrwydd o agor y wal wag ymhellach i greu ffyrntiad gweithredol, neu'r posibilrwydd o greu 'wal werdd' er mwyn dwyn buddion gweledol ac amgylcheddol. Hefyd archwilio dichonoldeb adeiladu eiddo newydd.
3. Cysylltu â Home Bargains er mwyn ystyried gwneud gwelliannau gweledol i'w waliau terfyn ac i ardal ei fynedfa.
 - Opsiynau ar gyfer ehangu'r lle cyhoeddus y gellir ei ddefnyddio drwy leihau, dileu, neu rannu'r briffordd gyfagos, y safle bysiau, a'r gylchfan (Heol Wallasey), ac ystyried goblygiadau ehangach y dulliau hyn i'r rhwydwaith priffyrdd.
 - Ar y cyd â'r uchod, opsiynau ar gyfer sicrhau mynediad gwell a mynediad mwy uniongyrchol i gerddwyr o'r de, gan gynnwys y maes parcio cyfagos a'r groesfan reilffordd i gerddwyr ar Stryd y Cei.
4. Paratoi briff ar gyfer astudiaeth ddichonoldeb (tua Cham 2 RIBA) i archwilio syniadau ar gyfer ailgynllunio Sgwâr y Farchnad, gan gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Cydgysylltu â chanlyniadau'r astudiaeth o allu mewn perthynas ag ehangu'r farchnad.
 - Adolygu gofynion trwyddedu gweithgareddau palmant, a'u hehangu er mwyn annog mwy o ddefnydd bywiog.
 - Cysyniadau ar gyfer ailgynllunio'r lle yn sylweddol o safbwynt ei drefniant a'i estheteg, er mwyn creu lle cyhoeddus deniadol, dynamig, a chyfoes sy'n elwa ar goed a phlanhigion ac sy'n darparu cyfleoedd i eistedd, cysgodi ac i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau hamdden anffurfiol – ynghyd â darparu lle anghyfyngedig y gellir ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer stondinau marchnad.
 - Archwiliad o gelfi / arwyddion, a chynigion ar gyfer tacluso amgylchedd y stryd.
 - Cynigion ar gyfer goleuadau er mwyn creu lleoliad mwy amgylchynol ar gyfer gweithgareddau gyda'r nos, a chyflenwadau pŵer ar gyfer stondinau marchnad.
 - Adolygiad o orchmynion rheoleiddio traffig sydd eisoes mewn grym a dilyn dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau.
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau, celfi stryd, a goleuadau sy'n cydweddu â Stryd y Cei.
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid / y cyhoedd
 - Arfarniad o gostau / asesiad risg / amserlen gyflwyno
5. Comisiynu arolwg topograffig; arolwg o gyfleustodau, arolwg o isloriau, ac arolwg radar. Cysylltu ag ymgwymerwyr statudol ac asesu cyfleoedd cyllido.



- a** Posibilrwydd o ehangu'r lle cyhoeddus, a lleihau neu rannu'r ffordd er mwyn creu sgwâr tref sy'n fwy deniadol a mwy hwylus ei ddefnyddio, gyda chyfleoedd ar gyfer cynnal perfformiadau a digwyddiadau.
- b** Posibilrwydd o ddefnyddio'r ffordd gyfagos (neu'r maes parcio cyfagos) ar gyfer marchnad awyr agored ar raddfa fwy.
- c** Gwelliant i'r groesfan uniongyrchol er mwyn cysylltu Stryd y Ceiri â'r maes parcio.



Presennol

- d** Dilyn dull cyfoes ac o'r radd flaenaf o drin y dirwedd er mwyn creu atyniad go iawn yng nghanol y trefi ac i annog pobl i sefyll a mwynhau'r lle.
- e** Posibilrwydd o wella ymylon adeiladau drwy gynyddu athreiddedd gweledol, ffyrntiadau gweithredol, a 'waliau gwyrdd', a chreu ardaloedd i eistedd ar gyfer stondinau caffi neu stondinau bwyd stryd.



d e

Prosiect 3. Gwelliannau i gyffordd Stryd y Gwynt

Amcan

Archwilio cyfleoedd i ailgynllunio'r gyffordd er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar gysylltiad uniongyrchol a greddfoll i gerddwyr a lleihau amlygrwydd seilwaith y priffyrdd, ynghyd â gwneud gwelliannau cydgysylltiedig i dir cyhoeddus.

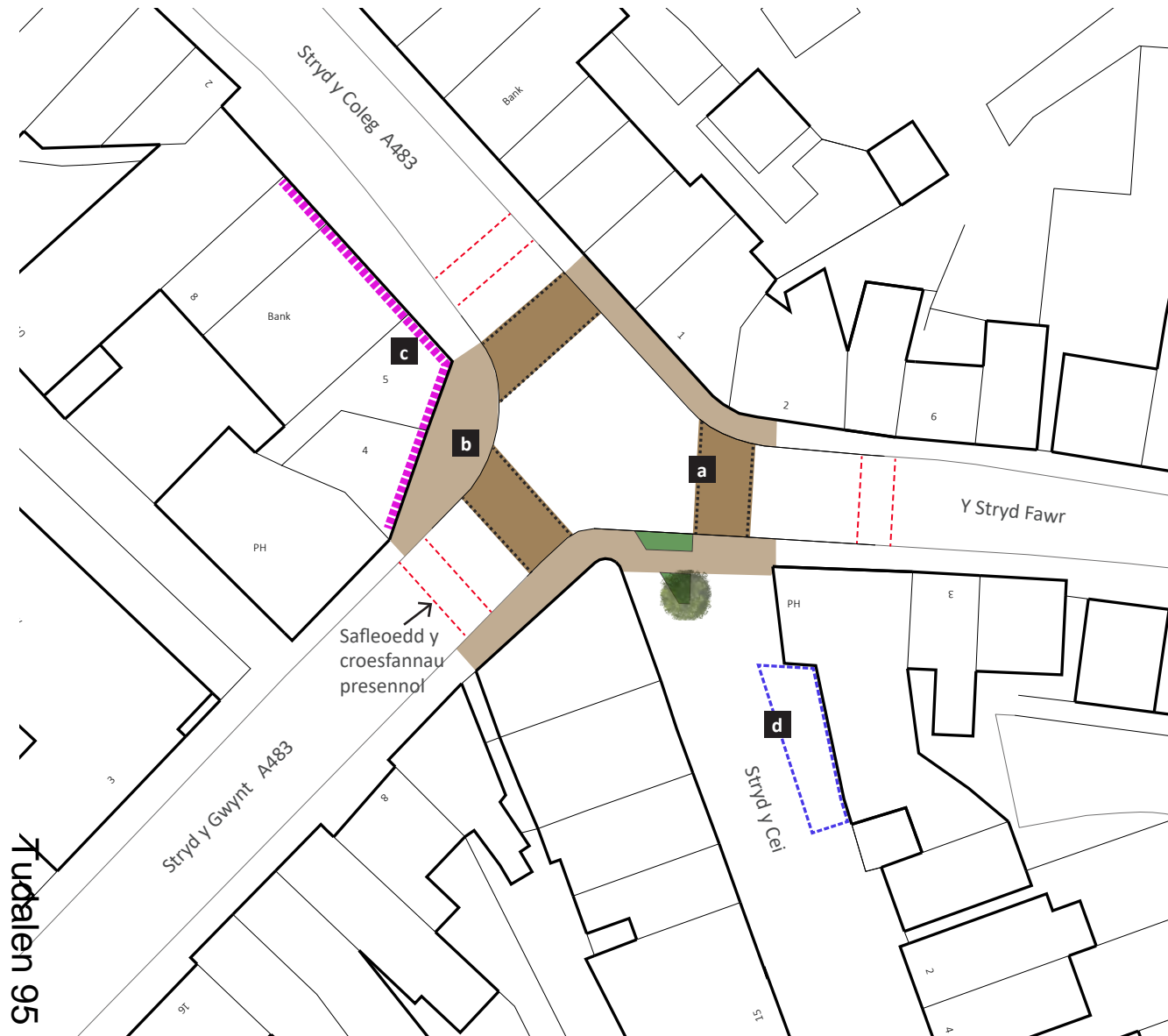
Mae cyffordd Stryd y Gwynt yn lle allweddol sy'n cysylltu dau hanner canol y dref rhwng Stryd y Cei, ond mae profiad y cerddwr yn un o'r rhwystrau o ran pa mor llyfn a chyfleus yw hi i symud trwy'r dref. Mae angen gwneud astudiaeth dechnegol er mwyn archwilio cyfleoedd i ailgynllunio'r gyffordd er mwyn gwneud y gorau o gysylltiadau uniongyrchol a greddfoll i gerddwyr, a lleihau amlygrwydd seilwaith y priffyrdd.

Yn y lleoliad hwn, mae'r grŵp o adeiladau â dyluniad modern sy'n fframio'r gyffordd ar gornel Stryd y Gwynt mewn cyflwr gwael ac maen nhw'n amharu ar ansawdd canol y dref. Byddai'n fuddiol gwella'u ffasadau. Bydd y gwaith o ailgynllunio'r lle cyhoeddus a'r gwelliannau a wneir i'r lleoedd cyfagos, yn enwedig pen gogleddol Stryd y Cei, yn cynnig cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio'r lle allanol at ddibenion masnachol, gan gynnwys cyfleoedd ar gyfer y tafarndy.

Tasgau

1. Paratoi briff ar gyfer astudiaeth ddichonoldeb (tua Cham 3 RIBA) i greu croesfan well i gerddwyr ar gyffordd Stryd y Gwynt. Dylai'r opsiynau a ystyrir geisio greu croesfannau llydan yn unol â'r llinellau mwyaf hwylus i gerddwyr sy'n cysylltu Stryd y Cei â'r Stryd Fawr tua'r gogledd. Dylai'r astudiaeth gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Arfarniad priffyrdd technegol o lifau traffig, llwybrau cerbydau ysgubo, manylion amseru goleuadau traffig, ac ystyriaeth o'r goblygiadau ehangach i'r rhwydwaith priffyrdd.
 - Ystyriaeth o'r gwaith cysylltiedig o dynnu'r rhwystrau i gerddwyr, ymylon pafin, ac arwyddion.
 - Cysylltu â'r awdurdod priffyrdd i ddeall paramedrau allweddol a'r broses gymeradwyo ar gyfer y gwaith.
 - Cynigion tir cyhoeddus cysylltiedig ar gyfer greu amgylchedd diogel heb ddefnyddio rhwystrau i gerddwyr, a chreu lleoliad atyniadol a chroesawgar ar ben gogleddol Stryd y Cei.
 - Arolwg o gelfi stryd ac arwyddion, a chynigion ar gyfer tacluso amgylchedd y stryd.
 - Cynigion ar gyfer goleuadau er mwyn greu lleoliad mwy amgylchynol ar gyfer gweithgareddau gyda'r nos.
 - Adolygiad o orchmynion rheoleiddio traffig sydd eisoes mewn grym.

- Dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau.
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau, celfi stryd, a goleuadau sy'n cydweddu â Stryd y Cei.
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid/y cyhoedd
 - Arfarniad o gostau, asesiad risg, amserlen gyflwyno
2. I ategu'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb, dylid cyflawni neu gomisiynu'r canlynol:
 - Arolwg topograffig o ardal yr astudiaeth
 - Arolwg o gyfleustodau, arolwg o isloriau, ac arolwg radar
 - Cysylltu ag ymgwymerwyr statudol i ddeall gwaith posibl yn yr ardal yn y dyfodol
 - Asesu cyfleoedd cyllido
 3. Hybu'r defnydd o fyrddau a chadeiriau yn y lle allanol ar Stryd y Cei sydd ger y tafarndy.
 4. Cysylltu â pherchenogion adeiladau, yn enwedig y bobl hynny sy'n berchen ar eiddo â ffryntiad ar Stryd y Gwynt a'r Stryd Fawr, er mwyn gwella golwg yr adeiladau a ffryntiadau'r siopau.



Tudalen 95



a Gosod croesfan gyfoes i gerddwyr yn lle seilwaith y croesfannau a phrifffyrdd presennol, a thynnu rhywstrau i gerddwyr er mwyn creu cysylltiad mwy cyfleus ac atyniadol rhwng y gogledd a'r de.

b Gwneud gwelliannau cysylltiedig i'r tir cyhoeddus er mwyn cydweddu â'r deunyddiau a ddefnyddiwyd yn Stryd y Cei.

c Gwneud gwelliannau addurnol i adeiladau a ffyrntiadau siopau allweddol.

d Defnyddio'r manau allanol fel ardaloedd bwyta

Prosiect 4. Stryd Marged a Stryd y Coleg

Amcan

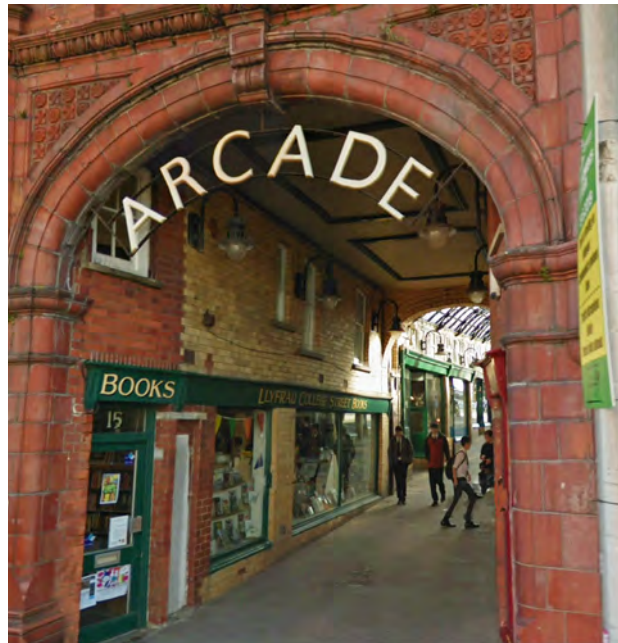
Dychmygu'r lle cyhoeddus presennol o'r newydd fel 'Sgwâr yr Arcêd' er mwyn creu cyfleuster cynhwysol i annog teuluoedd i aros yn yr ardal ar ôl ysgol a defnyddio'r arcêd a chanol y dref yn ehangach.

Mae Rhaglen Moderneiddio Addysg Sir Gaerfyrddin yn cynnwys Cynllun Band B ar gyfer datblygu'r ddarpariaeth addysgol yn ardal Rhydaman. Er bod y cynllun yn cael ei ddatblygu ar hyn o byd, y gobaith yw y bydd yn sicrhau buddsoddiad, yn y tymor canolig i'r tymor hwy, mewn addysg sy'n canolbwyntio ar y gymuned, gan ddwyn buddion i ganol y dref y gallent fod yn sylweddol. Câi hyn ei gyflawni drwy ddatblygu a darparu cyfleusterau addas i'r diben yr 21ain ganrif, sydd wedi'u lleoli'n briodol er mwyn cefnogi'r gwaith o wella'r adeiladau, seilwaith a lleoedd cyfagos sy'n rhan o'r cysylltiadau â chanol y dref. Wrth i'r cynllun fynd rhagddo, caiff sylw gofalus ei roi i unrhyw waith datblygu er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn cefnogi ac yn ategu amcanion prif gynllun canol y dref.

Ceir cyfleoedd uniongyrchol ac yn y tymor byr i fynd i'r afael â lleoedd cyhoeddus er mwyn cysylltu'r ysgol â chanol y dref. 'Sgwâr yr Arcêd' yw'r lle cyhoeddus sydd eisoes wedi'i leoli ger y maes parcio, ac sydd wedi'i ddychmygu o'r newydd i greu cyfleuster cynhwysol i annog teuluoedd i aros yn yr ardal ar ôl ysgol a defnyddio'r arcêd a chanol y dref yn ehangach.

Ceir y posibilrwydd o osod cyfleusterau chwarae creadigol, a chyfleoedd ar gyfer gosod byrddau a chadeiriau a fyddai'n cefnogi'r busnesau lletygarwch yn yr arcêd.

Bydd Poundstretcher yn ailfeddiannu adeilad y Co-op gynt, a hynny ar brydles meddal tymor byr o bosibl. Yn y tymor hwy, mae'r adeilad yn parhau i fod yn opsiwn o ran ailddatblygu ac ehangu gweithgareddau ar raddfa fwy o bosibl, gan gynnwys cyfleusterau hamdden. Ceir sawl adeilad gwag llai o faint sydd wedi'u crynhoi ar hyd Stryd y Coleg, y byddai buddsoddiad ynddynt, gwneud defnydd cymysg ohonynt o bosibl, ac ymgyrch hybu busnesau annibynnol yn dwyn buddion iddynt.



Camau gweithredu

1. Cysylltu â rhanddeiliaid lleol a pherchennog yr arcêd er mwyn cytuno ar amcanion ar gyfer gwella ac ailgynllunio'r lle cyhoeddus ger yr arcêd.
2. Paratoi briff dylunio ar gyfer datblygu cysyniadau dylunio (tua Cham 2 RIBA) ar gyfer y lle, gan gynnwys ymgorffori ardaloedd eistedd ar gyfer caffi, cyfleusterau chwarae creadigol, ardal o balmart, a phlanhigion. Dylai'r astudiaeth hefyd gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid / y cyhoedd
 - Arfarniad o'r costau
 - Asesiad risg
 - Comisiynu arolwg topograffig
3. Comisiynu ymgynghorydd i amlinellu egwyddorion datblygu allweddol a disgwyliadau dylunio ar gyfer gwaith datblygu safle'r ysgol yn y dyfodol, a hynny'n benodol mewn perthynas ac yn gysylltiedig â'r maes parcio cyfagos, yr arcêd, a chanol y dref, er mwyn helpu i lywio proses llunio prif gynllun yr ysgol.



- a** Ailgynllunio'r lle i safon uchel er mwyn creu ardal sy'n fwy amgaeedig ac sydd wedi'i gwahanu'n fwy oddi wrth y maes parcio, a gwella'r llwybr i'r arcêd.
- b** Diffinio ardaloedd i'w defnyddio at ddibenion bwyta yn yr awyr agored er budd caffis.



- c** Cynnwys ardal chwarae greadigol i annog rhieni a phlant i aros yng nghanol y dref
- d** Cynnwys cysylltiadau gwell i gerddwyr rhwng yr ysgol a'r sgwâr



Strategaeth eiddo

Mae elfen graidd o'r prif gynllun adfer yn cael ei harwain gan eiddo, ac mae'n adlewyrchu pwysigrwydd strategaeth eiddo sy'n cyfrannu at amcanion adferiad a chyfleoedd canol tref yn y dyfodol ac yn cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol ati.

Mae effaith pandemig COVID-19 wedi cyflymu llawer o dueddiadau strwythurol sydd wedi siapio'r stryd fawr fwyfwy dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae hyn yn fwyaf amlwg yng nghyfansoddiad a defnydd newidiol canol y dref, yn enwedig y twf mewn adeiladau manwerthu gwag, sy'n cynnwys nifer o siopau bach gwag sydd wedi'u crynhoi ar Stryd y Coleg a Stryd y Gwynt a bylchau mwy ar Stryd y Cei sy'n cael eu gyrru gan y caeadau a'r pwysau sy'n wynebu manwerthwyr niferus cenedlaethol a'r rhagolygon masnachol heriol ar gyfer sicrhau eu bod yn cael ei hailfeddiannu o'r newydd mewn ffordd ymarferol. Mae'r gorgyflenwad o fanwerthu ynghyd â cholli llawer o nodweddion sy'n denu nifer o ymwelwyr traddodiadol i ganol y dref yn pwysleisio mor bwysig ydyw sicrhau defnyddiau amgen, gan gynnwys angorau newydd, i helpu i ehangu'r ystod o weithgareddau sydd ar gael ac ymestyn yr amser mae pobl yn aros yno gan amrywio'r rhesymau dros ymweld â chanol y dref trwy gydol y dydd a chyda'r os. Er enghraifft, gallai hyn gynnwys sicrhau ammpfa chyfleuster ffitrwydd newydd sy'n destun ymhlw Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, a chyfleoedd i ddarparu addysg coleg a chyfleusterau gweithdy yn agosach i ganol y dref.

Amcan allweddol fydd annog a hyrwyddo defnyddiau newydd gan roi sylw i adeiladau gwag ac adeiladau sy'n cael eu tanddefnyddio, gan gynnwys rhoi cymorth i greu cymysgedd ehangach o ddefnyddiau i leoedd gwaith, preswyl, hamdden, addysg a'r gymuned. Bydd hyn yn gofyn am ymgysylltu â pherchnogion eiddo, buddsoddwyr, y diwydiant datblygu a darpar ddeiliaid. Bydd cyfleoedd i wella ansawdd eiddo presennol a chyfleoedd lle bydd angen gwaith ailffocysu mwy cynhwysfawr yn y tymor hwy. Ardal Stryd y Cei yw'r enghraifft bennaf, lle ceir unedau modern, segur sy'n addas ar gyfer defnyddiau newydd ar raddfa fawr, a cheir sawl cyfle yn Stryd y Coleg i ailfeddiannu unedau sy'n addas ar gyfer busnesau newydd a busnesau annibynnol llai o faint. Bydd angen diogelu'r ddwy ardal er mwyn hybu ac annog busnesau newydd.

Mae rôl tir ac asedau'r sector cyhoeddus yn cynnig cyfleoedd pellach ar gyfer cydleoli a chyddefnyddio asedau yng nghanol y dref i ddenu mwy o ymwelwyr. Mae adeilad yr Hwb yng nghanol y dref, a swyddfeydd y Ganolfan Byd Gwaith o bosibl (os gwneir gwelliannau i gysylltiadau cerddwyr), yn gyfleoedd allweddol ar gyfer y math hwn o ddefnydd.

Prosiect 1: Cipolwg ar y farchnad leol

Amcan

Er mwyn annog ac ymchwilio i gyfleoedd realistig at ddefnydd newydd yng nghanol y dref, yn enwedig trwy aildefnyddio/ailbwrpasu eiddo gwag ac eiddo sy'n cael ei danddefnyddio, mae strategaeth eiddo yn gofyn am wybodaeth am y farchnad ac ymgysylltiad rhagweithiol â pherchnogion eiddo/landlordiaid/buddsoddwyr ac asiantau eiddo masnachol sy'n weithredol yng nghanol y dref. Ystyri'r bod hyn yn hanfodol er mwyn deall yn gynnar beth yw bwriadau a dyheadau perchenogion, a gofynion y farchnad/deiliad.

Bydd hyn hefyd yn cyd-fynd yn agos â'r strategaeth cymorth busnes sy'n ceisio annog gweithgareddau busnes newydd, gan gynnwys rôl eiddo wrth gefnogi ystod o lety arloesol a hyblyg, a'r telerau/amodau masnachol ar gyfer deiliaid. Bydd yr amcan hwn yn gwneud y canlynol:

- Nodi ac ymchwilio i asedau eiddo allweddol sy'n cynrychioli cyfleoedd addas a realistig ar gyfer cyflwyno defnyddiau newydd y tu hwnt i fanwerthu;
- Annog perchnogion eiddo, buddsoddwyr a datblygwyr i ystyried defnyddiau amgen ac ailbwrpasu asedau sy'n sicrhau gwerth economaidd a chymunedol ac yn sbarduno buddsoddiad yng nghanol y dref;

- Meithrin a hyrwyddo hyder buddsoddwyr yng nghanol y dref gan gefnogi cymysgedd ehangach o ddefnyddiau ac annog defnyddiau modern a hyblyg;
- Annog telerau/amodau masnachol mwy hyblyg ac arloesol i ddarpar ddeiliaid, yn enwedig cwmnïau annibynnol, er mwyn gwneud y gorau o fforddiadwyedd a chael gwared ar y risgiau i landlordiaid.

Manteision

- Cyfraddau llai o eiddo gwag
- Mwy o hyder mewn buddsoddwyr
- Lefel uwch o welliannau ac adnewyddiadau i eiddo sy'n ateb y galw lleol
- Amrywiaeth ehangach o ddefnyddiau yng nghanol y dref gan gynnwys ardaloedd preswyl
- Mwy o hyblygrwydd, sy'n annog twf menter a busnes



Tasgau

1. Monitro ac archwilio adeiladau gwag yng nghanol y dref yn rheolaidd er mwyn nodi perchnogion tir a buddsoddwyr allweddol a deall bwriadau perchnogion, lle bo hynny'n bosibl.
2. Cysylltu â'r diwydiant datblygu lle mae gofynion hysbys yn bodoli, gan flaenoriaethu'r angen i gyfeirio buddsoddiad newydd i ganol y dref
3. Ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o sefydlu Fforwm Perchnogion Eiddo/Buddsoddwyr/Asiantau Masnachol a gynhelir yn rheolaidd i fonitro materion yn ymwneud ag eiddo, nodi gweithredoedd/cyfleoedd ar gyfer canol y dref, ac ymchwilio i gymhellion i gefnogi ac annog pobl i ddefnyddio eiddo gwag.

Prosiect 2: Y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol

Amcan

Mae cynigion yn cael eu harchwilio ar hyn o bryd o safbwynt gweithredu Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol canol tref, sef offeryn sy'n hybu mwy o hyblygrwydd a chyfleoedd ar gyfer cyflwyno ystod a chymysgedd ehangach o ddefnyddiau yn nghanol y dref. Os cânt eu cymeradwyo, mae'n bwysig hyrwyddo hynny i berchnogion eiddo ac asiantau masnachol er mwyn cyfleu buddion y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol, yn enwedig yn ystod cyfnod o newid mawr yn y farchnad eiddo.

Manteision

- Mwy o hyblygrwydd i'r farchnad eiddo
- Cyfeirio buddsoddiad tuag at ardaloedd blaenoriaeth canol y dref
- Cynyddu ymarferoldeb y gwelliannau i adeiladau a defnyddiau cymysg

Tasgau

1. Hysbysebu a hyrwyddo manteision y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol i berchnogion eiddo/landlordiaid/datblygwyr ac asiantau masnachol lleol i annog cyfleoedd i fod yn fwy o hyblyg o ran defnyddio ac ailwrpasu asedau, gan gynnwys cyfeirio mentrau cymorth perthnasol y Cyngor lle bo hynny'n briodol.
2. Adolygu'r Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol i sicrhau ei bod yn adlewyrchu'r angen am ganol tref fasnachol lai o faint, a chynnal crynodiad o fuddsoddiad yn yr ardal graidd ganolog.
3. Hyrwyddo'r cyfleoedd ar gyfer defnydd preswyl yng nghanol y dref, yn enwedig wrth gefnogi datblygiadau mwy ymarferol. Gallai hyn gynnwys cyfleoedd i fod yn bartner gyda Gwasanaethau Tai Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i ddarparu mwy o eiddo fforddiadwy i'w rhentu.

Prosiect 3: Cymorth Cyllido

Amcanion

Mae eiddo allweddol yng nghanol y dref sy'n cyfrannu at amcanion y prif gynllun adfer ac iechyd ehangach canol y dref, sy'n debygol o fod angen buddsoddiad adfywio wedi'i dargedu trwy ymyrraeth y sector cyhoeddus o ystyried graddfa, arwyddocâd a chymhlethdod posibl yr eiddo. Bydd yn hanfodol sicrhau bod yr eiddo allweddol hyn, p'un a ydynt yn wag neu'n destun newid mewn amgylchiadau, yn cael eu defnyddio mewn ffordd fuddiol eto o ystyried eu potensial i gynnal gweithgareddau a defnyddiau newydd a allai weithredu fel angorau ac atyniadau i ddenu ymwelwyr a sicrhau buddsoddiad newydd, o bosibl yn sgil ailbwrpasu. Mae cyfle hefyd i dargedu eiddo y mae angen ei wella'n ansoddol er mwyn gwella safon yr amgylchedd adeiledig.

Manteision

- Ymyrryd mewn eiddo i gyflawni amcanion ar gyfer ardaloedd â blaenoriaeth wedi'u targedu
- Cynyddu ymarferoldeb y gwelliannau i adeiladau a defnyddiau cymysg
- Meithrin hyder buddsoddwyr ac annog y sector preifat i fuddsoddi

Tasgau

1. Sefydlu rhestr darged o gaffaeliadau strategol a all dynnu cyllid i lawr o Raglen Trawsnewid Trefi Llywodraeth Cymru sydd ar gael ar gyfer eiddo allweddol yng nghanol y dref.
2. Nodi eiddo targed allweddol yng nghanol trefi a pharhau i'w hadolygu'n rheolaidd (sy'n cydfynd â gwybodaeth am y farchnad o Brosiect 1 Cipolwg ar y Farchnad Leol a Phrosiect 4 Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus).
3. Nodi rhestr darged o eiddo y nodwyd bod angen eu gwella'n ansoddol a blaenoriaethu camau gweithredu, gan gynnwys darparu cymorth posibl ar gyfer gwaith adnewyddu a gosod.

Prosiect 4: Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus

Amcanion

Mae rôl tir ac asedau'r sector cyhoeddus yn cynnig cyfleoedd i ymchwilio i fwy o gydleoli a mwy o gydweithio rhwng asedau'r sector cyhoeddus mewn lleoliadau yng nghanol trefi. Mae amcanion y Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi a'r pwyslais ar roi canol y dref yn gyntaf yn amlwg yn cefnogi'r amcan hwn, yn enwedig o ystyried presenoldeb cryf y sector cyhoeddus yn lleol a'r cwmpas i ymchwilio i ddarparu gwasanaethau a gweithgareddau newydd o adeiladau canol y dref. Byddai'r dull hwn yn cyfrannu at y gwaith o ddenu nifer fawr o ymwelwyr ochr yn ochr â sicrhau gwell mynediad cymunedol i wasanaethau ac yn cyfrannu at gyrchfan defnydd cymysg. Yn Rhydaman, ceir cyfle i adolygu ystad swyddfeydd bresennol y sector cyhoeddus a nodi'r posibilrwydd o ehangu rôl yr Hwb presennol ochr yn ochr â'r gweithle hyblyg newydd ar gyfer Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin a staff eraill o'r sector cyhoeddus a'r trydydd sector.

Manteision

- Cydleoli gwasanaethau a lle swyddfa
- Dal gafael ar nifer yr ymwelwyr i ganol y dref a'r gwariant

Tasgau

1. Bydd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn gweithio'n rhagweithiol gyda'i bartneriaid yn y sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys Ystadau Cymru, i ymchwilio ac annog y sector cyhoeddus, sy'n cynnwys gwasanaethau'r Cyngor ei hun i ddefnyddio lleoliadau canol y dref yn well.



Tudalen 101

Prosiect 5: Diwygio ardrethi busnes

Amcan

Mae ardrethi busnes, fel rhwymedigaeth, yn rhwystr i lawer o fusnesau canol tref, yn enwedig busnesau annibynnol sydd am dyfu i mewn i adeiladau mwy, ond mae goblygiadau cost ynghlwm wrthynt o safbwynt perchenogion eiddo, yn yr un modd, pan fo'r adeiladau'n segur a'u bod yn ystyried eu haddasu. Mae'r gwyliau ardrethi busnes am flwyddyn a roddwyd i'r mwyafrif o fusnesau manwerthu, hamdden lletygarwch yn ystod 2021/22, fel rhan o gymorth economaidd COVID-19, yn gyfnod 'anadlu' defnyddiol sy'n gyfystyr ag anogaeth i fusnesau dyfu, a dylid cefnogi cynnal adolygiad o fesurau i'r tymor hwy ochr yn ochr â mentrau i hybu twf busnesau.

Manteision

- Costau busnes sy'n gysylltiedig ag eiddo sy'n hybu ac yn annog twf busnesau bach.

Tasg

1. Hyrwyddo newidiadau i'r model rhyddhad ardrethi busnes a'r model trethiant cyffredinol sy'n cefnogi'r busnesau bach ac annibynnol i dyfu mewn lleoliadau canol tref.
2. Annog perchenogion eiddo i ymchwilio i'r ffyrdd o addasu eiddo yng nghanol y dref sy'n cynnig y darbodion mwyaf o safbwynt ardrethi busnes, gan gynnwys dulliau arloesol o leihau'r rhwymedigaeth i dalu ardrethi eiddo gwag, a all fod yn rhwystr mawr i ymyriadau.

Strategaeth Cymorth Busnes

Bydd adferiad hefyd yn dibynnu ar ddiogelu sectorau allweddol a meithrin twf busnesau lleol ac annibynnol a'u datblygu trwy strategaeth fusnes sy'n cefnogi busnesau i ddod yn fwy cystadleuol gyda mwy o botensial i ddenu ymwelwyr, talu cyflogau uwch a chyflogi mwy o bobl.

Gellir cyflawni hyn trwy ddull amlasiantaethol wedi'i dargedu, ac annog y newid o fod yn fusnesau dros dro ac yn fasnachwyr marchnad i fod yn fusnesau sydd wedi'u lleoli ar y brif stryd fawr.

Ymhlith y meysydd allweddol a fydd yn helpu i adeiladu canol tref y dyfodol mae gwella ei iechyd digidol a gosod technoleg glyfar. Bydd hyn yn helpu i ddenu buddsoddiad newydd a chydnerthedd busnes tra'n rhoi cymorth i ddatblygu'r sgiliau a'r hyder sydd eu hangen i fanteisio'n llawn ar y dechnoleg.

Prosiect 1: Entrepreneuriaeth a chymorth busnes

Amcan

Er mwyn i ganol y dref adfer a thyfu, mae angen diogelu busnesau mewn sectorau allweddol a meithrin mentrau lleol newydd a thwf busnesau annibynnol. Mae'r prif gynllun wedi nodi ystod eiddau a ddawol o fusnesau annibynnol lleol, y mae llawer o honnynt yn gwneud cynnyrch arbenigol, sydd wedi'u lleoli y tu allan i'r dref, y gellid eu hannog i ddechrau presenoldeb yng nghanol y dref a gwella

ansawdd yr arlwy. Un o'r opsiynau sydd ar gael yw archwilio'r model cydweithredol y mae Celf a Chrefftau Rhydaman eisoes wedi'i brofi.

Mae'r strategaeth cymorth busnes yn cyd-fynd yn agos â'r strategaeth eiddo ac mae'n ymwneud â chreu amrywiaeth o ddeiliaid busnes ar draws ystod o sectorau sy'n ychwanegu amrywiaeth ac atyniad i ganol y dref. Mae sawl pwrpas i strategaeth cymorth busnes canol y dref:

- Sefydlu dull seiliedig ar le o ran cefnogi busnesau gan adlewyrchu'r anghenion a'r cyfleoedd sy'n benodol i'r dref a chanol y dref
- Annog busnesau newydd sydd â'r potensial i feddiannu ystod o leoliadau -- lleoedd dros dro, stondinau marchnad neu eiddo masnachol traddodiadol
- Ysbrydoli microfusnesau i symud i adeiladau mwy o faint yng nghanol y dref
- Cefnogi busnesau i ddod yn fwy cystadleuol gyda mwy o botensial i ddenu ymwelwyr, talu cyflogau uwch a chyflogi mwy o bobl.
- Ysgogi galw lleol i gefnogi buddsoddiad gan y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat e.e. caffaeliadau eiddo strategol, creu lle deori busnesau, hybiau gwaith a rennir a buddsoddi mewn ad-drefnu eiddo i gyd-fynd â gofynion newydd.

Manteision

- Cynyddu ymholiadau busnes drwy roi cyngor a sesiynau mentora
- Cynydd yn nifer y busnesau a swyddi wedi'u diogelu
- Cynydd yn nifer y busnesau newydd
- Cynydd yng nghyfradd twf microfusnesau a busnesau bach
- Creu pecynnau cymorth wedi'u teilwra i annog buddsoddiad mewn sectorau allweddol
- Llai o eiddo gwag

Tasgau

Gyda sawl asiantaeth yn darparu cymorth i fusnesau o wahanol feintiau ac yn gweithredu ar draws ystod eang o sectorau, mae darparu cymorth busnes sy'n seiliedig ar le yn gofyn am ddull cydgysylltiedig wedi'i dargedu

1. Dod â phob agwedd ar gymorth busnes i un lle (naill ai'n rhithiol a/neu fel rhan o Hwb), gan ei gwneud hi'n glir ac yn syml i fusnesau gael yr help sydd ei angen arnyn nhw. Mae rôl tîm Datblygu Economaidd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn helpu i symleiddio darlun cymhleth o entrepreneuriaeth a chynhyrchion cymorth busnes i entrepreneuriaid a busnesau gan sicrhau darpariaeth aml-asiantaeth gydgysylltiedig. Ymhlith y partneriaid mae'r Cyngor, Busnes Cymru, Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, Siambr De Cymru, Canolfan Fusnes a

Gweithredu Cymdeithasol, Mentrau Iaith, Prifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant, Coleg Sir Gâr, ac ati.

2. Hyrwyddo a chyfathrebu ar lefel tref yr ystod o gymorth sydd ar gael a thargeddu entrepreneuriaid a busnesau trwy ysgolion a cholegau, grwpiau busnesau a sefydliadau a thargeddu'r masnachwyr presennol yng nghanol y dref.
3. Darparu mynediad at linell gymorth, gwefan, a chymorth un i un sy'n canolbwyntio ar y sector, darparu cymorth ac arweiniad am ddim ar unrhyw gam o glych bywyd busnes:
 - Dechrau busnes
 - Tyfu busnes
 - Datblygu sgiliau
 - Rhwydweithio
 - Dod o hyd i gyllid
 - Dod o hyd i eiddo

Prosiect 2: Canol tref ddigidol a sgiliau

Amcanion

O ystyried y pwysau ar y stryd fawr ac effaith COVID-19, mae'n bwysig bod busnesau'n gallu manteisio i'r eithaf ar dechnoleg ddigidol, yn yr un modd ag y mae archfarchnadoedd a chanolfannau siopa wedi'i wneud ers blynnyddoedd. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle i fusnesau ddatblygu eu marchnad a chynyddu trosiant yn lleol ac yn fyd-eang wrth barhau i fod yn fusnes wedi'i wreiddio yng nghanol y dref.

Mae iechyd digidol Rhydaman wedi dangos mai dim ond 27% o fusnesau canol y dref sy'n defnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol lle mae mwyafrif y defnyddwyr yn 'cymdeithasu' ac y gellir dylanwadu arnynt. Mae iechyd digidol hefyd yn cael ei ddylanwadu gan argaeledd technoleg newydd sy'n bodoli ac sydd eisoes yn cael ei defnyddio yn nhrefi Cymru i helpu busnesau a lleoedd i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus a chynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr amcan yw buddsoddi mewn seilwaith i gefnogi'r gwaith o greu tref glyfar gyda busnesau'n cael eu cefnogi i wneud y defnydd gorau posibl o dechnoleg ddigidol er mwyn iddynt ddatblygu. Mae hyn yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- Rhoi rhwydweithiau cysylltedd ac arloesi hynod gyflym, dibynadwy iawn ar waith
- Darparu'r rhwydwaith cymorth, hyfforddiant ac anogaeth sy'n helpu i greu diwylliant digidol a sgiliau busnes gwell.

Manteision

- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau canol y dref sy'n defnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol
- Cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n gymwys yn ddigidol, sy'n meddu ar gymwysterau digidol ac sy'n defnyddio technolegau digidol

- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau sy'n cydweithio gan ddefnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol a thechnoleg

Tasg

1. Mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn awdurdod arweiniol ar gyfer Rhaglen Seilwaith Digidol Bargen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe a bydd yn gweithio i sicrhau bod seilwaith a chysylltedd digidol hynod gyflym, hynod ddibynadwy ar gael i'r dref, yn cynnwys, ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig i fand eang ffeibr llawn a all drosglwyddo data ar gyfradd gigabeit, cyswllt symudol 4G/5G, a rhwydweithiau arloesi'r rhyngwyd pethau (IoT).
2. Parhau i adeiladu Rhwydwaith Arloesi Sir Gaerfyrddin, sef y rhwydwaith 'Rhyngwyd Pethau' er mwyn i fusnesau, cymunedau a phartneriaid fanteisio arno i'r eithaf. Sicrhau y rhoddir blaenoriaeth i Rydaman o ran cwmpas y gwasanaethau, ynghyd â phrif drefi eraill y sir.
3. Fel rhan o'r pecyn cymorth busnes, ac ochr yn ochr â mentrau gan gynnwys Cyflymu Cymru i Fusnesau, byddwn yn targedu ac yn ymchwilio i ganol y dref gyda Menter Ddigidol trwy gyfuniad o ddigwyddiadau digidol, ymwybyddiaeth, sgiliau a chymorth, ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig iddynt, er mwyn ffynnu a manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd digidol.
4. Mabwysiadu offeryn sy'n edrych ar ddata a mewnwelediad y cyfryngau cymdeithasol ar gyfer y dref a'i busnesau sy'n darparu data, arbenigedd, gwybodaeth, hyfforddiant a chymorth i'w helpu i gysylltu â'u cynulleidfa, dadansoddi pa gynnwys sy'n eu diddori a mesur beth sy'n effeithio ar ganlyniadau busnes.

Strategaeth Rheoli Lle

Mae canol trefi yn lleoedd sy'n denu cyfuniad amrywiol o bobl – ymwelwyr bob dydd, pobl greadigol, entrepreneuriaid a phobl chwilfrydig fel ei gilydd - ac ni all unrhyw brif gynllun orfodi canol tref ddeniadol, fywiog i fodolaeth, ond fe all greu'r amodau sy'n caniatáu i dref o'r fath dyfu.

Rhaid i ganol tref lewyrchus fod yn lleoliad sydd wedi'i reoli'n dda, lle mae pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn gyffrous i fod ynddo. A chan nad yw bellach yn bosibl gwarantu nifer y siopwyr a'r gweithlu lleol yn ystod y dydd, mae'n rhaid i ganol y dref ddod yn gyrchfan mwy ysgogol, cyffrous, cymunedol a diwylliannol yn ystod y dydd a chyda'r nos, nawr yn fwy nag erioed o'r blaen

Mae gan Rydaman hanes amlwg a chryf o gynnal digwyddiadau lleol sy'n bywiogi'r dref ac sy'n ennyn llawer o gefnogaeth leol. Yn 2018, Rhydaman oedd Tref Ddiwylliannol Sir Gaerfyrddin gyda rhaglen eang o ddigwyddiadau yn cwmpasu iaith, diwylliant, chwaraeon a digwyddiadau tymhorol fel Calan Gaeaf a'r Nadolig. Mae'r cyngor sir a'r cyngor tref wedi arwain llawer o'r digwyddiadau hyn, ac wrth symud ymlaen, mae angen grŵp neu sefydliad lleol cynaliadwy sydd â chynrhychiolaeth busnes i hyfyf a'r amser ac adnoddau angenrheidiol i hybu digwyddiadau a gweithgareddau hyrwyddol yn y dref. Hefyd, gall sefydliad o'r fath gynnig dylanwad sylweddol i fusnesau o ran llywio natur y cymorth i fusnesau a'r buddsoddiad mewn seilwaith lleol a diwylliannau i ganol y dref.

Prosiect 1: Sefydliad Rheoli Lle

Amcan

Ymchwilio i'r opsiwn o greu grŵp neu sefydliad rheoli lle sydd â llais busnes cryf a'r amser ac adnoddau angenrheidiol i hybu rhaglen leol

o ddigwyddiadau, a gwaith marchnata a chydlynu mentrau lleol. Mae llawer o opsiynau i'w hystyried, gan gynnwys partneriaeth wirfoddol ac Ardal Gwella Busnes tebyg i Lanelli a Chaerfyrddin.

Manteision

- Grŵp neu sefydliad a arweinir gan fusnes yn hybu gweithgareddau yng nghanol y dref a gwaith hyrwyddo'r dref.

Tasg

1. Ymgymryd â gwaith ymgynghori/dichonoldeb gyda busnesau a rhanddeiliaid lleol er mwyn pennu sut olwg allai fod ar raglen newydd o ddigwyddiadau a chynllun marchnata, faint o arian y gallai gostio, a sut i'w chyllido.
2. Nodi cyfleoedd cyllido er mwyn cefnogi naill ai grŵp/sefydliad rheoli canol y dref a/neu astudiaeth ddichonoldeb ar gyfer creu Ardal Gwella Busnes.



Prosiect 2: Diwylliant ac adloniant

Amcan

Wrth i ganol y dref ganolbwyntio llai ar y siopa a mwy ar y profiad, mae gweithgarwch diwylliannol ac atyniadau yn dod yn bwysicach nag erioed wrth sicrhau bywiogrwydd. Mae angen diogelu cyrchfannau diwylliannol (celfyddydau, treftadaeth, adloniant) gydag apêl eang wedi'i angori yng nghanol y dref. Yn Rhydaman, mae hyn yn cynnwys Theatr y Glöwyr ac orielau celf lleol. Gall digwyddiadau lleol hefyd ddarparu rhan bwysig o'r profiad diwylliannol, gan gwmpasu iaith a diwylliant, treftadaeth, bwyd a diod, chwaraeon ac adloniant.

Manteision

- Cynnydd mewn ymwelwyr â'r dref
- Hunaniaeth leol well ac enw da

Tasgau

1. Blaenoriaethu'r calendr o ddigwyddiadau a arweinir gan grŵp/sefydliad rheoli canol y dref.
2. Llunio cynllun marchnata a chyfathrebu gyda ffocws ar ddenu'r gymuned leol ac ymwelwyr o'r dalgylchoedd cyfagos.

Prosiect 3: Trafnidiaeth a symud

Amcan

Mae angen i'r ddibyniaeth ar gerbydau preifat leihau os ydym am fynd i'r afael â heriau'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, a byddai gwasanaeth trafndiaeth gyhoeddus cwbl integredig sy'n cysylltu rheilffyrdd, bysiau a chynlluniau llogi beiciau yn ei gwneud yn hawdd i bobl deithio i'r dref ac o'i chwmpas o gymdogaethau cyfagos.

Fel rhan o'r buddsoddiad ehangach mewn beicio ar draws Sir Gaerfyrddin, mae Rhydaman wedi datblygu ei henw da fel rhywle i oedi ar hyd y llwybrau beicio lleol a chenedlaethol. Yng nghydestun datblygu seilwaith teithio'r dref, ceir yr opsiwn o hyd i ymestyn y cynllun llogi beiciau Brompton a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer Caerfyrddin a Llanelli er mwyn cysylltu'r naill orsaf drenau neu'r llall (ym Mhant-yffynnon a Heol y Dyffryn), y mae'r ddwy ohonynt y tu allan i'r dref, â chanol y dref a'r orsaf fysiau. Mae cynllun Brompton, yn darparu cynllun beic plygu amryddawn sy'n cefnogi teithiau i'r gwaith, y cartref ac ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus.

Bydd manau gwefru e-feiciau yn cael eu gosod hefyd ar safle'r ganolfan hamdden yn y dref fel rhan o rwydwaith ehangach o welliannau ar gyfer beiciau trydanol. Mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin hefyd wedi prynu beiciau E-Cargo er mwyn i fusnesau canol y dref eu defnyddio.

Mae taliadau ar gyfer parcio ceir wedi peri pryder i nifer o fusnesau canol y dref ers tro, ac mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin wedi datblygu diwrnodau parcio am ddim a gynllunnir ac a hysbysebir gyda busnesau lleol, ynghyd â'r cynllun parcio am ddim presennol ar ddyddiau Llun a Mercher rhwng 10am a 2pm ym meysydd parcio'r cyngor. Mae'r refeniw o daliadau parcio ceir yn cefnogi gwasanaethau trafndiaeth a gwelliannau i briffyrdd yn uniongyrchol, a hynny er budd canol y dref.

Manteision

- Cynnydd mewn teithiau cerdded a beicio
- Cynnydd yn y defnydd o deithio llesol ar gyfer teithiau busnes

Tasgau

1. Ymchwilio i gyfleoedd ar gyfer gosod doc beiciau Brompton yn y dref.
2. Bydd y nod o helpu busnesau lleol gyda datrysiadau logisteg lleol newydd drwy ddefnyddio beiciau E-cargo yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol llunio strategaeth glir i annog busnesau i fabwysiadu'r beiciau fel rhan o'u busnes, a goresgyn rhwystrau ymarferol, gan gynnwys manau storio beiciau digonol.
3. Parhau i fonitro effeithiau taliadau parcio ceir yng nghanol y dref yn ystod y cyfnod adfer yn sgil COVID-19, ac effeithiolrwydd y mentrau parcio am ddim sydd eisoes ar waith.

Dull cyflwyno

Tra bo buddsoddiad mewn prosiectau a ariennir trwy raglenni fel Targedu Buddsoddiad mewn Adfywio yn parhau i wneud gwahaniaeth, nododd y prif gynllun fod angen gwneud mwy.

Mae'r prif gynllun adfer ar gyfer pawb, nid Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn unig, a bydd angen ymrwymiad ac ymdrechion yr holl randdeiliaid os yw'r dref am lwyddo a sicrhau ffyniant parhaus i'r dref. Mae'r cynllun newydd hwn yn angenrheidiol i ddarparu llwybr clir at adferiad a thwf canol tref a fydd yn canolbwyntio ar fusnes, pobl a lle, gan ddarparu'r fframwaith ar gyfer blaenoriaethu camau gweithredu dros dair lefel o bwysigrwydd:

1. Ar unwaith - gweithredu cynlluniau parhaol neu dros dro i gael llwyddiannau cyflym, er mwyn manteisio ar gyfleoedd posibl sy'n codi ar ôl diwedd y cyfyngiadau symud ac am weddill 2021
2. Byrdymor - cyflawni o fewn y 24 mis nesaf prosiectau trawsffurfiol â blaenoriaeth a fydd yn gofyn am waith cynllunio, cyllido, cymeradwyaeth ac a allai achosi rhywfaint o amhariadau wrth eu cyflawni
3. Strategol - Prosiectau a strategaethau arwyddocaol a fydd yn helpu i arwain cyfeiriad canol y dref i fod yn wydn ac i ymateb i newidiadau hirdymor

Prosiectau lle

- Prosiect 1: Croesfan reilffordd
- Prosiect 2: Stryd y Cei a Sgwâr y Farchnad
- Prosiect 3: Gwelliannau i gyffordd Stryd y Gwynt
- Prosiect 4: Stryd Marged a Stryd y Coleg

Prosiectau eiddo

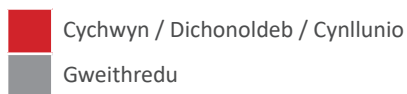
- Prosiect 1: Cipolwg ar y farchnad Leol
- Prosiect 2: Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol
- Prosiect 3: Cymorth Cyllido
- Prosiect 4: Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus
- Prosiect 5: Diwygio ardrethi busnes

Prosiectau busnes

- Prosiect 1: Entrepreneuriaeth a Chymorth Busnes
- Prosiect 2: Canol tref ddigidol a sgiliau

Prosiectau rheoli lle

- Prosiect 1: Sefydliad Rheoli Lle
- Prosiect 2: Diwylliant ac adloniant
- Prosiect 3: Trafnidiaeth a symud



Blwyddyn 1 Blwyddyn 2 Blwyddyn 3 Blwyddyn 4 Blwyddyn 5+



Blaenoriaethau

Mae cyfres o brosiectau wedi'u nodi gan y prif gynllun, fodd bynnag, cydnabyddir ei bod yn annhebygol y gellir mynd i'r afael â phopeth ar unwaith a bydd angen canolbwyntio ar y prosiectau pwysicaf sydd â'r effeithiau uchaf. Mae'r holl gamau gweithredu a nodwyd yn cefnogi adferiad a thwf hirdymor. Pan nodir prosiectau mwy cymhleth ond â blaenoriaeth uchel, dylid blaenoriaethu'r gwaith o ddatblygu achosion busnes amlinellol a datblygu dyluniad yn ystod y camau cynnar.

Dylai prosiectau sy'n debygol o gael eu cyllido o ffrydiau cyfalaf neu refeniw presennol neu trwy'r cyfleoedd cyllido uniongyrchol a nodir isod, fod yn flaenoriaeth.

Er mwyn helpu i gyflawni a gyrru'r prif gynllun ymlaen, ceir potensial i roi cymorth ariannol i'r awdurdod lleol gefnogi rheolwyr canol tref newydd sydd â chyfrifoldeb penodol am adfer canol y dref a gweithredu mentrau yno.

Cyllid

Mae'r dirwedd ariannu yng Nghymru yn profi cyfnod o newid sylweddol, sy'n cael ei arwain gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r awdurdod lleol mewn ymateb i'r pandemig, a Llywodraeth y DU sy'n gyfrifol am y rhaglenni cyllido newydd yn dilyn ymadawiad y DU â'r UE. Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad hwn, mae rhywfaint o ansicrwydd ynghylch sut y bydd rhywfaint o'r cyllid yn cael ei ddarparu. Yn sgil hyn, mae angen i'r prif gynllun fod yn ymatebol dros y 12-24 mis nesaf ac mae angen ei alinio â'r rhaglenni hyn sy'n dod i'r amlwg.

Llywodraeth Cymru - Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi

Daw'r rhaglen Targedu Buddsoddiad mewn Adfywio bresennol i ben yn 2020/2021 ac mae'n cael ei disodli gan y Grant Trawsnewid Trefi. Mae hwn yn becyn cymorth eang a hyblyg sy'n caniatáu i bartneriaid benderfynu ar y gymysgedd fwyaf priodol o ymyriadau a sut i'w rhoi ar waith yn effeithiol ym mhob tref. Bydd y pecyn cyllido newydd yn cynnig cymorth ar gyfer ystod eang o brosiectau, o ddatblygiadau seilwaith gwyrdd, gwelliannau mewnol ac allanol i berchnogion busnes, gwelliannau i farchnadoedd canol trefi, creu defnyddiau newydd ar gyfer adeiladau gwag, ac ysgogi gweithgarwch er mwyn cefnogi'r agenda 'trefi digidol'. Ymhlith y rhai sy'n gymwys i wneud cais am gyllid mae awdurdodau lleol, busnesau canol tref, Ardaloedd Gwella Busnes a Chynghorau Tref a Chymuned.

Llywodraeth y DU

- Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi dogfennau prosbectws (Mawrth 2021) ar sut y bydd ardaloedd lleol yng Nghymru yn gallu cyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer y Gronfa Codi'r Gwastad a'r Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin (Cronfa Adfywio Cymunedol yn ystod 2021-2022) fel cyfnewidiad uniongyrchol ar gyfer cronfeydd strwythurol yr UE yng Nghymru.
- Cronfa Codi'r Gwastad - yn fach o ran graddfa a daearyddiaeth, yn cynnwys adfywio canol y dref, buddsoddiad lleol mewn cyfleusterau diwylliannol neu uwchraddio seilwaith trafniadaeth lleol. Bydd yn cael ei chyflawni gan awdurdodau lleol a all gyflwyno un cais am bob Aelod Seneddol y mae ei etholaeth yn gyfan gwbl o fewn eu ffin, a rhoddir blaenoriaeth i gynigion o ardaloedd â blaenoriaeth uwch, yn cynnwys Sir Gaerfyrddin.
- Cronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin - bydd Cronfeydd Strwythurol yr UE yn parhau tan 2023 ac yn cael eu disodli trwy Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin newydd y DU. Bydd y gronfa newydd hon, sy'n cael ei lansio yn 2022, yn gweithredu trwy Lywodraeth y DU, ond i ddechrau, mae Cronfa Adfywio Cymunedol y DU yn cael ei darparu ar gyfer 2021-2022 ac mae'n targedu ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol â blaenoriaeth, yn cynnwys Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin

Mewn ymateb i COVID-19, mae'r Cyngor wedi sefydlu adnoddau sylfaenol i gefnogi adferiad a thwf trefi a'r economi ehangach. Gan weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, bydd ystod o fentrau a chymorth busnes newydd ar gael.

Adfer a chefnogi busnes

Yn amodol ar gymeradwyaeth ffurfiol, rhagwelir y bydd ffrydiau cyllid adfer a chymorth busnes dan arweiniad y Cyngor Sir ar gael yn 2021.

- Cronfa Adfer i ddiogelu/creu swyddi cynaliadwy o fewn y sectorau twf sydd wedi'u targedu
- Cronfa Cymorth Refeniw i fuddsoddi mewn sgiliau, marchnata ac arallgyfeirio i ddiogelu a datblygu swyddi.
- Cronfa Mentrau Gwledig Sir Gaerfyrddin - datblygu adeiladau busnesau newydd a busnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes
- Cronfa Datblygu Eiddo Masnachol ar gyfer Trawsnewid - cymorth ariannol ar gyfer codi adeiladau newydd at ddefnydd diwydiannol a masnachol.
- Cronfa Cychwyn Busnes - cymorth cyfalaf ar gyfer creu busnesau newydd a fydd yn arwain yn uniongyrchol at greu swyddi.
- Cronfa Tyfu Busnes - cefnogi prosiectau gwariant cyfalaf a gwariant refeniw arbenigol, lle mae swyddi newydd yn cael eu creu.

Marchnata lleol ac arwahanrwydd

Sicrhawyd cyllid trwy'r rhaglen LEADER i hyrwyddo Sir Gaerfyrddin wledig i dwristiaid, dan arweiniad Tîm Marchnata a Chyfyngau Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin i ddatblygu straeon a rhesymau dros ymweld â'r lleoliad, y rheini sy'n ymhelaethu ar ddiwylliant Cymru, yr iaith Gymraeg, cynnyrch lleol ac ati a chyflwyno cynllun gweithredu marchnata (gan gynnwys deunydd hyrwyddo wedi'i frandio, cynnwys cyfyngau cymdeithasol wedi'i baratoi mlaen llaw e.e. testun, delweddau a fideo, pecyn cymorth busnes).

Adeiladau gwag/defnyddiau dros dro

Cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu canllaw arfer da ar gyfer y rhanbarth sy'n galluogi cymunedau i ddatblygu adeiladau gwag yn leoliadau i'w defnyddio dros dro neu i agor fel siopau dros dro, gan ddarparu cyngor ymarferol ar faterion cyfreithiol, ardrethi busnes ac ati. Potensial i ddefnyddio'r cyllid LEADER sy'n £10,000 i wneud gwaith gosod ar yr adeiladau gwag at y diben hwn.

Economi gylchol - Adferiad cynaliadwy yn dilyn COVID-19

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn datblygu strategaeth i gefnogi buddsoddiad lleol mewn busnesau a mentrau cylchol; hynny yw, mentrau sy'n cadw pethau mewn defnydd am amser hirach, trwy ailddefnyddio, atgyweirio, ailgynhyrchu ac adnewyddu, ac wrth wneud hynny, yn helpu i adfywio'r gymuned trwy ychwanegu swyddi a datblygu sgiliau yn lleol. Trwy wneud hyn yn lleol, bydd y fenter nid yn unig yn cadw arian mewn cylchrediad yn y sir, ond bydd yn lleihau'r effaith y mae Sir Gaerfyrddin yn ei chael ar yr amgylchedd hefyd. Anogir prosiectau posibl newydd gyda rhanddeiliaid lleol, perchnogion busnesau, entrepreneuriaid, gwirfoddolwyr ac ati.

Mae'r cynllun cyflawni yn nodi amserlenni, yn awgrymu partneriaid cyflawni, ac yn nodi'r camau nesaf. Ymhob achos, byddai angen llunio adolygiad manwl o gwmpas y prosiect a/neu wneud gwaith dylunio manylach i nodi'r costau.

Mae'r cynllun yn cynnwys tri cham, sef y tymor byr, y tymor canolig a'r tymor hir, gyda lefel awgrymedig o flaenoriaeth yn seiliedig ar ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a'r angen i gwblhau rhai tasgau, fel casglu data, er mwyn datblygu prosiectau allweddol.

* Ers cyhoeddi'r Prif Gynllun Adfer, mae Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi cyhoeddi Pecyn Cymorth Adfywio Canol Trefi er mwyn i awdurdodau lleol gynnal hunanasesiad o'u dulliau a gwella eu gwaith ar ganol trefi. Mae'r prif gynllun wedi dilyn egwyddorion y Pecyn Cymorth a bydd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn mabwysiadu'r egwyddorion hyn yn llawn wrth symud ymlaen.

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Canol Tref Caerfyrddin

Y Prif Gynllun Adfer

Paratowyd ar gyfer Cyngor
Sir Caerfyrddin

Hydref 2021

Tudalen 111



Mae'r holl fapiau yn y ddogfen hon:

- Wedi'u hailgynhyrchu o'r Arolwg Ordnans gyda chaniatâd rheolwr hawlfraint Llyfrfa Ei Mawrhydi
- © Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata [2020 Arolwg Ordnans 100023377
- Mae atgynhyrchu heb awdurdod yn torri hawlfraint y Goron a gall arwain at erlyniad/achos sifil.

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1 Diben a chyd-destun

Mae'r prif gynllun adfer hwn wedi'i gomisiynu ar gyfer canol tref Caerfyrddin gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin mewn ymateb i effeithiau pandemig COVID-19. Mae'r prif gynllun yn adolygu'r gweithgarwch adfywio presennol ac yn darparu ffocws newydd ar y blaenoriaethau a'r strategaeth ar gyfer adferiad a thwf yn y dyfodol.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae effeithiau hirdymor argyfwng COVID-19 yn ansicr iawn, sy'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd creu darlun clir o'r dyfodol. Wrth i ni reoli ac addasu i gyd-fynd ag effeithiau'r pandemig, mae angen i ni ailfeddwl am siâp a diben canol y dref a sut i ymateb yn gadarnhaol i newidiadau tymor hwy.

Paratowyd y prif gynllun adfer hwn gyda chyfraniadau gan fusnesau a rhanddeiliaid lleol i helpu i lywio'r camau gweithredu cyntaf er mwyn cefnogi'r gwaith o adfer canol y dref ac i ddarparu'r fframwaith i helpu i ail-ddychmygu adfywiad a thwf yn y tymor hwy. Ar ben hynny, mewn cyfnod lle mae Sir Gaerfyrddin yn gyffredinol yn dioddef o effeithiau'r pandemig, mae'r prif gynllun adfer yn cyd-fynd â'r blaenoriaethau a'r camau gweithredu a fydd yn cefnogi adferiad economaidd ledled Sir Gaerfyrddin¹.

¹ Gynllun Adfer a Chyflawni Economaidd Sir Gaerfyrddin, Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin 2021

Proffil canol tref Caerfyrddin

- Mae gan Gaerfyrddin ganol tref aml-swyddogaethol a hanesyddol sy'n gwasanaethu rôl ranbarthol bwysig ar gyfer dalgyllch gwledig eang yng ngorllewin Cymru, wedi'i angori gan swyddogaeth manwerthu, hamdden a lletygarwch, cyflogaeth a gweinyddol nad ydynt yn hanfodol fel tref y sir.
- Mae canol y dref yn cefnogi cymysgedd cyfunol o gynrychiolaeth gan fanwerthwyr cenedlaethol a busnesau annibynnol, wedi'u gwasgaru ar draws ardal siopa gymharol fawr gyda dwy ganolfan siopa; Maes Myrddin a Chanolfan Siopa Rhodfa Santes Catrin.
- Gellir cymharu canol y dref (heb gynnwys bwyd) gydag angorau manwerthu allweddol, gan gynnwys Debenhams (yn cau) a Marks & Spencer ynghyd â chynnig hamdden masnachol (sinema Vue) a gweithredwyr bwyd a diod cenedlaethol sy'n canolbwyntio ar ganolfan siopa Rhodfa Santes Catrin.
- Mae nifer o ddenwyr adloniant, celfyddydau, diwylliant a theatr yng nghanol y dref sy'n cyfrannu at apêl y lleoliad.
- Mae'n ardal ganolog hanesyddol a nodweddiadol wedi'i chanolbwyntio o gwmpas Maes Nott, y Clos Mawr a'r castell, ynghyd ag ardaloedd busnes annibynnol traddodiadol yn Heol y Brenin a Heol Awst sy'n cael eu hategu gan ganolfannau siopa mwy modern.
- Mae marchnad dan do sefydledig ynghyd â marchnad awyr agored (a gynhelir ddwywaith yr wythnos).
- Mae'n ganol tref sy'n elwa o ymweliadau a gwariant gan dwristiaid a gweithwyr, ochr yn ochr â siopwyr traddodiadol yn y dalgyllch, wedi'i nodweddu gan broffil siopwr cymharol gyfoethog a lefelau ffyniant lleol.
- Mae'r dref yn canolbwyntio ar drawsnewid parhaus, gyda phartneriaethau aeddfed ar waith wedi'i arwain gan flaenoriaethau prif gynllun canol y dref, fforwm adfywio'r dref a'i his-grwpiau, Ardal Gwella Busnes Caerfyrddin a phrosiectau ymroddedig wedi'u cyllido gan y Cyngor Sir ac Ewrop.

2 Effeithiau COVID-19

Mae effeithiau COVID-19 yn enfawr, yn ddigynsail ac yn parhau i gymylu'r rhagolygon economaidd. Mae'r effeithiau ar ganol y dref wedi cael eu gyrru gan sawl sioc rhyng-gysylltiedig gan gynnwys cau gorfodol, cadw pellter cymdeithasol, cynnydd mewn siopa ar-lein a newidiadau strwythurol i fanwerthwyr cadwyn cenedlaethol.

Er bod effeithiau wedi bod yn negyddol i raddau helaeth, mae rhai newidiadau cadarnhaol hefyd wedi dod i'r amlwg, yn cynnwys rhwydweithiau cymunedol cryfach, cymorth ar gyfer busnesau lleol a 'siopa'n lleol'. Mae hefyd wedi cefnogi twf mewn arloesedd busnesau, arallgyfeirio ac wedi creu cyfleoedd busnes newydd.

Nododd Asesiad Effaith Economaidd COVID-19 ar ganol tref Caerfyrddin² yr effeithiau uniongyrchol a rhai effeithiau hirdymor a allai siapio'r prif gynllun hwn.

Canol Tref Caerfyrddin - Asesiad Effaith Economaidd COVID-19, Ebrill a Mehefin 2020, Owen Davies Consulting Ltd.



- £1.3 miliwn - amcangyfrif o wariant wythnosol ar fanwerthu, gwasanaethau, hamdden a lletygarwch nad yw'n hanfodol a gollwyd yn ystod cyfnodau'r cyfyngiadau symud. Mae'r sectorau hyn a gafodd eu heffeithio yn cael eu cynrychioli'n dda yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin.
- Gostyngiad o 80% yn nifer yr ymwelwyr ar ei lefel isaf (Ebrill 2020) o'i gymharu â blwyddyn ynghynt. Hyd yn oed yn ystod cyfnod llacio'r cyfyngiadau symud yn ystod yr haf, arhosodd nifer yr ymwelwyr wythnosol dros Awst 2020 oddeutu 55-60% o'r flwyddyn flaenorol. **O'i gymharu â phrif drefi eraill y sir, mae canol y dref wedi dioddef cwmp mawr yn nifer yr ymwelwyr, sy'n adlewyrchu ei rôl fel cyrchfan ranbarthol gyda dalgylch eang, apêl i dwristiaid a gweithwyr canol tref, yr effeithiwyd arnynt oll gan y cyfyngiadau symud a theithio.**
- 17% - cyfradd yr adeiladau gwag sy'n adlewyrchu effeithiau siopau yn cau, yn enwedig ymhlith y siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol, y mae rhai ohonynt yn cynrychioli unedau mawr. **Rhagwelir caeadau pellach yn 2021.**
- Mae'r effeithiau ar economi ehangach Caerfyrddin wedi'u modelu ac maent yn dangos llai o gynhyrchiant, colli swyddi, a disgwylir i nifer sylweddol o fusnesau llety a gwasanaethau bwyd gau. Mae cyfoeth a fesurir yn nhermau incwm cyfartalog aelwydydd yn is na'r cyfartaledd.

Ffactorau a fydd yn sbarduno newid yn y dyfodol

Mae'n debyg y bydd bywyd ar ôl COVID-19 yn wahanol i'r hen drefn, gyda'r pandemig yn cyflymu llawer o dueddiadau strwythurol a oedd yn bodoli a phobl yn ffurfio arferion newydd. Mae hyn yn golygu bod pobl yn annhebygol o ddychwelyd yn llwyr i'r hen ffordd o fyw. Fodd bynnag, mae ansicrwydd ynghylch pa mor barhaol fydd y newidiadau hyn pan na fydd COVID-19 yn fygythiad mwyach, a gall pobl ddychwelyd at batrymau gwaith arferol a chymdeithasu arferol. Mae'n debyg y bydd ffactorau a fydd yn sbarduno newid yn y dyfodol (Ffigur 1) yn debygol o gael effeithiau cadarnhaol a negyddol fel ei gilydd i'r busnesau a'r bobl sy'n defnyddio canol y dref.

	Negyddol	Cadarnhaol
Manwerthwyr cadwyn cenedlaethol	Colli ymwelwyr wrth i frandiau a oedd yn arfer denu nifer o gwsmeriaid orfod ailstrwythuro/cau	Cyfle i gwmnïau annibynnol uchelgeisiol gael sylw
Swyddfeydd	Mae patrwm newydd o weithio gartref yn lleihau nifer y gweithwyr swyddfa sy'n cymudo i'r dref a pha mor aml maent yn teithio	Mae gweithio gartref a llai o gymudo yn cynyddu'r cyfle i wario mwy yn lleol
	Y galw am swyddfeydd yn dirywio	Cyfle am hybiau swyddfa hyblyg a mannau gwaith a rennir
Siopa ar-lein	Twf parhaus mewn siopa ar-lein yn arwain at golli nifer fawr o ymwelwyr yn yr hirdymor	Busnesau cig a gwaed yn datblygu masnach ar-lein i gyrraedd marchnadoedd a chwsmeriaid newydd
	Manwerthu - angen lleoedd gwerthu gwahanol, llai o faint i ganiatáu mwy o le i storio a chreu swyddfa yn y cefn	Busnesau sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau manwerthu personol o safon, gyda phrofiad arbenigol yn debygol o dyfu.
Eiddo	Llai o alw am le manwerthu a swyddfeydd yn arwain at ddirywiad yng ngwerth eiddo/incwm i berchnogion/buddsoddwyr	Rhenti is 'deniadol' a thelerau mwy hyblyg yn annog unigolion i ddechrau busnesau annibynnol ac yn gyfle i fusnesau sydd eisoes yn bodoli dyfu
	Llai o bosibilrwydd a pharodrwydd i addasu eiddo a buddsoddi	Landlordiaid/perchenogion eiddo yn cael eu cymell i weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r sector cyhoeddus a chwarae rhan weithredol mewn adfywio
Lle ac atyniad	Defnyddwyr pwylllog a phryderon iechyd parhaus yn denu cwsmeriaid i leoliadau a ystyrir yn fwy diogel e.e. parciau manwerthu	Cyfle i ail-lunio mannau cyhoeddus a gwella amgylcheddau cerddwyr
	Colli cymeriad manwerthu a goruchafiaeth siopa	Lle ar gyfer defnyddiau newydd a dwysach - preswyl, hamdden, iechyd, diwylliant. Twf cwsmeriaid newydd - e.e., cyfarfodydd i bobl sy'n gweithio gartref/lletygarwch amser cinio
	Colli busnesau lletygarwch, diwylliant, hamdden sy'n cynnig 'profiadau' ond sydd hefyd wedi cael eu taro galetaf	Mwy o bwyslais ar brofiad a 'lleoliad'

Ffigur 1: Ffactorau sy'n sbarduno newid

3 Materion a chyfleoedd allweddol ar gyfer canol y dref

Pobl

Mae deall nodweddion y bobl sy'n byw gerllaw ac sydd o bosibl yn defnyddio canol y dref ac yn gweithio yno yn elfen sylfaenol o'r prif gynllun. Unwaith y bydd y cyfyngiadau sy'n ymwneud â chadw pellter cymdeithasol yn cael eu llacio, bydd yn haws gweld sut mae ymddygiad a hoffterau pobl wedi newid, a bydd hyn yn penderfynu sut mae busnesau, atyniadau hamdden ac diwylliannol yn addasu o ganlyniad. Bydd yn bwysig i'r prif gynllun ddiogelu'r busnesau a'r gweithgareddau y mae'r cwsmeriaid presennol eu heisiau, yn ogystal â denu defnyddwyr newydd trwy ddeall pwy ydyn nhw a beth yw eu dymuniadau.

Proffil cymunedol

Mae data CACI³ yn darparu safle data 2020 cyn y pandemig ac yn cadarnhau proffil siopwr cymharol gyfoethog o'r rhai sy'n defnyddio canol tref Caerfyrddin (Ffigur 2).

Wrth gyfeirio at gategoriâu proffil grŵp Acorn o 'Gymunedau Cyfforddus', roedd y data yn cadarnhau bod ymwelwyr canol tref, yn enwedig yr is-gategori dominyddol o 'gymunedau cefn gwlad', yn cyfrif am oddeutu hanner holl bobl sy'n defnyddio canol y dref - sy'n rhannol yn adlewyrchiad o'r gefnwlod wledig eang sydd yng Nghaerfyrddin. Mae hefyd lefel sylfaenol o gyfoeth yn gysylltiedig ag 'arian aeddfed', sy'n golygu bod dros 70% o ddefnyddwyr canol tref yn cael eu hystyried yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd o ran cyfoeth, gyda lefelau gwariant cysylltiedig ond yr un disgwyliadau ar gyfer safon ac amrywiaeth i fodloni gofynion. Mewn cyferbyniad, nodir bod tua 23% o ddefnyddwyr canol tref 'dan bwysau ariannol', a bod yr is-grŵp y mae'r mwyafrif yn perthyn iddo yn cynnwys pobl 'gymedrol eu modd' (teuluoedd iau mewn cartrefi llai ag incwm is na'r cyfartaledd) sy'n adlewyrchu pwysigrwydd gwerth a chyfleustra fel ystyriaeth allweddol.

³Adroddiad Ôl Troed Manwerthu CACI - Caerfyrddin 2020

Categori	% sy'n defnyddio canol y dref
Cymunedau cyfforddus	58%
Cyflawnwyr cyfoethog	14%
Dan bwysau ariannol	23%

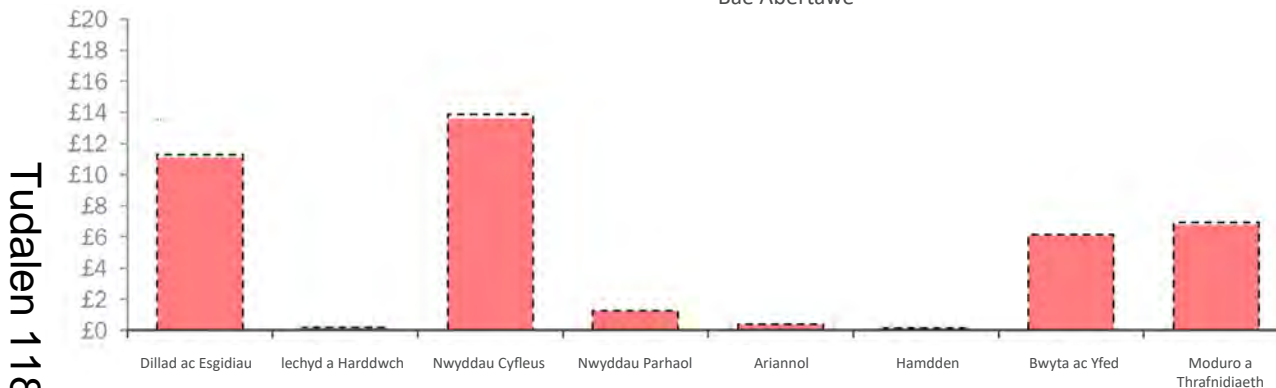
Ffigur 2 - Segmentiad defnyddwyr Acorn. Ffynhonnell CACI 2020

Gwariant

Wrth asesu patrymau gwariant, mae CACI yn cadarnhau rôl, swyddogaeth ac atyniad canol tref Caerfyrddin fel canol tref rhanbarthol pwysig gyda dros 77% (£74 miliwn) o'r gwariant cymharol cymhariaeth (heblaw bwyd) yn dod o'i ddalgylch siopa. Yn ogystal â hyn, amcangyfrifir bod gweithwyr lleol yn cyfrannu £5 miliwn (5.2%) i'r gwariant, tra bod cyfraniad twristiaid/ymwelwyr i ganol y dref yn sylweddol - gan gyfrif am £22 miliwn (17.7%) o'r gwariant.

Gyda'i gilydd, mae'r amcangyfrifon gwariant hyn yn cadarnhau apêl aml-swyddogaeth canol y dref i amrywiaeth o ddefnyddwyr gyda bron i chwarter y gwariant yn deillio o ymwelwyr, ac i raddau llai, gweithwyr lleol.

Mae dadansoddiad o ddata gwariant wythnosol cyfartalog gan CACI (Ffigur 3) yn cydnabod y gwariant hanfodol ar nwyddau cyfleus (bwyd) ond hefyd lefel gwariant canol y dref ar ddillad/esgidiau, a bwyta ac yfed. Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu lefel y dillad ac esgidiau sydd ar gael yng nghanol y dref, wedi'i rannu ar draws siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol a busnesau annibynnol, tra bod y gwariant ar gyfleusterau bwyd a diod lleol yn nodi statws y cyrchfan i lawer o ddefnyddwyr.



Cymudo

Cyn COVID-19, roedd tua 1,000 o bobl yn cymudo bob dydd allan o Gaerfyrddin a'r prif gyrchfannau oedd Abertawe, Llanelli, Cross Hands a Chaerdydd. Mewn cyferbyniad, fel tref sirol a lleoliad rhanbarthol allweddol i lawer o sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus, mae Caerfyrddin yn denu mwy o gymudwyr na'r rheini nad ydynt yn gymudwyr, yn enwedig o Lanelli, ac ardaloedd Cross Hands, Cydweli a Rhydaman. Mae'n debyg y bydd gan y newidiadau i dueddiadau cymudo yn y dyfodol o ganlyniad i batrymau gwaith a gofynion lleoedd gwaith (gan gynnwys gweithle hyblyg ac arloesol) oblygiadau i ganol y dref.

Ffigur 3: Gwariant cartref wythnosol ar gyfartaledd
Ffynhonnell: CACI 2020 - Mae llinell doriad yn cynrychioli'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer trefi sydd wedi'u lleoli yn Ninas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe

Rhagolwg

Er bod canol tref Caerfyrddin wedi profi i fod yn lleoliad poblogaidd a llwyddiannus, cydnabyddir bod canol y dref wedi bod yn fwy agored i effeithiau COVID-19 o'i gymharu â llawer o ganol trefi eraill am amryw resymau. Mae hyn yn cynnwys ei gyfansoddiad craidd a'r hyn mae'n ei gynnig, sef defnyddiau nad ydynt yn hanfodol fel hamdden a lletygarwch yn bennaf, yn ogystal â'i statws fel tref sirol a chyrchfan siopa/hamddena rhanbarthol i gefnwlod eang. Mae effeithiau uniongyrchol y cyfyngiadau symud, caeadau dros dro, cyfyngiadau teithio ar ymwelwyr a gweithio yn y cartref gan weithwyr a oedd gynt yn gweithio yng nghanol y dref, wedi cyfrannu gyda'i gilydd at gwmp yn nifer yr ymwelwyr a lleihau'r gwariant yng nghanol y dref.

Mae hyn yn parhau i fod yn her ond mae gan y dref gymwysterau sylfaenol a chadarnhaol, sy'n cynnig diwylliant a cyrchfan treftadaeth wedi'i osod yng nghyd-destun ei sylfaen gref o gwmnïau annibynnol a siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol ynghyd â ffocws ar gyfer adloniant, y celfyddydau, lletygarwch, gwaith ac addysg. At hynny, mae ardal leol a phroffil economaidd-gymdeithasol defnyddwyr presennol canol y dref yn dynodi poblogaeth gymharol gefnog, sy'n cynnig sylfaen dda ar gyfer cefnogi adferiad o safbwynt adfywio a buddsoddi.

Mae'r dref wedi'i nodi fel ardal Trawsnewid⁴ lle mae ffocws ar fuddsoddiad, yn enwedig yng ngorllewin Caerfyrddin yn sgil cyflwyno canolfan ddigidol a chreadigol Yr Egin ym Mhrifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant. Mae hyn yn cynnig potensial i ehangu'r sector creadigol a digidol yng nghanol y dref, a allai fod yn gysylltiedig â phresenoldeb uwch o fyfyrwyr o ystyried y nifer sylweddol o fyfyrwyr sydd yn y brifysgol, ac yng Ngholeg Sir Gâr.

Mae canol y dref yn elfen annatod o'r 'Trawsnewid' hwn, gyda phrif gynllun adfywio canol y dref⁵ yn amlinellu blaenoriaethau allweddol ar gyfer yr ardal ganolog. Mae'r prif gynllun adfer hwn yn ategu'r fframwaith presennol a gefnogir gan waith parhaus is-grwpiau'r Fforwm Adfywio.

Ar lefel genedlaethol, mae Caerfyrddin wedi'i nodi fel Ardal Twf Rhanbarthol yng nghynllun Cymru'r Dyfodol⁶, sy'n ceisio tyfu, datblygu a chynnig amrywiaeth o wasanaethau masnachol a chyhoeddus a fydd yn ganolbwynt i'w hardaloedd. Ynghyd â'r egwyddor o 'ganol trefi yn gyntaf', mae gan hyn y potensial i gryfhau buddsoddiad a chyfleusterau ymhellach yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin.

⁴ Cynllun adfywio strategol ar gyfer Sir Gaerfyrddin rhwng 2015-2030

- Trawsnewidiadau, Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin

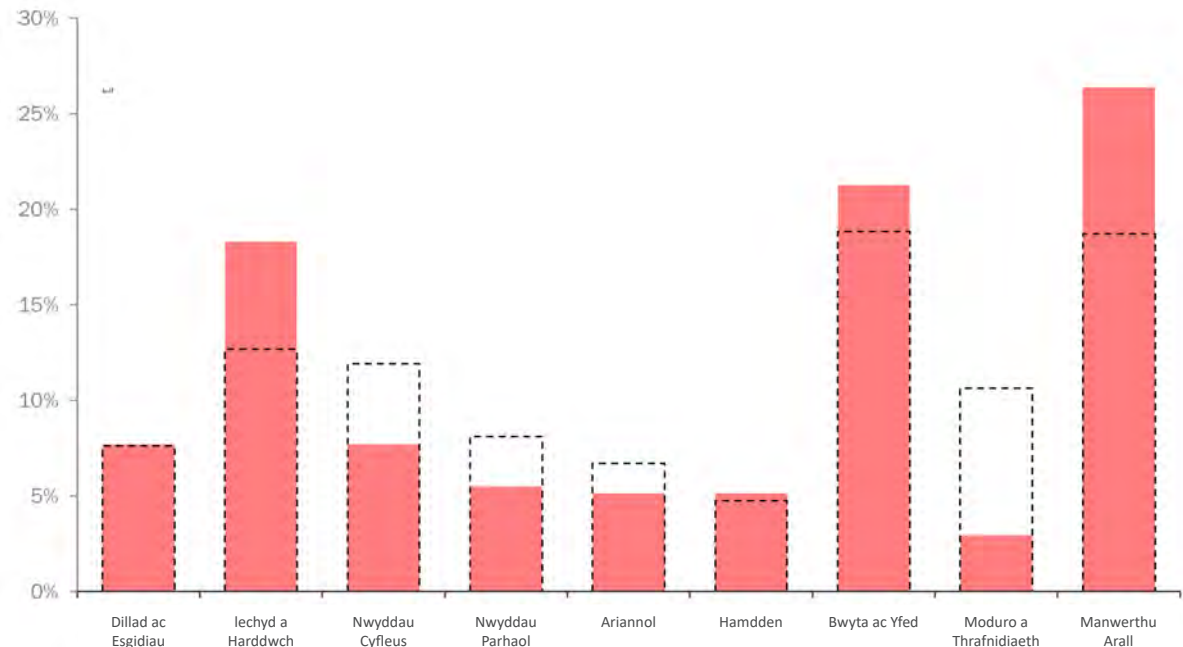
⁵ Prif Gynllun Adfywio Tref Caerfyrddin 2014 - 2030, Capita 2014

⁶ Cymru'r Dyfodol: Cynllun Cenedlaethol 2040, Llywodraeth Cymru 2021

Busnes

Sbardun allweddol y prif gynllun adfer yw'r angen i ddiogelu busnesau lleol hyfyw, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n cyfrannu at safon, profiad ac amrywiaeth y defnyddiau. Mae'r prif gynllun hefyd yn cydnabod yr angen i gefnogi busnesau sy'n gallu ehangu ac ymateb i farchnadoedd newydd, a thargedu/denu cwsmeriaid newydd, p'un a ydyn nhw'n fentrau newydd neu'n fusnesau sefydledig sy'n awyddus i sicrhau twf.

Mae data CACI ar gyfer canol tref Caerfyrddin (Ffigur 4) yn dangos darlun pan fydd gor-gynrychiolaeth o gynigion iechyd a harddwch, manwerthu 'arall' a bwyta/yfed. Nid yw hyn yn syndod o ystyried graddfa, amrywiaeth a maint y cynnig manwerthu. Yn yr un modd, mae canolbwyntio ar fanwerthu nad yw'n hanfodol yn cadarnhau lefel isel o ddarpariaeth cyfleustra (bwyd). Bydd natur newidiol y sector manwerthu yn debygol o gael effaith bellach ar gyfansoddiad canol y dref er bod Caerfyrddin yn parhau i gadw ystod, dewis a chynnig iach o fanwerthwyr dillad ac esgidiau, ac mae'n ymddangos bod y symudiad tuag at wasanaethau mwy personol a phrofiadol fel hamdden, iechyd a harddwch, a bwyta ac yfed, wedi hen ennill ei blwyf wrth gefnogi'r tueddiadau hyn.



Ffigur 4: Cyfansoddiad canol y dref Ffynhonnell: CACI 2020 - Mae llinell doriad yn cynrychioli cyfartaledd ar gyfer trefi sydd yn Ninas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe

Amrywiaeth ac arbenigedd

Mae canol y dref yn darparu cymysgedd cyfun gynhwysfawr o ddefnyddiau a gwasanaethau, llawer ohonynt gan fusnesau annibynnol o safon uchel (Ffigur 5) sy'n cyfrannu at ei atyniad a'i apêl fel cyrchfan i ymwelwyr. Mae'r amrywiaeth a'r dewis hwn yn ymestyn ar draws nifer o ddefnyddiau, rhai yn arbenigol o ran eu natur, ac wedi datblygu sylfaen o gwsmeriaid ffyddlon. Mae'r cymysgedd hwn o gwmnïau annibynnol yn sicrhau profiad siopa, hamdden a lletygarwch unigryw, gyda rhai rhannau o ganol y dref a nodweddir fel 'chwarteri annibynnol' fel Heol y Brenin, sy'n gwahaniaethu oddi wrth rannau eraill o ganol y dref. Yn ogystal â hyn, mae union natur busnesau annibynnol yn sicrhau amrywiaeth o gynnyrch; profiad y cwsmer, cyngor a gwasanaeth, a thu blaen siop ac arddangosfa.

Mae maint y gymuned fusnes annibynnol yng nghanol y dref yn darparu cyfleoedd i ddatblygu a chryfhau cynrychiolaeth ledled y dref, yn enwedig o ystyried y gallu i reoli, ymateb a gweithredu newid yn haws. Mae tystiolaeth dda o gwmnïau manwerthu annibynnol yn ehangu yng nghanol y dref, gan gynnwys manteisio ar unedau gwag sy'n fwy o ran maint a ddefnyddir yn ffurfiol gan fusnesau cadwyn cenedlaethol. Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu ymrwymiad cadarnhaol gan ddeiliaid i dyfu ac ailffocysu eu presenoldeb a'u safle ochr yn ochr â hyblygrwydd a chefnogaeth ar ran landlordiaid i annog a hyrwyddo cyfleoedd i'r busnesau a wynebodd rwystrau wrth ystyried symud i adeiladau mwy o faint.

Diwydiannau Creadigol

Mae'r buddsoddiad sylweddol yn Yr Egin yn cynrychioli cyfle strategol i dyfu rôl Caerfyrddin fel canolbwynt i'r diwydiannau creadigol wedi'i seilio ar y cyfryngau Cymraeg. Er mwyn manteisio ar y cyfleuster unigryw hwn, mae'r prif gynllun adfer hwn yn cydnabod y potensial i archwilio a hyrwyddo cyfleoedd ar gyfer y diwydiannau creadigol a digidol yng nghanol y dref, gan gynnwys ei botensial i gysylltu gweithgareddau â Phrifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant. Mae gan hyn oblygiadau ar gyfer cefnogi gweithgareddau newydd a defnyddio'r adeiladau mewn ffordd wahanol (o bosib yn rhoi ail bwrpas i eiddo gwag), ochr yn ochr â denu ymwelwyr newydd ac yn bwysicach, helpu i hyrwyddo cynnig creadigol Caerfyrddin ymhellach.



Ffigur 5: Enghreifftiau o fusnesau annibynnol yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin

Eiddo busnes

Gyda'r galw yn lleihau a'r dirywiad cyffredinol mewn manwerthu (gan gynnwys siopau mwy o faint), mae cyfleoedd ar gael i roi ail bwrpas i lawer iawn o adeiladau yng nghanol y dref a'u haddasu. Un canlyniad i'r newid strwythurol oedd y twf yn nifer yr adeiladau gwag, fel y gwelir yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin, gyda materion penodol codi yn sgil cau siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol a thrwy hynny, yn gadael unedau mawr yn wag, sy'n cyflwyno heriau mwy o faint o ran sicrhau rhagolygon realistig ar gyfer ail-feddiannu. Mae adeiladau gwag i'w gweld ledled canol y dref, ond mae casgliad o unedau gwag yn Heol Goch a Ffordd Cambria, ac mae perchnogion Canolfan Siopa Rhodfa Santes Catrin a Maes Myrddin wrthi'n ceisio mynd i'r afael â gwagleoedd ar eu safleoedd nhw, sy'n cynnwys cau Debenhams, sef yr uned fwyaf a'r un oedd yn denu nifer sylweddol o ymwelwyr i ganol y dref.

Y mater allweddol fydd canolbwyntio y tu hwnt i ddefnydd manwerthu a sicrhau nad yw swyddi'n diflannu o ganol y dref. Bydd angen denu deiliaid newydd a rhoi sylw a blaenoriaeth i nodi defnyddiau newydd a all gynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr a gweithgarwch fel preswyl, hamdden, lleoedd gwaith, addysg, gwasanaethau cymunedol a cyhoeddus. O ystyried maint presenoldeb y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghaerfyrddin, mae cyfleoedd ar gael i'r Cyngor Sir a'i bartneriaid, gan gynnwys ymryngol a'r coleg, archwilio'r posibilrwydd o ddod a gwasanaethau a chyfleusterau i ganol y dref a'r yddai'n gwneud defnydd o'r adeiladau gwag. Bydd yn yn berthnasol i'r unedau mwyaf.

Yn ogystal â hyn, er mwyn sicrhau bod y gymuned o fusnesau annibynnol a busnesau bach yn gallu tyfu a ffynnu yn lleol, bydd yn bwysig sicrhau bod eiddo addas ar gael, a all ddarparu ar gyfer anghenion modern a hyblyg ond sydd hefyd yn sicrhau hyblygrwydd, arloesedd a fforddiadwyedd o ran telerau/amodau'r brydles a rhentu. Bydd hyn yn helpu i gefnogi busnesau manteisgar sy'n barod i fuddsoddi tra'n ymateb i newidiadau yn nhueddiadau'r farchnad a thueddiadau masnachol. Lle bo angen rhoi ail bwrpas ac addasu busnesau, bydd yn bwysig ystyried pa mor ymarferol yw hyn i berchnogion eiddo/buddsoddwyr.

Bydd y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol arfaethedig ar gyfer canol tref Caerfyrddin yn offeryn polisi hanfodol i hyrwyddo hyblygrwydd defnyddiau y gellir eu cyflawni yn gymharol gyflym. Os caiff y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol ei gymeradwyo yn 2021, bydd yn darparu caniatâd cynllunio cyffredinol ar gyfer ystod ehangach o ddefnyddiau ar lefel llawr daear a llawr uchaf, gan ddileu'r angen am geisiadau cynllunio a thrwy hynny yn symleiddio'r system gynllunio, gan ostwng y rhwystrau i ystod o ddefnyddiau amgen a buddsoddiad.

Cyfyngau digidol a chymdeithasol

Er mwyn tyfu busnesau bach a phontio i weithrediadau ar raddfa ganolig a allai fod yn fwy o faint, mae angen gwell cynhyrchiant a dulliau gwell i gyrraedd y farchnad. Mae'n debygol y bydd tyfu sylfaen cwsmeriaid ar-lein effeithiol yn rhan bwysig o dyfu busnesau yn y dyfodol.

Mae ein hadolygiad o iechyd digidol Caerfyrddin yn awgrymu nad oes digon yn cael ei wneud ar-lein gan y mwyafrif o fusnesau lleol i wneud y gorau o'u cyfathrebu - er bod rhai busnesau lleol a grwpiau cymunedol rhagweithiol ac Ardal Gwella Busnes Caerfyrddin yn ceisio cynyddu pwysigrwydd hanfodol bod yn oll bresennol ar y cyfyngau digidol a chymdeithasol i helpu i godi proffil busnesau a phroffidioldeb.

Mae 66% o ddefnyddwyr y DU yn treulio tair awr y dydd ar y cyfyngau cymdeithasol

Mae 52% o ddefnyddwyr y DU yn defnyddio'r cyfyngau cymdeithasol i ymchwilio i bryniannau

Dim ond 30% o fusnesau canol tref Caerfyrddin sy'n defnyddio'r cyfyngau cymdeithasol

Mae cyfle mawr i wella presenoldeb ar-lein busnesau canol y dref, ac mae data yn awgrymu nad yw'r gymuned fusnesau yn gyffredinol yn ymgysylltu drwy'r cyfyngau cymdeithasol, gyda llai na thraean ohonynt yn cymryd rhan weithredol.

O ystyried pwysigrwydd hanfodol presenoldeb ar-lein ar gyfer busnes modern, gellid cryfhau hyn yn sylweddol i sbarduno twf busnes lleol ac annibynnol ymhellach.

Lle

Mae'r Prif Gynllun Adfer wedi elwa o 'Brif Gynllun Adfywio Tref Caerfyrddin', sef ymarfer llunio prif gynllun cynharach a gynhaliwyd yn 2014. Mae'r astudiaeth hon yn gwerthuso'r amodau trefol sy'n nodweddu canol y dref ac yn nodi nifer o brosiectau posibl. Nid yw'r Prif Gynllun Adfer yn ceisio ailadrodd y gwaith hwn, ond yn hytrach ei adolygu ochr yn ochr â phrosiectau parhaus eraill a gynlluniwyd, i nodi ymyriadau a strategaethau â blaenoriaeth i gefnogi goroesiad ac adferiad canol y dref yn enwedig mewn ymateb i'r pandemig a thueddiadau nodedig yn y sector manwerthu. Disgrifir y 'Prosiectau Lle' hyn yn fanylach yn yr adrannau canlynol.

O ran ymdeimlad o hunaniaeth y dref, mae Caerfyrddin yn honni mai hi yw'r dref hynaf yng Nghymru ac mae tystiolaeth o'i hanes cyfoethog yn sicr yn nodwedd ddiffiniol allweddol yng nghanol y dref. Diffinnir ei chymeriad i raddau helaeth gan batrwm stryd canoloesol a nifer o adeiladau rhestredig, wedi'u crynhoi'n arbennig ar hyd Heol y Brenin a Maes Nott, gan gynnwys y Neuadd Sirol ac Eglwys San Pedr sy'n adeiladau rhestredig Gradd I a'r Castell, sy'n adeilad rhestredig Gradd I ac yn Heneb Gofrestredig.

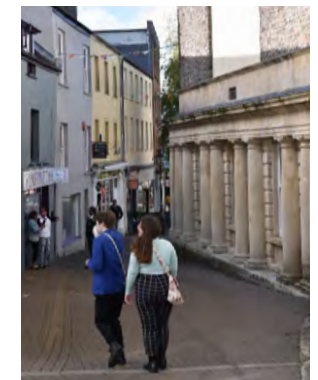
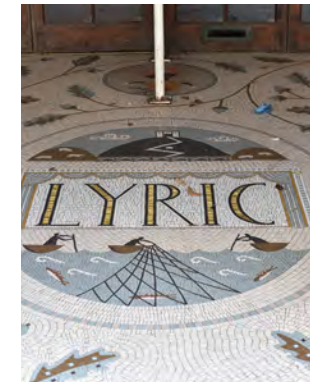
Mae gan strwythur canol y dref batrwm rheiddiol amlwg gyda llwybrau allweddol yn cydgyfarfod ar y ffordd Heol Las, Heol Goch a'r Clos Mawr. O'r can hon, mae'r cymeriad hanesyddol yn parhau i'r gorllewin ar hyd Heol Awst ac i'r dwyrain ar hyd Heol y Brenin, sy'n cysylltu â Maes Nott a'r Clos

Mawr ac Eglwys San Pedr. Fodd bynnag, i'r gogledd o'r llwybrau hyn, mae'r prif ffryntiad manwerthu sy'n leinio Heol Goch sy'n cysylltu â Chanolfan Santes Catrin yn cael ei ddiffinio gan unedau manwerthu mawr, tir cyhoeddus a phensaernïaeth fodern, – sy'n gyferbyniad llwyr i'r ardaloedd treftadaeth cyfagos.

Mae'r patrwm rheiddiol hwn lle ceir newid mewn cyfeiriad a threfniant afreolaidd yn creu rhwydwaith nodweddiadol o strydoedd, manau a lonydd, gan roi'r ymdeimlad bod canol y dref yn eang. Rhwng y llwybrau rheiddiol hyn, mae'r treflun yn aml yn dameidiog ac wedi'i ddominyddu gan iardiau gwasanaeth, meysydd parcio a chefnau adeiladau gwag.

Yn gyffredinol, mae ansawdd y tir cyhoeddus yn ddiffygiol ac nid yw'n ategu nac yn cwrdd â'r safonau a osodir gan ei adeiladau hanesyddol deniadol. Mae diffyg amlwg o fannau gwyrdd a choed hefyd. Er ei fod yn gymharol agos at afon Tywi, mae cysylltiad canol y dref â glan yr afon yn cael ei gyfaddawdu gan y newid mewn lefel, diffyg llwybrau uniongyrchol i gerddwyr, a ffordd brysur Ffordd y Cwrwg.

At ei gilydd, mae Caerfyrddin yn elwa o gyfoeth o asedau hanesyddol a diwylliannol, a lleoedd o ddiddordeb. Fodd bynnag, nid yw potensial yr asedau hyn yn cael ei wireddu ar hyn o bryd. Mae angen buddsoddiad i atgyfnerthu ymdeimlad o le y dref i helpu i greu lleoliad sy'n cefnogi busnesau, yn denu ymwelwyr newydd ac yn creu lle dymunol i fyw a threulio amser ynddo.





Cyfle i graidd manwerthu addasu i gyd-destun cyfnewidiol ac adnewyddu ei dir cyhoeddus a'i weithgarwch ar y strydoedd

Cyfleodd i wella llwybrau presennol a chreu lleoedd newydd

Cyfle i ddiffinio a dathlu 'Chwarter Diwylliannol' wedi'i ganoli ar Heol y Brenin

Hanfodol i wella'r man hanesyddol hwn fel 'calon' canol y dref

Dylid cryfhau'r cysylltiad a'r berthynas rhwng canol y dref a glan yr afon

Crynodeb o'r heriau a chyfleoedd allweddol

Heriau

- Bregusrwydd a bygythiad i'r rôl siopa ranbarthol, gan gynnwys colli cwmnïau manwerthu mawr
- Mae'r arfer o weithio o bell wedi arwain at ostyngiad amlwg yn nifer y gweithwyr swyddfa sy'n defnyddio canol y dref, yn enwedig o ystyried maint y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghaerfyrddin
- Twf mewn eiddo gwag, llawer ohonynt yn gymharol fawr gyda'r potensial i wneud niwed mawr i ganol y dref
- Cynnal atyniad ac apêl ddigon cryf i ganol y dref ar gyfer dalgylch eang a chymharol gyfoethog o'i gymharu â chanol trefi cyfagos eraill
- Llai o alw am fanwerthu a rhagolygon realistig ar gyfer sicrhau defnydd o ystyried gorgyflenwad o unedau
- Lefelau isel o ymgysylltiad o ran gwneud busnesau yn ddigidol
- Diogelu a chadw'r angorau manwerthu a'r atyniadau hamdden sy'n weddill
- Perygl llifogydd ar ymyl glan yr afon yng nghanol y dref

Cyfleoedd

- Y gymysgedd o fanwerthu, hamdden a chyflogaeth, wedi'i gymysgu â diwylliant a threftadaeth sydd eisoes yn darparu cyrchfan wedi'i arwain gan brofiad
- Sylfaen gref o gwmnïau annibynnol diddorol ac arbenigol
- Adloniant, lletygarwch, celfyddydau, diwylliant a theatr bresennol gan gynnwys buddsoddiad parhaus
- Rhoi ail bwrpas i graidd canolog y dref er mwyn creu defnyddiau a gweithgareddau newydd, gan gynnwys lleoedd gwaith a phreswyl hyblyg
- Ehangu gwasanaethau a chyfleusterau'r sector cyhoeddus yng nghanol y dref
- Gofynion am westy newydd yn nhref Caerfyrddin
- Adeiladu ar y diwydiant creadigol a digidol yn Yr Egin i ddatblygu mwy o rôl i'r diwydiannau creadigol
- Ehangu'r marchnadoedd lleol (dan do a stryd) i arddangos y cynnyrch lleol
- Gwella lleoedd awyr agored i gefnogi twf mewn lletygarwch, mannau i gymdeithasu a llesiant
- Hyrwyddo ansawdd lle a gwella cysylltiadau trwy ganol y dref
- Canolbwyntio ar Lôn Jackson fel ffocws ar gyfer gweithgarwch adfywio

Crynodeb o'r amcanion allweddol

Er mwyn gyrru'r cynllun adferiad a thwf ymlaen a darparu ffocws i'r strategaeth a'r cynllun cyflawni, nodwyd yr amcanion canlynol ar gyfer canol y dref:

- Diogelu, amddiffyn a chryfhau rôl ranbarthol canol tref Caerfyrddin fel cyrchfan ar gyfer manwerthu, hamdden, lletygarwch, diwylliant, cyflogaeth, addysg a phreswyl.
- Canolbwyntio ar weithgarwch yng nghraidd canolog y dref er mwyn osgoi colli'r prysurdeb, a chynyddu cyfleoedd ar gyfer mwy o gymysgedd o ddefnyddiau trwy aildefnyddio a rhoi ail bwrpas i adeiladau gwag ac adeiladau sy'n cael eu tanddefnyddio mewn ardal sy'n destun newid sylweddol.
- Cryfhau cyfleusterau hamdden a lletygarwch canol y dref i wella'r economi gyda'r nos, sy'n tanberfformio ar hyn o bryd, a datblygu'r seilwaith twristiaeth sy'n darparu cynigion trwy gydol y flwyddyn, gan gynnwys y cyfle i gael gwesty newydd.
- Cefnogi ac annog busnesau bach a busnesau annibynnol i ddatblygu, tyfu ac ehangu yng nghanol y dref.
- Ehangu presenoldeb y sector cyhoeddus yng nghanol y dref, gan gynnwys cyfleoedd i gynnig darpariaeth gwasanaeth newydd (iechyd a llesiant, hamdden, hwb gwasanaethau/cyngor lleol, preswyl) a chydweithio â sefydliadau'r trydydd sector i gynhyrchu 'angorau' i gynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr a defnyddio adeiladau gwag.
- Adeiladu ar y cyfleoedd i gael mwy o gysylltiadau rhwng y Brifysgol a chanol y dref, gan gynnwys y cwmpas i gynnal gweithgareddau addysgol a diwylliannol i ategu'r chwarter diwylliannol, ac yn benodol y potensial ar gyfer hwb creadigol a digidol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Egin.
- Annog twf y farchnad awyr agored i gynnwys nifer fwy o stondinau, a'r potensial ar gyfer thema/steil newydd o farchnadoedd.
- Sicrhau gwelliannau i safon lleoedd awyr agored, yn enwedig Lôn Jackson, i ddarparu amgylchedd diogel, deniadol, atyniadol ac ysgogol yng nghanol y dref sy'n cefnogi'r sector lletygarwch a'r economi gyda'r nos.
- Gwella cysylltiadau cerddwyr a beicwyr ledled canol y dref, y mae llawer ohonynt o safon wael ar hyn o bryd.
- Tref glyfar gyda busnesau'n gwneud y defnydd gorau o ddeunyddiau digidol i ddatblygu eu cyrhaeddiad yn y farchnad, eu trosiant a nifer yr ymwelwyr.
- Mentrau sy'n sicrhau bod ystod o randdeiliaid yn cymryd rhan mewn sicrhau gwelliannau i ganol y dref.
- Annog datgarboneiddio trwy seilwaith carbon isel sy'n gallu dygymod â newid yn yr hinsawdd, ynni adnewyddadwy a datblygiadau cynaliadwy.
- Cymorth i ddefnyddio a hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg a'i diwylliant.

4 Y Prif Gynllun Adfer

Mae canol tref Caerfyrddin yn wynebu heriau a thrawsnewidiad parhaus wrth iddo addasu i newidiadau strwythurol ehangach ac effeithiau'r pandemig yn ei rôl ranbarthol fel canolbwynt ar gyfer manwerthu, hamdden a chyflogaeth.

Bydd angen dull hyblyg tuag at adferiad a thwf a fydd yn ceisio diogelu rôl y dref fel canolbwynt rhanbarthol ar gyfer cyflogaeth a siopa, sef dwy rôl yr effeithiwyd yn fawr arnynt gan y pandemig. Mae'r strategaeth yn canolbwyntio ar y priodoleddau cadarnhaol sydd eisoes yn bodoli ochr yn ochr â'r angen i arallgyfeirio, ac mae'n cael ei yrru gan ffocws i gefnogi a meithrin busnesau lleol, hyrwyddo cymysgedd o ddefnyddiau ar gyfer amrywiaeth o bobl, a chryfhau ac adfywio canol y dref i fod yn lle mwy deniadol.

Mae'r strategaeth yn ceisio ehangu ac ymestyn yr ystod o ddefnyddiau y tu hwnt i'r rôl draddodiadol, wedi'i arwain gan y sector manwerthu a chyflogaeth, ond ar yr un pryd sicrhau bod angorau a'r atyniadau presennol yn cael eu diogelu. Mae'r newid a'r ailfwriadu hwn tuag at greu cyrchfan amlbwrpas yn rhoi gwir gyfle i ymateb i'r esblygiad mewn tueddiadau manwerthu, hamdden a lletygarwch modern ar gyfer busnesau presennol a newydd, ynghyd ag anogaeth i wneud defnyddiau newydd ohonynt, yn enwedig preswyl, lleoedd gwaith hyblyg, addysg, gweithgareddau diwylliannol a chymdeithasol/cymunedol. Mae diddordeb diweddar gan weithredwyr gwestai yng nghanol y dref wedi rhoi anogaeth y gellir sicrhau mwy o

amrywiaeth ac y byddai'n helpu i dyfu economi gyda'r nos sy'n tanberfformio yn gyffredinol.

Mae cyfraniad y sector cyhoeddus i ddyfodol canol y dref, o ystyried ei rôl weinyddol hirsefydlog, hefyd yn debygol o newid, ac mae'n rhoi cyfle i ailystyried y ffordd y mae gwasanaethau lleol yn cael eu darparu gan gynnig arferion gweithio mwy hyblyg yng nghanol y dref.

Bydd mwy o weithgareddau newydd yng nghraidd canol y dref yn helpu i gefnogi ac ehangu gweithgarwch economaidd a bywiogrwydd trwy gydol y dydd a chyda'r nos, gan roi rheswm i drigolion lleol, gweithwyr ac ymwelwyr ymweld â'r lle.

Mae canol y dref hefyd yn cynnig cyfle sylweddol i wella'r amgylchedd, yn enwedig y tir cyhoeddus, i helpu i arddangos safon y dreftadaeth a defnyddio'r lleoedd awyr agored o safon uchel yn well. Mae canol y dref yn cyfuno nifer o ardaloedd gwahanol, a gellir gwneud mwy i hyrwyddo'r dref fel cyrchfan wedi'i arwain gan brofiad, sy'n sicrhau'r budd mwyaf o hanes y dref, diwylliant Cymru a chyfleusterau canol tref rhanbarthol.

Meysydd blaenoriaeth gofodol

Mae'r prif gynllun adfer wedi'i ganoli o amgylch pedwar maes strategaeth gwahanol, sy'n darparu'r ffocws gofodol ar gyfer gweithredu ac ymyrraeth.

Y porth dwyreiniol/chwarter diwylliannol

Ardal flaenoriaeth ar gyfer gwella tir y cyhoedd a sbarduno adfywiad, gweithgarwch defnydd cymysg a chymorth i fusnesau bach annibynnol, gweithgarwch diwylliannol, a'r economi gyda'r nos mewn ardal sy'n wynebu trawsnewidiad gyda rhai adeiladau gwag amlwg, ochr yn ochr â rhai asedau diwylliannol a safleoedd datblygu craidd

Y craidd hanesyddol

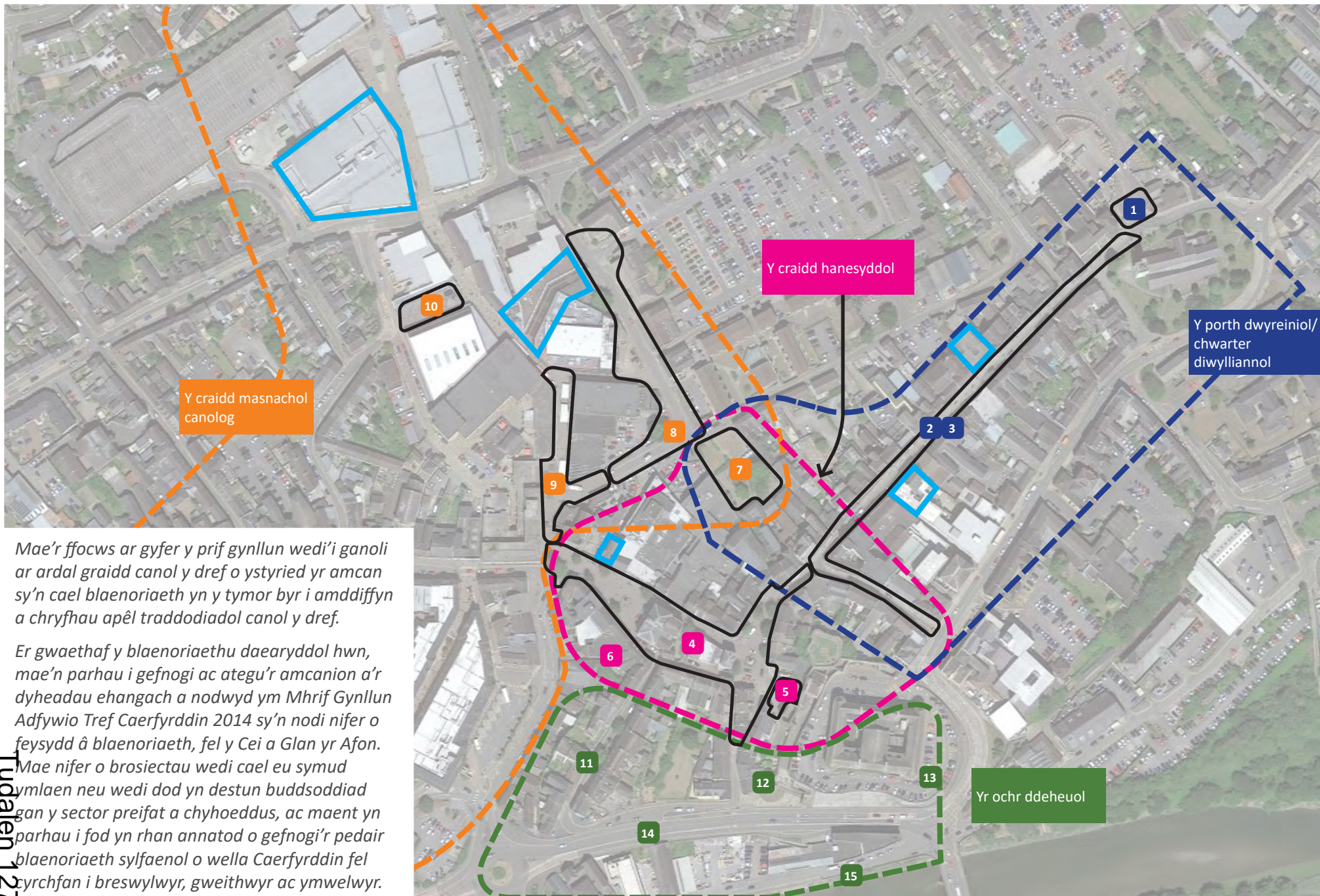
Ardal flaenoriaeth sy'n cynrychioli ased treftadaeth canol y dref, a'r cysylltiad rhwng yr hen dref a'r dref newydd. Cyfle sylweddol i wneud defnydd cyhoeddus o'r lleoedd awyr agored fel man diogel i gerddwyr ar gyfer gweithgareddau diwylliannol, bwyd a diod, ac adloniant trwy gydol y dydd/gyda'r nos, ochr yn ochr â gwelliannau ansoddol i wella'r profiad awyr agored.

Y craidd masnachol canolog

Ardal ar gyfer diogelu'r gweithgaredd masnachol craidd sy'n canolbwyntio ar fanwerthu, hamdden a lletygarwch, gan gynnwys angorau canolfannau siopa Maes Myrddin a Rhodfa Santes Catrin gydag atyniadau eraill sy'n denu ymwelwyr

Yr ymyl ddeheuol

Yr ardal rhwng y craidd hanesyddol a Ffordd y Cwrwg, gan gynnwys Neuadd y Sir a Heol y Cei, sy'n darparu cysylltiadau i'r Cei a glan yr afon. Mae'r ardal yn cynnig cyfle i wella'n ansoddol o ystyried lleoliad y 'porth', ynghyd ag ardaloedd trawsnewid, yn enwedig yn Heol y Cei.



Mae'r ffocws ar gyfer y prif gynllun wedi'i ganoli ar ardal graidd canol y dref o ystyried yr amcan sy'n cael blaenoriaeth yn y tymor byr i amddiffyn a chryfhau apêl traddodiadol canol y dref.

Er gwaethaf y blaenoriaethu daearyddol hwn, mae'n parhau i gefnogi ac ategu'r amcanion a'r dyheadau ehangach a nodwyd ym Mhrif Gynllun Adfywio Tref Caerfyrddin 2014 sy'n nodi nifer o feysydd â blaenoriaeth, fel y Cei a Glan yr Afon. Mae nifer o brosiectau wedi cael eu symud ymlaen neu wedi dod yn destun buddsoddiad gan y sector preifat a chyhoeddus, ac maent yn parhau i fod yn rhan annatod o gefnogi'r pedair blaenoriaeth sylfaenol o wella Caerfyrddin fel gyrchfan i breswylwyr, gweithwyr ac ymwelwyr.

Y porth dwyreiniol/chwarter diwylliannol

Nod strategol:

Mae'r strategaeth yn canolbwyntio ar adfywio gweithgarwch, y parth cyhoeddus a'r amgylchedd adeiledig, a'r ystod o ddefnyddiau yng nghanol Chwarter yr Hen Dref, gan adeiladu ar yr asedau treftadaeth a diwylliannol presennol fel Eglwys San Pedr, Oriel Myrddin, y llyfrgell (sy'n gartref i Archifau Sir Gaerfyrddin) a Theatr y Lyric, ochr yn ochr â'r gymuned fusnes annibynnol. Mae'r llwybr dros dro i gerddwyr yn unig ar hyd Heol y Brenin yn cynnig cyfleoedd i ymchwilio i newidiadau tymor hwy er mwyn annog gweithgareddau gwell ar y stryd ac mewn ardaloedd cyhoeddus, ynghyd â chefnogaeth ar gyfer cymysgedd ehangach o ddefnyddiau, i adeiladu ar ddiwylliant annibynnol yr ardal, a chwmpas i greu atyniadau i ddenu ymwelwyr, gan gynnwys y potensial ar gyfer defnyddiau cysylltiedig ag addysg, yn enwedig hwb ar gyfer y diwydiannau creadigol ac ardal breswyl i fyfyrwyr, sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Brifysgol. Mae nifer o adeiladau gwag amlwg yn bodoli, yn enwedig ar Heol y Brenin, (Swyddfa'r Post, yr hen uned Family Value) sy'n cynnig cyfleoedd ar raddfa fawr i'w haildefnyddio er mwyn gwella ymddangosiad ansoddol yr ardal. Mae'r ardal yn cynrychioli 'chwarter annibynnol, diwylliannol' o ganol y dref ac yn cynnig cyfle da i ehangu ar amrywiaeth o ddefnyddiau i ymestyn gweithgarwch economaidd, yn enwedig gyda'r nos, i hyrwyddo pentref o grefftwyr.



Prosiect 1: Mynedfa i faes parcio Heol San Pedr

Amcan

Ar hyn o bryd, mae mynedfa'r maes parcio yn tynnu oddi ar gymeriad hanesyddol a safon uchel yr ardal, gan greu argraff gyntaf negyddol o'r lleoliad.

Bydd cynllun sy'n cynnwys cynigion ar gyfer llwybrau cerdded estynedig, gorffeniadau cerrig naturiol, ffensys newydd, arwyddion, a phlannu coed/planhigion addurnol yn helpu i wella'r pwynt cyrraedd hwn ac ategu cymeriad yr ardal.

Tasgau

1. Cysylltu â'r tîm Priffyrdd i gytuno ar gwmpas a pharamedrau ar gyfer dylunio, hynny yw a oes angen ail drefnu'r priffyrdd a'r trefniadau mynediad? A oes angen gwneud gwelliannau amgylcheddol eraill yn y maes parcio ehangach?
2. Paratoi briff ar gyfer dylunio cynllun gwella amgylcheddol (tua Cham 4 o Gynllun Gwaith Sefydliad Brenhinol Penseiri Prydain). Dylai'r astudiaeth gynnwys y canlynol:

- Dyluniad technegol o'r priffyrdd yn ôl yr angen
 - Cynigion yn ymwneud â thir cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys palmentydd, plannu, waliau terfyn, seddi, arwyddion goleuadau, tacluso
 - Adolygiad o unrhyw Orchmynion Rheoleiddio Traffig presennol
 - Arfarniad o'r dull 'Mynediad i bawb'
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau, celfi stryd a goleuadau sy'n cydlynu â'r hyn sydd yno eisoes yng nghyffiniau Eglwys San Pedr
 - Ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid
 - Arfarniad o gostau, asesiad risg, amserlen gyflwyno
3. Er mwyn cefnogi'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb, dylid cynnal neu gomisiynu'r canlynol:
 - Arolwg topograffig o ardal yr astudiaeth
 - Arolwg o gyfleustodau, arolwg o isloriau, ac arolwg radar
 - Cysylltu ag ymgymerywyr statudol i ddeall gwaith posibl yn yr ardal yn y dyfodol
 - Asesiad o gyfleoedd cyllido



Prosiect 2: Gwella mynediad i Heol y Brenin/Heol y Frenhines

Amcan

Yn flaenorol, nodwyd Heol y Brenin a Heol y Frenhines fel manau posibl ar gyfer creu parth i gerddwyr yn unig, ac mae'r mesurau dros dro sydd ar waith i ganiatáu cadw pellter cymdeithasol oherwydd COVID-19 wedi caniatáu asesiad rhagarweiniol o'i effaith.

Mae manteision posibl creu parth i gerddwyr yn unig yn cynnwys amgylchedd mwy diogel a chyfeillgar i gerddwyr, mwy o le i gael seddi allanol, lleoedd bwyta, gwerthu nwyddau ar y stryd, a lle i stondinau marchnad er mwyn cynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr. Ymddengys nad oes llawer o anfanteision gan nad yw'r llwybr yn llwybr trwodd strategol ac nid yw'n darparu manau parcio sylweddol ar y stryd.

Ar y sail hon, dylid ymchwilio ymhellach i'r potensial ar gyfer creu parth i gerddwyr yn unig, ynghyd â dulliau eraill o reoli mynediad i'r stryd, gan ystyried mynediad ac amseriad danfoniadau; triniaethau wyneb a rennir, a'r posibilrwydd o gau'r ffyrdd i draffig yn ystod gwahanol dymhorau.

Dylai unrhyw ailgynllunio cynhwysfawr gynnwys gweithredu deunyddiau o ansawdd uchel (gan gynnwys carreg naturiol) a dull cyson o gelfi stryd i wella hunaniaeth yr ardal.

Tasgau

Cysylltu â'r tîm Priffyrdd i gytuno ar gwmpas a pharamedrau'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb.

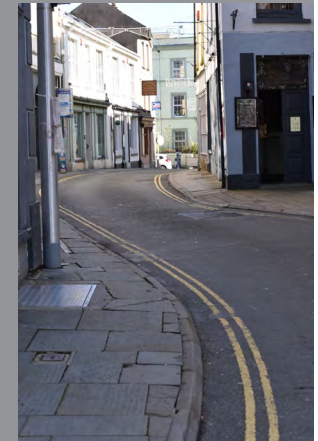
Paratoi briff ar gyfer astudiaeth ddichonoldeb ac opsiynau i archwilio'r ystod o ddulliau o wella hygyrchedd cerddwyr (tua Cham 3 o Gynllun

Gwaith Sefydliad Brenhinol Penseiri Prydain). Dylai'r astudiaeth gynnwys y canlynol:

- Opsiynau ac asesiad o amrywiaeth o ddulliau dylunio gan gynnwys creu parth i gerddwyr, priffyrdd mwy cul, arwynebau a rennir, mynediad llai/wedi'i reoli ar gyfer defnyddwyr cerbydau gwahanol, llai/dim parcio, ac ati.
 - Arfarnu goblygiadau'r rhwydwaith ehangach ac adolygu'r Gorchmynion Rheoleiddio Traffig sydd eisoes ar waith
 - Cyfleoedd i gael seddi yn yr awyr agored, ardaloedd arddangos i fusnesau, stondinau marchnad ac adolygu trefniadau trwyddedu palmantau
 - Archwiliad i gelfi ac arwyddion stryd a chynigion ar gyfer tacluso'r stryd
 - Dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau.
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau, celfi stryd a goleuadau sy'n cydlynu â chynigion ar gyfer canol y dref yn y dyfodol
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid / y cyhoedd
 - Arfarniad o'r costau; Asesiad risg; Amserlen gyflwyno
3. Er mwyn cefnogi'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb, dylid cynnal neu gomisiynu'r canlynol:
- Arolwg topograffig
 - Arolwg o gyfleustodau, arolwg o isloriau, ac arolwg radar.
 - Cysylltu ag ymgymerwyr statudol
 - Asesiad o gyfleoedd cyllido



Byddai ailgynllunio amgylchedd y stryd yn creu lle mwy deniadol a defnyddiadwy sy'n groesawgar i gerddwyr, ac yn creu cyfleoedd ar gyfer stondinau, byrddau a chadeiriau, a digwyddiadau ar y stryd. Gellir rheoli mynediad i gerbydau er mwyn caniatáu danfoniadau a gwasanaethau brys mewn stryd a rennir



Prosiect 3: Gwella'r chwarter diwylliannol

Amcan

Mae'r syniad o 'chwarter diwylliannol' yn seiliedig ar asedau treftadaeth, diwylliannol ac addysgol presennol fel Eglwys San Pedr, Oriel Myrddin, llyfrgell (yn gartref i Archifau Sir Gaerfyrddin) a Theatr y Lyric, ynghyd â'r gymuned fusnes annibynnol, wedi magu momentwm yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Mae'r strategaeth hon yn ceisio cydgrynhoi'r syniad hwn trwy ystod eang o welliannau wedi'u canolbwyntio yn lleol sy'n gwella gwedd a chymeriad y rhan hon o'r dref ac yn annog ac yn ehangu gweithgarwch economaidd, diwylliannol ac addysgol.

Tasgau

1. Cysylltu â pherchnogion adeiladau a busnesau i wella ymddangosiad a chynnal a chadw tu blaen siopau ac adeiladau allweddol, fel adeilad art déco King Street Furnishers, Swyddfa'r Post, a mynedfa'r cyntedd i Theatr y Lyric.
2. Gwelliannau amrywiol i'r tir cyhoeddus a'r strydlun, yn cynnwys sicrhau bod atalbyst a chelfi, seddi, basgedi crog, baneri tymhorol a baneri ar waith yn gyson. Mae hyn yn cael ei ystyried yn fesur dros dro cyn i welliannau tymor hwy i'r tir cyhoeddus gael eu rhoi ar waith.

Adolygu swyddogaeth ac ymddangosiad y lloches beiciau ger Oriel Myrddin ac ystyried seilwaith beiciau newydd fel e-feiciau, i hyrwyddo eu defnydd gan fyfyrwyr ac ymwelw

4. Adolygu darpariaeth ac amodau trwydded palmantau i hyrwyddo mwy o ddefnydd o'r lle tu allan, bwyta yn yr awyr agored, yr economi gyda'r nos, a masnachwyr annibynnol.
5. Nodi lleoliadau addas ar gyfer stondinau marchnad yn ystod cyfnod y cyfyngiadau mynediad dros dro yn Heol y Brenin a Heol y Frenhines, a monitro eu heffaith ar nifer yr ymwelwyr a busnesau lleol, gan ystyried yr achos busnes dros greu parth i gerddwyr yn unig.
6. Ymchwilio i aildefnyddio eiddo gwag amlwg - gan gynnwys defnyddiau posibl gan y Brifysgol ar gyfer ardaloedd preswyl i fyfyrwyr, hwb addysg, y diwydiannau creadigol/digidol.
7. Ymchwilio i gyfleoedd ar gyfer gwesty.
8. Comisiynu gwaith celf i nodi'r fynedfa i Lôn Jackson o Heol y Brenin.
9. Asesu gwerth posibl brandio a hyrwyddo'r ardal fel 'chwarter' a chyrchfan benodol yng nghanol y dref.



Y craidd hanesyddol

Nod strategol:

Mae ased treftadaeth canol y dref, yr ardal wedi'i chanoli ar Maes Nott, y Clos Mawr a'r Castell, yn nodi'r trawsnewidiad rhwng y chwarter annibynnol a diwylliannol, a'r ganolfan siopa fodern. Mae ffocws y strategaeth ar welliannau ansoddol i'r amgylchedd a'r asedau adeiledig unigryw presennol, ochr yn ochr â defnydd mwy rhagweithiol o'r ardal hon, trwy adeiladu ar fentrau sy'n bodoli eisoes a darparu'r seilwaith a'r amodau priodol i gefnogi mwy o ddefnydd cyhoeddus (diogel, wedi'i warchod gan y tywydd) o'r lleoedd awyr agored, i ddarparu ar gyfer bwyd/diod/lletygarwch ac adloniant/gweithgareddau stryd. Mae hon yn flaenoriaeth ar unwaith i helpu i ymestyn gweithgarwch economaidd y dydd a'r tymor ac ymateb i ofynion cadw pellter cymdeithasol.



Prosiect 4: Y Clos Mawr a Maes Nott

Amcan

Mae'r Clos Mawr, Maes Nott a'r llwybrau sy'n eu cysylltu, yn cynrychioli craidd hanesyddol canol y dref, ac yn ased allweddol ac yn atyniad i ymwelwyr.

Nid yw safon y tir cyhoeddus yn yr ardaloedd hyn yn cyd-fynd â safon na chymeriad ei leoliad, ac ystyrir bod gwelliannau yn flaenoriaeth.

Yn y tymor byr, dëllir bod rhai gwelliannau addurnol i'r lleoedd allweddol hyn yn cael eu gweithredu ar hyn o bryd gan y 'Grŵp Tir Cyhoeddus'. Fodd bynnag, yn y tymor canolig, mae angen gwneud gwelliannau cynhwysfawr i'r palmentydd a'r celfi er mwyn gwireddu potensial llawn yr ardal bwysig hon.

Sylwer y gallai rhai o'r tasgau a restrir isod fod ar y gweill eisoes trwy waith y 'Grŵp Tir Cyhoeddus'.

Tasgau

1. Ystyried darparu cymorth ymgynghorol i'r 'Grŵp Tir Cyhoeddus', i archwilio'r meysydd allweddol hyn o ran gwelliannau tymor byr.
 2. Tacluso'r lle a sicrhau bod celfi, seddi, arwyddion ac ati yn cael eu darparu yn gyson.
 3. Adolygu darpariaeth ac amodau trwydded palmantau i hyrwyddo mwy o ddefnydd o'r lle tu allan, bwyta yn yr awyr agored, yr economi gyda'r nos, a masnachwyr annibynnol.
- Dyrannu lle i rannau canolog y sgwariau ar gyfer stondinau marchnad, stondinau bwyd stryd a/ neu lwyfannu dan do ar gyfer ardaloedd bwyta

y tu allan y gellir eu defnyddio yn ystod tywydd garw ac yn gynnar/hwyr yn y tymor, ac ati). Gallai seilwaith gynnwys trydan, diogelwch, dodrefn a goleuadau o bosibl. Dylid ystyried llwybrau cerbydau a ganiateir, danfoniadau a mynediad brys.

5. Dylid ymchwilio i drwyddedu a lleoliadau ar gyfer perfformiadau stryd hefyd.
6. Dathlu treftadaeth y dref a'i lleoedd gyda baneri tymhorol gan addurno gyda basgedi crog a goleuadau tymhorol.
7. Paratoi briff ar gyfer dylunio cynllun tir cyhoeddus (tua Cham 4 o Gynllun Gwaith Sefydliad Brenhinol Penseiri Prydain). Dylai'r astudiaeth gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Cynigion tir cyhoeddus gan gynnwys palmentydd, plannu coed, seddi, arwyddion, goleuadau, tacluso
 - Adolygiad o unrhyw Orchmynton Rheoleiddio Traffig sydd eisoes mewn grym
 - Arfarniad o'r dull 'Mynediad i bawb'
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau, celfi stryd a goleuadau sy'n cydlynu â chanol y dref, yn cynnwys disodli'r palmant concrit presennol â charreg, a darparu celfi naturiol sy'n cyd-fynd â'r dref ac sy'n briodol i'w leoliad hanesyddol pwysig
 - Ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid
 - Arfarniad o gostau, asesiad risg, amserlen gyflwyno

8. Er mwyn cefnogi'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb, dylid cynnal neu gomisiynu'r canlynol:

- Arolwg topograffig o ardal yr astudiaeth
- Arolwg o gyfleustodau, arolwg o isloriau, ac arolwg radar.
- Cysylltu ag ymgymerydd statudol i ddeall gwaith posibl ar y stryd yn y dyfodol
- Asesiad o gyfleoedd cyllido



Prosiect 5: Mynedfa'r Castell

Amcan

Mewn cydweithrediad â'r Clos Mawr a Maes Nott, mae'r Castell yn ased gwerthfawr ac yn atyniad pwysig i ymwelwyr. Ar hyn o bryd, mae ymddangosiad adeiladau cyfagos yn effeithio'n ddifrifol ar y fynedfa. Dylai gwella'r amgylchedd yn yr ardal hon fod yn flaenoriaeth.

Yn yr un modd â'r Clos Mawr a Maes Nott, mae'r 'Grŵp Tir Cyhoeddus' wedi nodi cyfleoedd i wella ymddangosiad a hygyrchedd ac wedi'u gweithredu, ac wedi cyflwyno menter seddi awyr agored llwyddiannus mewn ymateb i bandemig COVID-19. Yn y tymor canolig, dylid cydlynu ailgynllunio cynhwysfawr o'r ardal hon â Maes Nott.

Tasgau

1. Ystyried darparu cymorth ymgynghorol i'r 'Grŵp Tir Cyhoeddus', i archwilio'r meysydd allweddol hyn o ran gwelliannau tymor byr.
2. Tacluso mynediad y castell trwy gael gwared ar yr holl gelfi stryd sydd rhwng y castell a Maes Nott.
3. Ymchwilio i opsiynau i wella'r driniaeth ffiniol i ymyl ogleddol mynediad y castell a'i ryngwyneb i adeiladau cyfagos. Gallai hyn gynnwys stondinau dros dro yn y tymor byr a wal gerrig uchel barhaol newydd, gyda stondinau marchnad yn y tymor hwy. Dëllir bod murlun ar gyfer y wal dalcen wag yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd.
4. Ymchwilio i syniadau ar gyfer baneri a chynllun goleuadau theatrig i fywiogi'r lle ac atgyfnerthu ei bresenoldeb yn y dref.
5. Dylid cael dyhead tymor canolig i ailddylunio mynediad y castell i greu man ymgynnull/perfformio gwastad y gellir ei ddefnyddio. Dylai'r ymarfer hwn gael ei ymgorffori mewn cynllun ehangach ar gyfer gwella tir cyhoeddus i Maes Nott a'r Clos Mawr.



Prosiect 6: Y lonydd

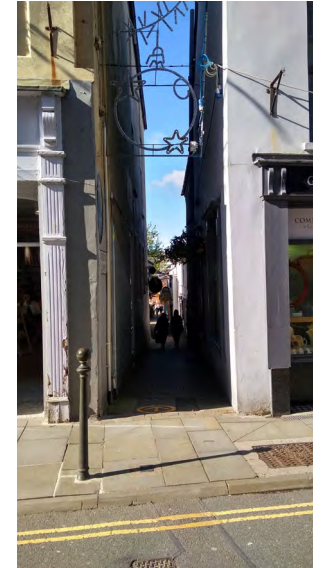
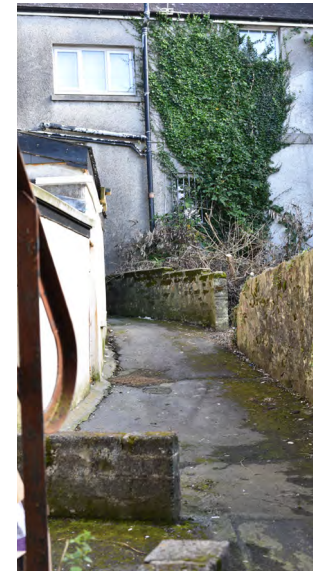
Amcan

Mae'r lonydd niferus yng nghanol y dref yn nodwedd ddiddorol a nodweddiadol o hanes a morffoleg y dref, fodd bynnag, nid yw llawer ohonynt yn cael eu cynnal a'u cadw'n dda, ac o ganlyniad nid ydynt yn groesawgar i gerddwyr.

Bydd prosiect i weithio gyda pherchnogion adeiladau a busnesau ger y lonydd, i lanhau, atgyweirio, ail-wynebu, goleuo a chyfeirio'r llwybrau hyn, yn annog ymwelwyr i'w defnyddio i archwilio'r dref.

Tasgau

1. Paratoi briff ar gyfer archwiliad o'r lonydd. Dylai'r archwiliad gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Mapio a mesur y lonydd.
 - Asesiad o gyflwr deunyddiau wyneb, lefelau a materion yn ymwneud â hygyrchedd.
 - Asesiad o driniaeth i'r ffiniau gan gynnwys gorffeniad yr wyneb, cyflwr a pherchenogaeth.
 - Asesiad o'r goleuadau
 - Argymhellion ar gyfer gwelliannau, gan gynnwys cyfyngiadau posibl, costau lefel uchel, a rhaglen weithredu bosibl
 - Cwmpasu'r potensial i brosiect pellach weithredu cyfres o brosiectau celf gyhoeddus i atgyfnerthu a chyfleu diwylliant a threftadaeth y dref, a darparu lleoedd ychwanegol o ddiddordeb a chysylltedd.



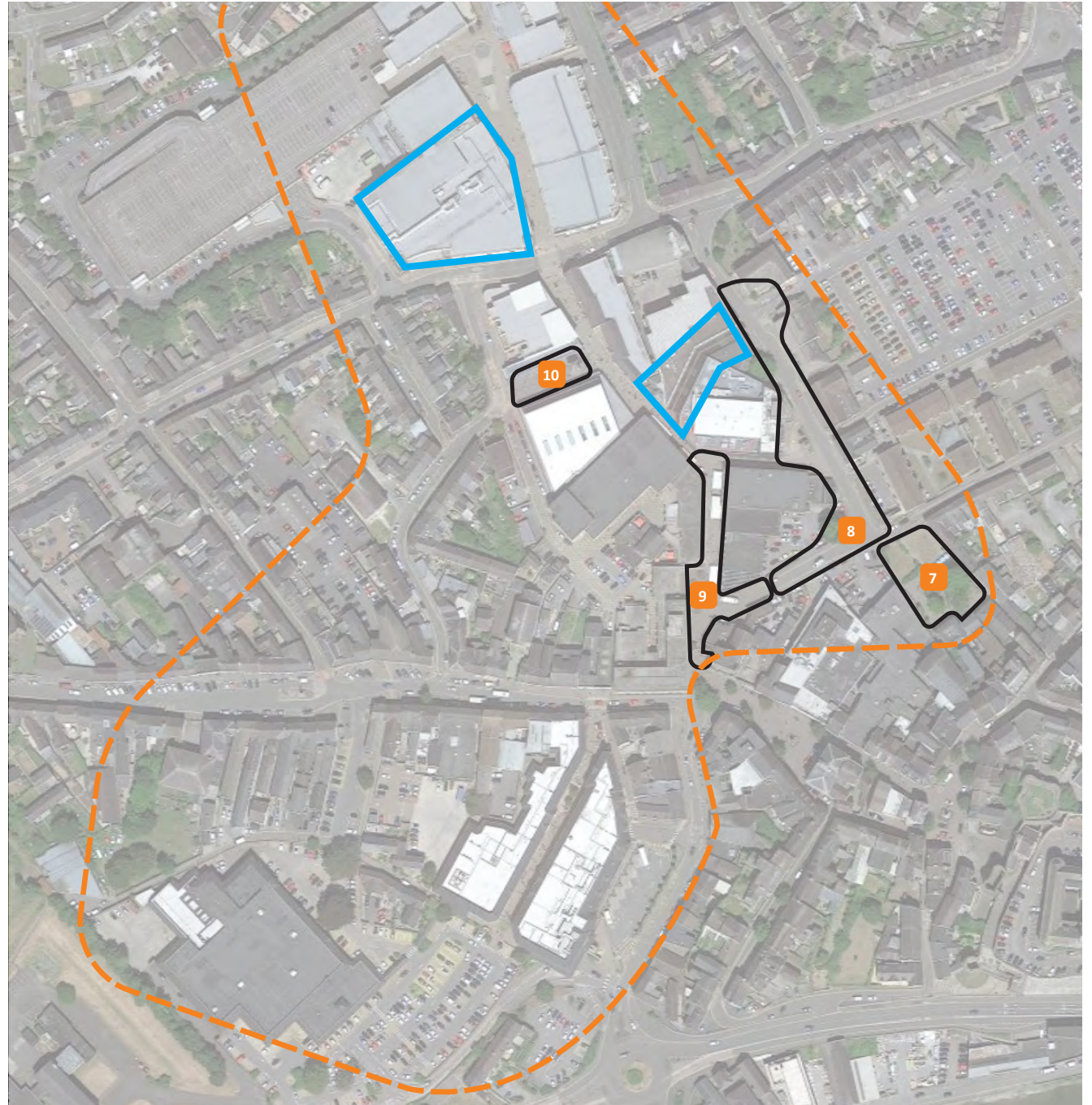
Mae gwelliannau tir cyhoeddus i sgwâr y farchnad yng Nghastell Caernarfon (isod) wedi creu man syml, taclus â charreg naturiol, sy'n caniatáu lle i gynnal digwyddiadau, gosod byrddau a chadeiriau, ac ati.



Y craidd masnachol canolog

Nod strategol:

Yn ardal sydd wedi cael ei gyrru gan y farchnad manwerthu fasnachol yn draddodiadol, mae calon y dref yn wynebu heriau a bygythiadau sylweddol, yn enwedig i'r sector manwerthu, yn sgil colli atyniadau allweddol fel Debenhams. Mae'r strategaeth yn canolbwyntio ar fanwerthu, hamdden a lletygarwch yng nghanol y dref, sy'n cynnwys nifer o angorau allweddol, sef Maes Myrddin a Rhodfa Santes Catrin ynghyd ag atyniadau eraill. Mae nifer o unedau mawr gwag ar gael sy'n cynnig cyfle ar gyfer defnyddiau newydd, gan gynnwys cyfleusterau posib i bartneriaid yn y sector cyhoeddus yrru gweithgarwch a chynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr, ond hefyd gan gefnogi amrywiaeth o ran eu defnydd. Ceir cyfleoedd ar gyfer gwneud gwelliannau i'r tir cyhoeddus, yn enwedig yn Heol Goch, tra bod y strategaeth yn ceisio cefnogi ehangu'r farchnad awyr agored a sicrhau cysylltiad cyfannol â dyheadau a gweithgaredd y sector preifat.



Prosiect 7: Gerddi Lôn Jackson

Amcan

Mae Lôn Jackson yn flaenoriaeth prosiect ymroddedig i ganol y dref, ac mae gwaith eisoes ar y gweill i adolygu cynlluniau cynharach ar gyfer yr ardal.

Mae'r Prif Gynllun Adfer wedi nodi'r ardal fel ased allweddol i ganol y dref, gan ei fod yn darparu man gwyrdd agored gyda phrofiad amgen gwerthfawr i ymwelwyr, mewn cyferbyniad â nifer o fannau cyhoeddus palmantog y dref. Mae hefyd yn darparu cyfleoedd i fusnesau sydd eisoes yn bodoli a busnesau newydd, ac felly argymhellir bod yr ardal hon yn cael ei gwella o ran ei hymddangosiad, ei hygyrchedd, a'i photensial i gynnal gweithgareddau a digwyddiadau masnachol cymedrol.

Dylai cymeriad y gwelliannau gadw'r cymeriad cyfeillgar, diffuant ac artistaidd y mae'r lle yn ei ddarparu ar hyn o bryd. Mae cynnwys mwy o sgriniau neilltuedig (e.e. ardaloedd storio biniau) ac ymestyn yr amgylchedd gwarchoddedig hefyd yn ddymunol. Dëllir bod prosiect seilwaith gwyrdd/glas ar wahân wedi'i nodi ac mae'n debyg y byddai'n ddelfrydol ei ymgorffori i unrhyw gynigion yn y dyfodol heb gyfaddawdu ar y prif amcanion eraill.

Yn dibynnu ar y gost gyffredinol a'r arian sydd gael, gellid datblygu'r prosiect hwn ar y cyd â phrosiect 8: Heol y Capel, Maes Cambria, Heol Ioan

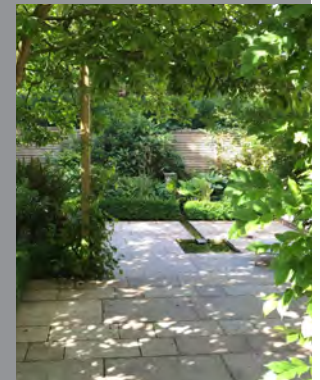
Tasgau

1. Cynllun gwelliannau tymor byr i gynnwys atgyweiriadau ac addasiadau i'r llwybrau a'r waliau, cynnal a chadw coed, plannu addurniadol, a gosod tyweirch yn haf 2021.
2. Dylid caniatáu adolygiad o drwyddedau cyfredol i fusnesau ddefnyddio'r lle y tu allan a chodi ardaloedd dan do, a dylid mynd ar drywydd cyfleoedd ar gyfer stondinau dros dro, ac ati.
3. Paratoi briff ar gyfer ailgynllunio'r lle yn gynhwysfawr o opsiynau cysyniad i ddyluniad technegol llawn y cynllun a ffefrir (tua Cham 4 o Gynllun Gwaith Sefydliad Brenhinol Penseiri Prydain). Mae'n bosibl y bydd angen cynnwys rhai cysyniadau rhagarweiniol yn ymwneud â chwmpasu, ymgynghori a dylunio lefel uchel yn y briff er mwyn darparu cyfeiriad clir ar gyfer y camau manwl.
4. Dylai'r astudiaeth gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Datblygu opsiynau cysyniad mewn 3D hyd at y dyluniad technegol llawn yn barod i'w adeiladu
 - Dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau.
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau, celfi stryd a goleuadau a fydd o bosib yn unigryw i'r gerddi.
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid / y cyhoedd
 - Arfarniad o'r costau; Asesiad risg; Amserlen gyflwyno

5. Er mwyn cefnogi'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb, dylid cynnal neu gomisiynu'r canlynol:
 - Arolwg topograffig
 - Arolwg o gyfleustodau, arolwg o isloriau, ac arolwg radar.
 - Cysylltu ag ymgymerywyr statudol
 - Asesiad o gyfleoedd cyllido

Mae ffurf bresennol Lôn Jackson yn darparu lle tawel yng nghanol y dref, ac mae'n gyrchfan amgen ddeniadol o'i chymharu â Maes Nott a'r Clos Mawr sydd gerllaw.

Bydd cadw'r cymeriad gwyrdd a diarffordd hwn yn darparu amrywiaeth o brofiadau a fydd yn apelio at ystod eang o ymwelwyr.



Prosiect 8: Heol y Capel, Maes Cambria, Heol Ioan

Amcan

Nid yw'r grŵp hwn o strydoedd yn cynnwys unrhyw ffryntiadau manwerthu sylweddol ac mae iardiau dosbarthu a chefnau adeiladau yn eu dominyddu. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ardal hon rhwng prif gyrchfannau Heol y Frenhines a Heol Goch, ac o'r herwydd, mae'n darparu llwybrau cysylltu pwysig sy'n cael eu defnyddio gan gerddwyr.

Yn gyffredinol, mae'r strydoedd hyn o ansawdd treflun gwael ac yn tynnu'n sylweddol oddi wrth amgylchedd trefol canol tref y dref, sydd o safon uchel.

Dylid gwneud gwelliannau amgylcheddol i greu strydlun deniadol, diogel a defnyddiadwy gan gynnwys ffiniau gwell, ffryntiadau prysur, a gwell lle ar y strydoedd.

Dëllir y gallai elfennau o'r ardal hon gael eu gwella gan y cynigion ar gyfer Lôn Jackson.

Tasgau

1. Dylai cwmpasu prosiect Lôn Jackson gynnwys y meysydd hyn i ddeall yr hyn y gellid ei gyflawni o fewn cyfyngiadau'r gyllideb heb gyfaddawdu ar y dyheadau ar gyfer prosiect Lôn Jackson.

Pan fydd y gyllideb sydd ar gael yn cael ei phennu, yna gellir sefydlu cwmpas y prosiect gwella amgylcheddol ar gyfer Heol y Capel, ac o bosibl Maes Cambria a Heol Ioan.

3. Paratoi briff (neu ymestyn briff Lôn Jackson) i gynnwys opsiynau cysyniad i ddyluniad technegol llawn gwelliannau i'r strydlun (tua Cham 4 o Gynllun Gwaith Sefydliad Brenhinol Penseiri Prydain). Dylai'r astudiaeth gynnwys y canlynol:

- Datblygu opsiynau cysyniad mewn 3D hyd at y dyluniad technegol llawn yn barod i'w adeiladu - gan gynnwys arwynebau, waliau, plannu, cyflenwadau trydan dros dro, arwyddion.
- Dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau.
- Palet o ddeunyddiau a chelfi stryd sy'n gyson â'r gwelliannau ehangach i'r parth cyhoeddus yng nghanol y dref.
- Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid / y cyhoedd
- Arfarniad o'r costau; Asesiad risg; Amserlen gyflwyno

4. Er mwyn cefnogi'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb, dylid cynnal neu gomisiynu'r canlynol:

- Arolwg topograffig
- Arolwg o gyfleustodau, arolwg o isloriau, ac arolwg radar.
- Cysylltu ag ymgymerwyr statudol
- Asesiad o gyfleoedd cyllido



Ar hyn o bryd, mae gathiau marchnad hanesyddol y dref yn cael eu storio a gellid eu hymgorffori yn y cynigion ar gyfer Heol y Capel / Lôn Jackson.



Prosiect 9: Heol Goch

Amcan

Dylai'r tir cyhoeddus yn Heol goch gael ei ailgynllunio ar y cyd â gwelliannau a gynigir ar gyfer y Clos Mawr a Maes Nott, i wella ei ymddangosiad yn sylweddol a chreu mwy o le y gellir ei ddefnyddio.

Dylai'r arddull a'r ymddangosiad gydweddu neu ategu'r deunyddiau a'r celfi a ddefnyddir ar gyfer yr ardaloedd siopa i gerddwyr i'r gogledd, er mwyn atgyfnerthu hunaniaeth y craidd masnachol a chyferbynnu'n gadarnhaol â'r ardaloedd hanesyddol cyfagos

Tasgau

1. Yn y tymor byr, dylid ystyried y potensial ar gyfer gwelliannau amrywiol, gan gynnwys tacluso, glanhau'r palmant presennol, a thynnu'r planwyr crwn a'r seddi.
2. Cysylltu â pherchnogion y datblygiadau sy'n wynebu Heol Goch o ran glanhau ac atgyweirio lefelau'r adeiladau sy'n wynebu'r stryd, yn enwedig ar lefel y llawr daear i ochr orllewinol y stryd.
3. Nodi lle pwrpasol ychwanegol ar gyfer stondinau marchnad a chyflenwadau trydan dros dro.

Ymgymryd â chwmpas rhagarweiniol ar gyfer adnewyddu'r tir cyhoeddus. Er bod hyn yn cael ei ystyried yn llai o flaenoriaeth o'i gymharu â Maes Nott a'r Clos Mawr, gellid paratoi'r dyluniadau rhagarweiniol ar yr un pryd, ond eu cyflwyno yn ddiweddarach.

5. Paratoi briff (neu ehangu ar friff Maes Nott/y Clos Mawr) i gynnwys opsiynau cysyniad ar gyfer gwella'r stryd (tua Cham 2/3 o Gynllun Gwaith Sefydliad Brenhinol Penseiri Prydain). Dylai'r astudiaeth gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Datblygu opsiynau cysyniad mewn 3D ar gyfer palmantu, plannu, celfi, tacluso, ac ati.
 - Dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau.
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau a chelfi stryd sy'n gyson â'r gwelliannau ehangach i'r parth cyhoeddus yng nghanol y dref.
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid / y cyhoedd
 - Arfarniad o'r costau lefel uchel; Asesiad risg; Amserlen gyflwyno



Prosiect 10: Rhodfa'r Farchnad

Amcan

Mae Cwrt y Farchnad yn darparu lle mewn rhan o ganol y dref sydd wedi'i gyfyngu fel arall. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n cael ei defnyddio ddigon, a byddai'n elwa o fân welliannau cynnal a chadw a thir cyhoeddus.

Tasgau

1. Dylid atgyweirio a glanhau'r palmant presennol.
2. Dylai gwelliannau parhaol gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Gwell defnydd o'r lle, gan gynnwys ardaloedd pwrpasol ar gyfer stondinau marchnad, bwyd stryd, byrddau a chadeiriau
 - Cyflenwadau trydan dros dro
 - Celfi stryd newydd i gydlynu â strategaeth tir cyhoeddus ledled y dref
 - Goleuadau stryd i greu lleoliad mwy amgylchynol a diogel



Yr ochr ddeheuol

Nod strategol:

Ardal gymharol gymysg a chywasgedig, sy'n cynrychioli cysylltiad hanesyddol o graidd y dreftadaeth i'r prif borth ac i lan yr afon. Mae Heol y Cei yn trawsnewid o leoliad swyddfa (i breswyl yn bennaf) er bod heriau'n parhau tra bod yr amgylchedd ehangach, gan gynnwys o amgylch Neuadd y Sir, yn cynnig cyfle i wella'n ansoddol.

Gan gydnabod pwysigrwydd glan yr afon (sy'n cael ei ystyried y tu hwnt i'r tymor byr), ystyrir bod gwella cysylltiadau diogel a deniadol yn bwysig ar gyfer annog mwy o fynedfeydd i'r glannau.



Tudalen 140



Prosiect 11: Heol y Cei

Amcan / Tasgau

Adnewyddu ac annog mwy o ddeiliadaeth yn y stryd ddeniadol hon sy'n cysylltu canol y dref â glan yr afon.

1. Cysylltu â pherchnogion adeiladau a busnesau i wella ymddangosiad a gwaith cynnal a chadw yr adeiladau.
2. Gwelliannau amrywiol i'r tir cyhoeddus a'r strydlun gan gynnwys sicrhau bod atalbyst a chelfi cyson ar waith, gyda'r dyhead tymor hwy o ailaddurno.

12. Wal y Castell yn edrych dros Ffordd y Cwrwg

Amcan / Tasgau

Mân atgyweiriadau a gwelliannau i gyflwyno'r waliau hanesyddol yn well, fel nodwedd ddiffiniol wrth ddynesu at ganol y dref.

1. Mae'r ardaloedd ger waliau'r castell sy'n weddill yn gofyn am amryw o welliannau amgylcheddol, gan gynnwys ail-baentio (neu weithiau celf) waliau'r talcen cyfagos, cynllun i oleuo wal y castell, gwaith atgyweirio ac ail-baentio'r rheiliau metel a gwell mynediad i'r afon.

13. Neuadd y Sir

Amcan / Tasgau

Dylid glanhau'r wal gynnal ag wyneb carreg i ochr ddeheuol Neuadd y Sir ac ystyried gosod cynllun goleuo ar waliau ac adeiladau, gan fod yr ardal hon yn dynodi ymyl canol y dref wrth ddynesu o'r de.

1. Casglu dyfynbrisiau ar gyfer glanhau ac atgyweirio waliau.

14. Cysylltu ag afon Tywi

Amcan / Tasgau

Dylid ymchwilio i gysylltiad gwell i gerddwyr, gan gynnwys croesfannau, sy'n cysylltu canol y dref â glan yr afon.

1. Astudiaeth ddichonoldeb amlinellol i nodi cyfleoedd i greu cysylltiadau uniongyrchol i gerddwyr, gan ystyried mynediad i bawb, arwyddbyst, a chroesfannau gwell yn Ffordd y Cwrwg.

15. Glan yr Afon

Amcan / Tasgau

Cwmpasu a chychwyn strategaeth hirdymor ar gyfer rheoli digwyddiadau llifogydd ar lan yr afon i helpu dyheadau i adfywio'r ardal a'i chysylltu'n well â chanol y dref.

Strategaethau eang ledled canol y dref

Amcan / Tasgau

Mae nifer o fentrau yng nghanol y dref a fydd yn cefnogi ac yn ategu'r prif gynllun adfer yn uniongyrchol. Mewn rhai achosion, nodir yr amcanion a'r mentrau i'w cyflawni gan Ardal Gwella Busnes Caerfyrddin, fel yr amlinellir ym mhedair blaenoriaeth y Cynllun Busnes ac maent yn feysydd i'r Is-grwpiau'r Fforwm Adfywio ganolbwyntio arnynt.

1. Dylid comisiynu canllaw dylunio canol y dref i nodi'r bwriad o sefydlu cyfres o balmentydd, celfi, arwyddion a goleuadau i helpu i sicrhau cydgysylltiad y cynlluniau tir cyhoeddus amrywiol a nodwyd fel rhan o'r Prif Gynllun Adfer ac i helpu i arwain prosiectau eraill yn y dyfodol.
2. Arwyddion twristiaid brown wedi'u lleoli wrth ddynesu at ganol y dref, i hyrwyddo'r atyniadau allweddol.

Strategaeth eiddo

Dyma elfen graidd o'r prif gynllun adfer sy'n cael ei arwain gan eiddo, ac mae'n adlewyrchu pwysigrwydd strategaeth eiddo sy'n cefnogi ac yn cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol at amcanion adferiad a chyfloedd canol tref yn y dyfodol.

Mae effaith pandemig COVID-19 wedi cyflymu llawer o dueddiadau strwythurol sydd wedi siapio'r stryd fawr fwyfwy dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae hyn yn fwyaf amlwg yng nghyfansoddiad a defnydd newidiol canol y dref, yn enwedig newidiadau yn y sector manwerthu, ac i raddau llai, yn y farchnad swyddfeydd. Ar lefel leol mae hyn wedi arwain at gynydd mewn unedau gwag yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin yn enwedig yn Chwarter yr Hen Dref (e.e. Heol y Brenin, Heol y Frenhines), Heol y Cei a'r craidd masnachol, gan gynnwys Heol Goch, Ffordd Cambria a gwagleoedd mwy yng Nghanolfan Siopa Rhodfa Santes Catrin.

Mae'r pwysau a'r posibilrwydd o orfod cau sy'n wynebu manwerthwyr cadwyn cenedlaethol yn dwyn goblygiadau mawr i ganol y dref o ystyried ei ffocws i lawer o weithredwyr cenedlaethol sydd wedi arwain at golli nifer o ddenwyr allweddol, manwerthwyr dillad ac esgidiau ffasiwn yn bennaf. Mae hyn yn cyflwyno heriau mawr o ran sicrhau bod yn cael eu hailfeddiannu o'r newydd mewn ffordd ymarferol, gan adlewyrchu maint mawr yr unedau dan sylw a gostyngiad yn y galw am fanwerthu. Mae'r gorgyflenwad o unedau manwerthu yn pwysleisio mor bwysig ydyw sicrhau

defnyddiau amgen a fydd yn helpu i ehangu'r ystod o weithgareddau sydd ar gael ac ymestyn yr amser mae preswylwyr, gweithwyr ac ymwelwyr yn aros yno gan amrywio'r rhesymau dros ymweld â chanol y dref trwy gydol y dydd a chyda'r nos. Mae cryfhau economi gyda'r nos yng nghanol y dref a gweithgarwch cysylltiedig yn rhan annatod o'r prif gynllun adfer.

Er bod un o amcanion craidd y prif gynllun yn ceisio diogelu rôl ranbarthol canol y dref ar gyfer manwerthu, hamdden a chyflogaeth, mae hefyd yn ceisio annog a hyrwyddo defnyddiau newydd gan roi sylw i adeiladau gwag ac adeiladau sy'n cael eu tanddefnyddio. Dylai'r flaenoriaeth hon ganolbwyntio ar y prif strydoedd siopa sydd wedi colli siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol, ac sy'n debygol o barhau i'w colli. Mae'n ceisio annog cymysgedd ehangach o ddefnyddiau i leoedd gwaith hyblyg, preswyl, gwesty, hamdden, addysg a defnydd cymunedol, gan gynnwys ail-bwrpasu eiddo. Bydd hyn yn gofyn am ymgysylltu â pherchnogion eiddo, buddsoddwyr, y diwydiant datblygu a darpar ddeiliaid. Bydd cyfloedd i wella eiddo presennol a chyfloedd lle bydd angen gwaith ailffocysu mwy cynhwysfawr yn y tymor hwy, fel Ffordd Cambria.

Bydd cau siop adrannol Debenhams yn golled sylweddol i ganol tref Caerfyrddin, yn enwedig lle mae'r rhagolygon realistig ar gyfer meddiannu uned fawr, amlwg gan un deiliad yn heriol. Bydd angen dull arloesol, ac mae'n debygol y bydd angen ymyrraeth gan y sector cyhoeddus i wneud

y mwyaf o'r potensial ar gyfer defnydd(iau) amgen. Ceir adeiladau mawr eraill ar Heol y Brenin (er enghraifft, hen adeilad Swyddfa'r Post a hen uned Family Value) sydd hefyd yn cynnig potensial ar gyfer cymysgedd o ddefnyddiau gan gynnwys preswyl, gwesty a gweithle.

Mae presenoldeb cryf y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghaerfyrddin yn cyflwyno cyfloedd da i ymchwilio, datblygu a thyfu hybiau gwaith y sector cyhoeddus o adeiladau mawr gwag yng nghanol y dref. Byddai hyn yn helpu i ddenu nifer o ymwelwyr newydd, gan gynnwys cwmpas ar gyfer cydleoli a chydweithio trwy weithleoedd/swyddfeydd a rennir. Mae'r potensial gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i ddarparu cyfleuster Hwb (yn absennol ar hyn o bryd yng nghanol y dref ond yn uchelgais) ac o bosibl gweithgareddau hamdden (fel ystafell ffitrwydd 24/7 a chyfleusterau chwarae sy'n destun ymchwiliad pellach) yn adlewyrchu'r mathau o weithgareddau y gellir eu darparu. Gallai partneriaid lleol allweddol eraill, gan gynnwys Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda (yn y broses o adolygu ei ystâd eiddo sy'n gysylltiedig â gwasanaethau anghlinigol a gofal sylfaenol), Prifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant a Choleg Sir Gâr hefyd weithredu gwasanaethau iechyd ac addysg cymunedol o adeiladau canol y dref. Y prif fater yw'r potensial mawr i sbarduno mwy o weithgareddau cymdeithasol a chymunedol gan y sector cyhoeddus (ynghyd â phartneriaid yn y trydydd sector) o ystyried bod unedau gwag mawr ar gael i ddarparu ar gyfer y defnyddiau hyn.

Prosiect 1: Ciplwg ar y farchnad leol

Amcan

Er mwyn annog ac ymchwilio i gyfleoedd realistig at ddefnydd newydd yng nghanol y dref, yn enwedig trwy ailddefnyddio/aillwrpasu eiddo gwag ac eiddo sy'n cael ei danddefnyddio, mae strategaeth eiddo yn gofyn am wybodaeth am y farchnad ac ymgysylltiad rhagweithiol â pherchnogion eiddo/landlordiaid/buddsoddwyr ac asiantau eiddo masnachol sy'n weithredol yng nghanol y dref. Mae'r prif gynllun hwn wedi cynnwys trafodaeth fanwl gyda pherchnogion adeiladau lleol, yn enwedig perchnogion y canolfannau siopa ac asiantau lleol, yr ystyrir eu bod yn hanfodol i reoli newid a sicrhau dealltwriaeth gynnar o fwriadau a dyheadau'r berchnogaeth, a gofynion y farchnad/deiliaid. Bydd angen cynnal deialog barhaus a bydd angen i gamau gweithredu alinio'n agos â'r strategaeth cymorth busnes sy'n ceisio annog gweithgareddau busnes newydd, gan gynnwys rôl eiddo wrth gefnogi ystod o lety arloesol a hyblyg, a'r telerau/amodau masnachol ar gyfer deiliaid. Bydd yr amcan hwn yn gwneud y canlynol:

- Ymchwilio a nodi asedau eiddo allweddol sy'n cynrychioli cyfleoedd addas, realistig ar gyfer defnyddiau newydd y tu hwnt i fanwerthu;
- Annog perchnogion, buddsoddwyr a datblygwyr eiddo i ystyried defnyddiau amgen ac ail-fwriadu asedau sy'n sicrhau gwerth economaidd a chymunedol ac yn sbarduno buddsoddiad yng nghanol y dref;
- Meithrin a hyrwyddo hyder buddsoddwyr yng nghanol y dref gan gefnogi cymysgedd ehangach o ddefnyddiau ac annog defnyddiau modern a hyblyg;
- Annog telerau/amodau masnachol mwy hyblyg ac arloesol i ddarpar ddeiliaid, yn enwedig cwmnïau annibynnol, er mwyn gwneud y mwyaf o fforddiadwyedd a chael gwared ar y risgiau i landlordiaid.

Manteision

- Llai o eiddo gwag
- Mwy o hyder mewn buddsoddwyr
- Lefel uwch o welliannau ac adnewyddiadau i eiddo sy'n ateb y galw lleol
- Amrywiaeth ehangach o ddefnyddiau yng nghanol y dref gan gynnwys ardaloedd preswyl
- Mwy o hyblygrwydd, sy'n annog twf menter a busnes

Tasgau

1. Cynnal archwiliad a monitro rheolaidd o adeiladau gwag yng nghanol y dref i nodi tiffeddianwyr a buddsoddwyr allweddol gan sefydlu bwriadau perchnogion, lle bo hynny'n bosibl.
2. Cysylltu â'r diwydiant datblygu lle mae gofynion hysbys yn bodoli, gan flaenoriaethu'r angen i gyfeirio buddsoddiad newydd i ganol y dref.
3. Ymchwilio i'r potensial i sefydlu Fforwm Perchnogion Eiddo/Buddsoddwyr/Asiantau Masnachol yn rheolaidd i fonitro materion yn ymwneud ag eiddo, nodi gweithredoedd/cyfleoedd ar gyfer canol y dref, ac ymchwilio i gymhellion i gefnogi ac annog pobl i gymryd eiddo gwag. Yn ogystal â hyn, cynnal deialog gyda pherchnogion eiddo allweddol yng nghanol y dref e.e. canolfannau siopa, er mwyn rheoli risg a newid strwythurol sy'n berthnasol i'w hasedau.

Prosiect 2: Y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol

Amcan

Mae cynigion yn cael eu harchwilio ar gyfer Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin, offeryn polisi cynllunio sy'n hyrwyddo mwy o hyblygrwydd a mwy o gyfleoedd ar gyfer ystod ehangach a chymysgedd o ddefnyddiau yng nghanol y dref. Os caiff ei gymeradwyo, mae'n bwysig bod hyn yn cael ei hyrwyddo i berchnogion eiddo ac asiantau masnachol i gyfleu manteision y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol, yn enwedig ar adeg o newid mawr yn y farchnad eiddo.

Manteision

- Mwy o hyblygrwydd i'r farchnad eiddo
- Cyfeirio buddsoddiad tuag at ardaloedd blaenoriaeth canol y dref
- Cynyddu ymarferoldeb y gwelliannau i adeiladau a defnyddiau cymysg

Tasgau

1. Hysbysebu a hyrwyddo manteision y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol i berchnogion eiddo/landlordiaid/datblygwyr ac asiantau masnachol lleol i annog cyfleoedd i fod yn fwy o hyblyg o ran defnyddio ac ail-bwrpasu asedau, gan gynnwys cyfeirio mentrau cymorth perthnasol y Cyngor lle bo hynny'n briodol.

2. Os oes angen, monitro ac adolygu ffin y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol i sicrhau ei bod yn adlewyrchu'r angen am ganol tref llai o ran maint, a chynnal crynodiad o fuddsoddiad yn yr ardaloedd masnachol craidd.
3. Hyrwyddo'r cyfleoedd ar gyfer defnydd preswyl yng nghanol y dref, yn enwedig wrth gefnogi datblygiadau mwy ymarferol. Gallai hyn gynnwys cyfleoedd i fod yn bartner gyda Gwasanaethau Tai Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i ddarparu mwy o eiddo fforddiadwy i'w rhentu.

Prosiect 3: Cymorth Cyllido

Amcanion

Ceir eiddo allweddol yng nghanol y dref sy'n cyfrannu at amcanion y prif gynllun adfer ac iechyd ehangach canol y dref, sy'n debygol o fod angen buddsoddiad adfywio wedi'i dargedu trwy ymyrraeth y sector cyhoeddus o ystyried graddfa, arwyddocâd a chymhlethdod posibl yr eiddo. Bydd yn hanfodol i sicrhau bod yr eiddo allweddol hyn, p'un a ydynt yn wag neu'n destun newid mewn amgylchiadau, yn cael eu dwyn yn ôl i ddefnydd buddiol o ystyried eu rhagolygon i ddarparu, o bosibl trwy ailfwriadu, gweithgareddau a defnyddiau newydd a all weithredu fel angorau ac atyniadau i ddenu nifer o ymwelwyr a sicrhau buddsoddiad newydd. Mae cyfle hefyd i dargedu eiddo y mae angen ei wella'n ansoddol er mwyn gwella safon yr amgylchedd adeiledig.

Manteision

- Ymyrryd mewn eiddo i gyflawni amcanion ar gyfer ardaloedd â blaenoriaeth wedi'u targedu
- Cynyddu ymarferoldeb y gwelliannau i adeiladau a defnyddiau cymysg
- Meithrin hyder buddsoddwyr ac annogy sector preifat i fuddsoddi

Task

1. Sefydlu rhestr darged o gaffaeliadau strategol a all dynnu cyllid i lawr o Grant Lleoliad Llywodraeth Cymru sydd ar gael ar gyfer eiddo allweddol yng nghanol y dref.
2. Nodi a sefydlu eiddo targed allweddol yng nghanol trefi a pharhau i'w hadolygu'n rheolaidd (sy'n cyd-fynd â gwybodaeth am y farchnad o Brosiect 1 Ciplwg ar y Farchnad Leol a Phrosiect 4 Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus).
3. Nodi rhestr darged o eiddo y nodwyd bod angen eu gwella'n ansoddol a blaenoriaethu camau gweithredu, gan gynnwys darparu cymorth posibl ar gyfer gwaith adnewyddu a gosod.

Prosiect 4: Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus

Amcanion

Mae rôl tir ac asedau'r sector cyhoeddus yn cynnig cyfleoedd i ymchwilio i fwy o gydleoli a mwy o gydweithio rhwng asedau'r sector cyhoeddus mewn lleoliadau yng nghanol trefi. Mae amcanion y Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi a'r pwyslais ar roi canol y dref yn gyntaf yn amlwg yn cefnogi'r amcan hwn, yn enwedig o ystyried presenoldeb cryf y sector cyhoeddus yn lleol a'r cwmpas i ymchwilio i ddarparu gwasanaethau a gweithgareddau newydd o adeiladau canol y dref. Byddai'r dull hwn yn cyfrannu at y gwaith o ddenu nifer fawr o ymwelwyr ochr yn ochr â sicrhau gwell mynediad cymunedol i wasanaethau ac yn cyfrannu at gyrchfan defnydd cymysg.

Mae hyn yn arbennig o berthnasol i Gaerfyrddin o ystyried ei rôl weinyddol fel y dref sirol, a maint y sector cyhoeddus yn y dref ehangach. Mae cyfleoedd yn bodoli i Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda, Prifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant (fel ei syniadau cychwynnol ar gyfer ymdeimlad gwell yng nghanol y dref) a Choleg Sir Gâr ymchwilio i fwy o ddarpariaeth gwasanaeth a darpariaeth o adeiladau yng nghanol y dref, gan gynnwys y potensial ar gyfer lle cydweithredol a rennir. Bydd defnydd yn darparu cyfleoedd i sefydliadau'r trydydd sector, ac yn cynnig gobaith realistig ar gyfer i ddefnyddio adeiladau gwag mawr lle mae'r galw masnachol yn debygol o fod yn gyfyngedig.

Manteision

- Cydleoli gwasanaethau a lle swyddfa
- Dal gafael ar nifer yr ymwelwyr i ganol y dref a'r gwariant

Tasg

- Bydd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn gweithio'n rhagweithiol gyda'i bartneriaid yn y sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys Ystadau Cymru, i ymchwilio ac annog y sector cyhoeddus, sy'n cynnwys gwasanaethau'r Cyngor ei hun, Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda, Prifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant, Coleg Sir Gâr a sefydliadau perthnasol eraill i ddefnyddio lleoliadau canol y dref yn well.



Prosiect 5: Diwygio ardrethi busnes

Amcan

Mae atebolrwydd ardrethi busnes yn rhwystr i lawer o fusnesau yng nghanol y dref, yn enwedig cwmnïau annibynnol sy'n ystyried symud i adeilad mwy o faint, ond ar y llaw arall, ceir goblygiadau o ran costau i berchnogion eiddo pan fydd yr adeilad yn wag ac yr ystyrir ei addasu. Mae'r gwyliau ardrethi busnes, sy'n flwyddyn o hyd, a roddwyd i'r mwyafrif o fusnesau Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch yn ystod 2021/22 fel rhan o gymorth economaidd COVID-19 yn darparu cyfle i gael seibiant ac anogaeth i fusnes dyfu, tra dylai adolygiad o fesurau hirdymor fod wedi'i gefnogi ochr yn ochr â mentrau i annog twf busnes.

Manteision

- Costau busnes sy'n gysylltiedig ag eiddo sy'n hybu ac yn annog twf busnesau bach.

Tasg

- Hyrwyddo newidiadau i'r model rhyddhad ardrethi busnes a'r model trethiant cyffredinol sy'n cefnogi busnesau bach ac annibynnol i dyfu mewn lleoliadau yng nghanol trefi.
- Annog perchnogion eiddo i ymchwilio i addasiad eiddo yng nghanol y dref sy'n cynnig yr effeithlonrwydd ardrethi busnes mwyaf, gan gynnwys dulliau arloesol o leihau atebolrwydd ardrethi gwag a all fod yn rhwystr mawr i ymyrraeth.

Strategaeth Cymorth Busnes

Elfen graidd o adferiad a thwf canol tref Caerfyrddin yw'r angen i ddiogelu busnesau presennol, ynghyd â rhoi cymorth ac anogaeth i fusnesau lleol ac annibynnol dyfu trwy strategaeth fusnes.

Y strategaeth yw datblygu mwy o gydnerthedd a hyder mewn busnes, ynghyd ag ystod estynedig o fusnesau newydd sydd â'r potensial i ddenu a sbarduno nifer uwch o ymwelwyr. Y nod hefyd yw ysgogi buddion economaidd ehangach i'r gymuned fusnes trwy gynyddu cynhyrchiant, cyflogau uwch a chreu swyddi. Gellir cyflawni hyn trwy ddull amlasiantaethol wedi'i dargedu, ac annog y newid o fod yn fusnesau dros dro ac yn fasnachwyr marchnad i fod yn fusnesau sydd wedi'u lleoli ar y brif stryd fawr.

Cydnabyddir y bydd technoleg yn helpu i adeiladu canol tref y dyfodol, ac mae angen canolbwyntio ar gefnogi iechyd digidol y gymuned fusnes leol wrth osod technoleg glyfar i sicrhau'r buddion mwyaf posibl o arloesedd a gwybodaeth. Bydd gwell seilwaith digidol gyda sgiliau cysylltiedig yn rhoi'r gallu a'r hyder i fusnesau canol tref fanteisio'n llawn ar dechnoleg i wella perfformiad busnes.

Prosiect 1: Entrepreneuriaeth a chymorth busnes

Amcan

Caiff canol tref Caerfyrddin ei nodweddu gan ei amrywiaeth o fusnesau annibynnol, a'r nifer o arbenigwyr sy'n cyfrannu at yr ystod eang o ddewis a gynigir. Maent yn ategu'r manwerthwyr cadwyn cenedlaethol, gan gynyddu'r presenoldeb sy'n gwahanu yng nghanol y dref ac sy'n bygwth rôl ranbarthol y dref.

Er mwyn cynnal a chryfhau rôl siopa'r ganolfan, mae'n bwysig cefnogi twf busnesau annibynnol a chynyddu cyfleoedd ar gyfer menter leol newydd. Mae'r prif gynllun wedi nodi enghreifftiau o dwf busnes annibynnol diweddar, gan gynnwys busnesau lleol amlwg yn manteisio ar unedau mawr yn y prif ganolfannau siopa. Mae hwn yn ddangosydd cadarnhaol o hyder yn y craidd canolog ac mae'n cynnig rhagolygon da ar gyfer aildefnyddio unedau gwag lle mae'r galw gan fanwerthwyr cenedlaethol yn fwy cyfyngedig. Mae hefyd yn adlewyrchu'r rhagolygon realistig sy'n bodoli ledled canol y dref ar gyfer twf i fusnesau bach, yn amrywio o'r farchnad dan do (ac awyr agored) i ardaloedd mwy traddodiadol fel Ardal yr Hen Dref.

Ar y cyfan, mae hyn yn cyd-fynd yn agos â'r strategaeth eiddo ac mae'n ymwneud â chreu amrywiaeth o ddeiliaid busnes ar draws ystod o sectorau sy'n ychwanegu amrywiaeth ac atyniad i ganol y dref.

I grynhoi, mae'r strategaeth cymorth busnes yn cyflawni sawl pwrpas sy'n ceisio gwneud y canlynol:

- Sefydlu dull seiliedig ar le o ran cefnogi busnesau sy'n adlewyrchu'r anghenion a'r cyfleoedd sy'n benodol i'r dref a chanol y dref

- Annog busnesau newydd sydd â'r potensial i feddiannu ystod o leoliadau lleoedd dros dro, stondinau marchnad neu eiddo masnachol traddodiadol
- Ysbrydoli micro-fusnesau i symud i adeiladau mwy o faint, a thrwy hynny eu cefnogi i wneud defnydd gweithredol o lety yng nghanol y dref
- Cefnogi busnesau i ddod yn fwy cystadleuol gyda mwy o botensial i ddenu ymwelwyr, cynyddu cynhyrchiant a chreu cyflogaeth
- Ysgogi galw lleol i gefnogi buddsoddiad gan y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat e.e. caffaeliadau eiddo strategol, creu lle deori busnesau, hybiau gwaith a rennir a buddsoddi mewn ad-drefnu ac ailbwrpasu eiddo i gyd-fynd â gofynion newydd

Manteision

- Cynyddu ymholiadau busnes drwy roi cyngor a sesiynau mentora
- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau a swyddi wedi'u diogelu
- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau newydd
- Cynnydd yng nghyfradd twf microfusnesau/ busnesau bach
- Creu pecynnau cymorth wedi'u teilwra i annog buddsoddiad mewn sectorau allweddol
- Llai o eiddo gwag

Tasgau

1. Gyda sawl asiantaeth yn darparu cymorth i fusnesau o wahanol feintiau ac yn gweithredu ar draws ystod eang o sectorau, mae darparu cymorth busnes sy'n seiliedig ar le yn gofyn am ddull cydgysylltiedig wedi'i dargedu.
2. Dod â phob agwedd ar gymorth busnes i un lle (naill ai'n rhithiol a/neu fel rhan o gyfleuster Hwb canol tref newydd), gan ei gwneud hi'n glir ac yn syml i fusnesau lleol gael gafael ar yr help sydd ei angen arnyn nhw. Rôl tîm Datblygu Economaidd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yw helpu i symleiddio darlun cymhleth o entrepreneuriaeth a chynhyrchion cymorth busnes i entrepreneuriaid a busnesau gan sicrhau darpariaeth aml-asiantaeth gydgysylltiedig. Ymhlith y partneriaid mae'r Cyngor, Busnes Cymru, Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, Siambr De Cymru, Canolfan Fusnes a Gweithredu Cymdeithasol, Mentrau Iaith, Prifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant, Coleg Sir Gâr, ac ati.
3. Hyrwyddo a chyfathrebu ar lefel tref yr ystod o gymorth sydd ar gael a thargedu entrepreneuriaid a busnesau trwy ysgolion a cholegau, grwpiau busnesau a sefydliadau a thargedu'r masnachwyr presennol yng nghanol y dref.
4. Darparu mynediad at linell gymorth, gwefan, a chymorth un i un sy'n canolbwyntio ar y sector, darparu cymorth ac arweiniad am ddim ar unrhyw gam o gylich bywyd busnes yn cynnwys Dechrau busnes; Tyfu busnes; Datblygu sgiliau; Rhwydweithio; Dod o hyd i gyllid; Dod o hyd i eiddo.

Prosiect 2: Canol tref ddigidol a sgiliau

Amcanion

O ystyried y pwysau ar y stryd fawr ac effaith COVID-19, mae'n bwysig bod busnesau'n gallu manteisio i'r eithaf ar dechnoleg ddigidol, yn yr un modd ag y mae archfarchnadoedd a chanolfannau siopa wedi'i wneud ers blynnyddoedd. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle i fusnesau ddatblygu eu marchnad a chynyddu trosiant yn lleol ac yn fyd-eang wrth barhau i fod yn fusnes wedi'i wreiddio yng nghanol y dref.

Mae iechyd digidol Caerfyrddin wedi dangos mai dim ond 30% o fusnesau canol y dref sy'n defnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol lle mae mwyafrif y defnyddwyr yn 'cymdeithasu' ac y gellir dylanwadu arnynt. Mae iechyd digidol hefyd yn cael ei ddylanwadu gan argaeledd technoleg newydd sy'n bodoli ac sydd eisoes yn cael ei defnyddio yn nhrefi Cymru i helpu busnesau a lleoedd i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus a chynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr amcan yw buddsoddi mewn seilwaith i gefnogi'r gwaith o greu tref glyfar gyda busnesau'n cael eu cefnogi i wneud y defnydd gorau posibl o dechnoleg ddigidol er mwyn iddynt ddatblygu. Mae hyn yn cynnwys:

- Rhoi rhwydweithiau cysylltedd ac arloesi hynod gyflym, dibynadwy iawn ar waith;
- Darparu'r rhwydwaith cymorth, hyfforddiant ac anogaeth sy'n helpu i greu diwylliant digidol a sgiliau busnes gwell.

Manteision

- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau canol y dref sy'n defnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol
- Cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n gymwys yn

ddigidol, sy'n meddu ar gymwysterau digidol ac sy'n defnyddio technolegau digidol

- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau sy'n cydweithio gan ddefnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol a thechnoleg

Tasgau

1. Bydd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin fel awdurdod arweiniol ar gyfer Rhaglen Seilwaith Digidol Bargaen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe yn gweithio i sicrhau bod seilwaith a chysylltedd digidol gwibgyswllt, hynod ddibynadwy ar gael i'r dref, yn cynnwys band eang ffeibr llawn a all drosglwyddo data ar gyfradd gigabeit, cyswllt 4G/5G, a rhwydweithiau arloesi'r rhyngwrwyd pethau.
2. Parhau i adeiladu Rhwydwaith Arloesi Sir Gaerfyrddin, sef y rhwydwaith 'Rhyngwrwyd Pethau' er mwyn i fusnesau, cymunedau, a phartneriaid i fanteisio ar y sylw a ddarperir yn nhref Caerfyrddin.
3. Fel rhan o'r pecyn cymorth busnes, ac ochr yn ochr â mentrau gan gynnwys Cyflymu Cymru i Fusnesau, byddwn yn ymchwilio a thargedu canol y dref gyda Menter Ddigidol trwy gyfuniad o ddigwyddiadau digidol, ymwybyddiaeth, sgiliau a chymorth, ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig iddynt, i ffynnu a chymryd mantais o'r cyfleoedd digidol
4. Mabwysiadu offer yn sy'n edrych ar ddata a mewnwleidiad y cyfryngau cymdeithasol ar gyfer y dref a'i busnesau sy'n darparu data, arbenigedd, gwybodaeth, hyfforddiant a chymorth i'w helpu i gysylltu â'u cynulleidfa, i ddadansoddi pa gynnwys sy'n ymgysylltu â nhw a mesur beth sy'n effeithio ar ganlyniadau busnes.

Strategaeth Rheoli Lle

Mae canol trefi yn lleoedd sy'n denu cyfuniad amrywiol o bobl - ymwelwyr bob dydd, pobl greadigol, entrepreneuriaid a phobl chwilfrydig fel ei gilydd, ac ni all unrhyw brif gynllun orfodi canol tref ddeniadol, fywiog i fodolaeth, ond fe all greu'r amodau sy'n caniatáu i dref o'r fath dyfu.

Rhaid i ganol tref lewyrchus fod yn lleoliad sydd wedi'i reoli'n dda, lle mae pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn gyffrous i fod ynddo. A chan nad yw bellach yn bosibl gwarantu nifer y siopwyr a'r gweithlu lleol yn ystod y dydd, mae'n rhaid i ganol y dref ddod yn gyrchfan mwy ysgogol, cyffrous, cymunedol a diwylliannol yn ystod y dydd a chyda'r nos i wneud y mwyaf o'r apêl i drigolion lleol ac ymwelwyr drwy gydol y flwyddyn, nawr yn fwy nag erioed o'r blaen.

Mae pwysigrwydd rheoli a hyrwyddo lleoedd yn sylfaenol i gyflawni'r amcan hwn ar lefel leol, ac mae'n cael ei arwain gan Ardal Gwella Busnes Caerfyrddin. Er ei fod yn gymharol newydd, mae cynllun busnes yr Ardal Gwella Busnes yn nodi cyllideb ddrafft o £845,000 dros y pum mlynedd nesaf ar gyfer ystod o fentrau sy'n canolbwyntio ar y canlynol:

- Gwella proffidioldeb busnes: hyfforddiant pwrpasol - ailgylchu a chasglu gwastraff ar y cyd - cerdyn teyrngarwch - siopwr dirgel;

- Gwella proffil y dref: gwella brandio ac arwyddion - menter "croeso cynnes/warm welcome" - gwefan Ardal Gwella Busnes a chyfeiriadur busnes ar-lein - digwyddiadau a gwyliau o safon uchel;
- Gwella profiad parcio - cymhellion i reoli a chodi tâl parcio - gwobr teyrngarwch - arwyddion a gwybodaeth well - cynllun 'cwrdd a chyfarch';
- Gwella edrychiad y dref - glanhau a chynnal a chadw - defnyddio siopau gwag/tu blaen siopau.

Mae'r prif gynllun hwn yn llwyr gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni cynllun busnes yr Ardal Gwella Busnes ac yn amlinellu'r amcanion a'r uchelgeisiau sy'n cyd-fynd â mentrau'r Ardal Gwella Busnes i wella proffil canol y dref, cefnogi busnesau lleol i ffynnu a chynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr, gwariant, yr amser aros, ac ailadrodd ymweliadau i ganol y dref. Mae nifer o gamau gweithredu wrthi'n cael eu datblygu.

Ar sail natur yr heriau a'r cyfleoedd sy'n gysylltiedig â'i rôl ranbarthol, bydd mantais i sicrhau cymorth i weithrediadau/mentrau canol y dref, gan weithio gyda'r Ardal Gwella Busnes i sicrhau cydgysylltu a chyflawni prosiectau (argymhellir fel blaenoriaeth cyflawni).

Prosiect 1: Diwylliant ac adloniant

Amcan

Wrth i ganol y dref ganolbwyntio llai ar y siopa a mwy ar y profiad, mae gweithgarwch diwylliannol ac atyniadau yn dod yn bwysicach nag erioed wrth sicrhau bywiogrwydd. Mae angen diogelu cyrchfannau diwylliannol (celfyddydau, treftadaeth, adloniant) gydag apêl eang wedi'i angori yng nghanol y dref. Mae canol tref Caerfyrddin yn cefnogi ystod dda asedau diwylliannol ac adloniant gan gynnwys Oriol Myrddin (cyllid wedi'i sicrhau

ar gyfer ei ailddatblygu fel ased arddangosfa genedlaethol), Theatr y Lyric, Archifau Sir Gaerfyrddin (Y Stordy) sydd i'w agor yn fuan yn y llyfrgell, a sinema Vue. Mae'r cyfle i adeiladu'r cynnig diwylliannol eisoes yn bodoli, gan gynnwys y cysylltiad â thwf Yr Egin a chynigion y Brifysgol ar gyfer chwarter diwylliannol. Byddai gan y ddau y potensial i wella'r economi gyda'r nos yng nghanol y dref, gan ganolbwyntio ar Heol y Brenin o ystyried ei pherthynas â defnyddiau cyflenwol.

Mae cwmipas da i adeiladu ar digwyddiadau presennol fel Gŵyl yr Afon, Gŵyl y Gaeaf ac Wythnos Dewi Sant a'u datblygu, ynghyd â hyrwyddo digwyddiadau a gŵyl newydd o safon uchel yng nghanol y dref. Byddai hyn yn gwneud y mwyaf o apêl hanesyddol, ddiwylliannol a Chymreig unigryw y dref fel marchnad hynaf Cymru, ac yn codi ei henw da a'i phroffil fel cyrchfan ddiwylliannol.

Manteision

- Meithrin enw da yn ddiwylliannol
- Amrywio atyniadau canol y dref
- Cynnydd yn nifer yr ymwelwyr yn ystod y dydd a chyda'r nos

Tasgau

1. Blaenoriaethu'r dasg o lunio a chydlynu calendr y digwyddiadau dan arweiniad yr Ardal Gwella Busnes mewn partneriaeth â grwpiau cymunedol lleol, i wella digwyddiadau sy'n bodoli eisoes ac archwilio i gyfleoedd i gynnal digwyddiad unigryw newydd er mwyn arddangos a hyrwyddo Caerfyrddin.
2. Cefnogi lleoliadau diwylliannol ac archwilio'r potensial i fusnesau creadigol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Egin a'r brifysgol i ddatblygu hwb creadigol yng nghanol y dref.

Prosiect 2: Trafnidiaeth a symud

Amcan

Mae angen i'r ddibyniaeth ar gerbydau preifat leihau os ydym am fynd i'r afael â heriau'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, a byddai gwasanaeth trafndiaeth gyhoeddus cwbl integredig sy'n cysylltu rheilffyrdd, bysiau a chynlluniau llogi beiciau yn ei gwneud yn hawdd i bobl deithio i'r dref ac o'i chwmpas o gymdogaethau cyfagos. Mae gwella amllder gwasanaeth trafndiaeth gyhoeddus i/o ganol y dref yn y nos yn broblem hysbys sy'n effeithio ar yr economi gyda'r nos, tra bod preswylwyr ac ymwelwyr yn disgwyl i ardaloedd canolog gefnogi mathau cynaliadwy o drafndiaeth. Gallai gwell gwasanaethau hefyd annog myfyrwyr prifysgol i ddefnyddio canol y dref yn well.

Mae cymwysterau beicio Caerfyrddin yn cael eu cryfhau yn dilyn rhoi cynllun Llogi Beiciau Brompton ar waith yn yr orsaf fysiau, sy'n darparu cynllun beic plygu amryddawn i gefnogi teithio i'r gwaith, y cartref ac ar drafndiaeth gyhoeddus. Yn ogystal â hyn, bydd manau gwefru e-feiciau hefyd yn cael eu gosod ym meysydd parcio Rhodfa Santes Catrin a Heol y Brenin/Heol San Pedr fel rhan o rwydwaith ehangach o welliannau defnyddio beiciau trydan. Mae'r Cyngor Sir hefyd wedi prynu beiciau e-Cargo er mwyn i fusnesau canol y dref eu defnyddio.

Mae taliadau parcio ceir wedi bod yn bryder i fusnesau canol y dref ac mae'n flaenoriaeth graidd i Ardal Gwella Busnes Caerfyrddin. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Cyngor Sir wedi cyflwyno cynllun parcio teilot am ddim yn ei feysydd parcio arhosiad byr ar ddydd Mawrth a dydd Iau rhwng 3:30pm a 6pm. Mae refeniw o daliadau parcio ceir yn cefnogi welliannau i briffyrdd a gwasanaethau trafndiaeth yn uniongyrchol er budd canol y dref

Manteision

- Cynnydd mewn teithiau cerdded a beicio
- Cynnydd yn y defnydd o deithio llesol ar gyfer teithiau busnes

Tasgau

1. Ymchwilio i gyfleoedd gyda darparwyr trafndiaeth gyhoeddus leol i ymestyn amllder gwasanaethau bysiau gyda'r nos, i ddechrau ar sail prawf.
2. Bydd y nod o helpu busnesau lleol gyda datrysiadau logisteg lleol newydd trwy ddefnyddio beiciau E-cargo yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol llunio strategaeth glir i annog busnesau i fabwysiadu'r beiciau fel rhan o'u busnes a goresgyn rhwystrau ymarferol gan gynnwys manau storio beiciau digonol.
3. Parhau i fonitro effaith taliadau parcio ceir yng nghanol y dref yn ystod y cyfnod adfer yn sgil COVID-19 ac effeithiolrwydd y mentrau parcio am ddim sydd eisoes ar waith.

Prosiect 3: Adolygiad o dreftadaeth canol y dref

Amcan

Mae lleoliad treftadaeth unigryw a statws Ardal Gadwraeth ardaloedd mawr o ganol y dref yn sicrhau amgylchedd adeiledig llawn cymeriad, ond yn yr un modd mae'n gofyn am fuddsoddiad sensitif a'r defnydd o bwerau gorfodi i sicrhau bod safon y lle yn cael ei ddiogelu a'i wella. Byddai adolygiad o'r Ardal Gadwraeth yn helpu i nodi meysydd blaenoriaeth, gan gynnwys cwmpas ar gyfer ymyrraeth wedi'i thargedu lle bo angen. Byddai hefyd yn llywio'r potensial ar gyfer canllawiau dylunio (gan gynnwys y parth cyhoeddus a thu blaen siopau) a fyddai'n cefnogi mentrau eraill a amlinellir yn y prif gynllun hwn yn llawn, yn enwedig gwella lleoedd awyr agored i safon uchel a gwella tir ac adeiladau cyhoeddus.

Manteision

- Gwella safon y lleoliad
- Hyrwyddo buddsoddiad yn yr amgylchedd adeiledig

Tasgau

1. Cynnal adolygiad o Ardal Gadwraeth canol y dref i nodi meysydd gweithredu, gan gynnwys y potensial am ganllaw dylunio er mwyn llywio datblygiad ffisegol ac adeiladu ar y prosiectau a argymhellir yn y prif gynllun adfer.

Dull cyflwyno

Tra bo buddsoddiad mewn prosiectau a ariennir trwy raglenni yn parhau i wneud gwahaniaeth, nododd y prif gynllun fod angen gwneud mwy.

Mae'r prif gynllun adfer ar gyfer pawb, nid Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn unig, a bydd angen i'r holl randdeiliaid ymrwmo iddo os yw'r dref am sicrhau llwyddiant a ffyniant parhaus i ganol y dref.

Mae'r cynllun newydd hwn yn angenrheidiol i ddarparu llwybr clir at adferiad a thwf canol tref a fydd yn canolbwyntio ar fusnes, pobl a lle, gan ddarparu'r fframwaith ar gyfer blaenoriaethu camau gweithredu dros dair lefel o bwysigrwydd:

1. Ar unwaith - gweithredu cynlluniau parhaol neu dros dro i gael llwyddiannau cyflym, er mwyn manteisio ar gyfleoedd posibl sy'n codi ar ôl diwedd y cyfyngiadau symud ac am weddill 2021
2. Byrdymor - cyflawni o fewn y 24 mis nesaf - prosiectau trawsffurfiol â blaenoriaeth a fydd yn gofyn am waith cynllunio, cyllido, cymeradwyaeth ac a allai achosi rhywfaint o amhariadau wrth eu cyflawni
3. Strategol - Prosiectau a strategaethau arwyddocaol a fydd yn helpu i arwain cyfeiriad canol y drefi i fod yn wydn ac i ymateb i newidiadau hirdymor

Cychwyn/Dichonoldeb/Cynllunio

Gweithredu

Prosiectau lle

- Prosiect 1: Mynedfa maes parcio Heol San Pedr
- Prosiect 2: Creu parth i gerddwyr yn Heol y Brenin/Heol y Frenhines
- Prosiect 3: Gwella'r chwarter diwylliannol
- Prosiect 4: Y Clos Mawr a Maes Nott
- Prosiect 5: Mynedfa'r Castell
- Prosiect 6: Y lonydd
- Prosiect 7: Gerddi Lôn Jackson
- Prosiect 8: Heol y Capel, Maes Cambria, Heol Ioan
- Prosiect 9: Heol Goch
- Prosiect 10: Rhodfa'r Farchnad
- Prosiect 11: Heol y Cei
- Prosiect 12: Wal y Castell
- Prosiect 13: Neuadd y Sir
- Prosiect 14: Cysylltu ag Afon Tywi
- Prosiect 15: Glan yr Afon

Prosiectau eiddo

- Prosiect 1: Cipolwg ar y Farchnad Leol
- Prosiect 2: Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol
- Prosiect 3: Cymorth Cyllido
- Prosiect 4: Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus
- Prosiect 5: Diwygio ardrethi busnes

Prosiectau busnes

- Prosiect 1: Entrepreneuriaeth a chymorth busnes
- Prosiect 2: Canol tref ddigidol a sgiliau

Prosiectau rheoli lle

- Prosiect 1: Diwylliant ac adloniant
- Prosiect 2: Trafnidiaeth a symud
- Prosiect 3: Adolygiad o dreftadaeth canol y dref

Blwyddyn 1 Blwyddyn 2 Blwyddyn 3 Blwyddyn 4 Blwyddyn 5+



Blaenoriaethau

Mae cyfres o brosiectau wedi'u nodi gan y prif gynllun, fodd bynnag, cydnabyddir ei bod yn annhebygol y gellir mynd i'r afael â phopeth ar unwaith a bydd angen canolbwyntio ar y prosiectau pwysicaf sydd â'r effeithiau uchaf. Mae'r holl gamau gweithredu a nodwyd yn cefnogi adferiad a thwff hirdymor. Pan nodir prosiectau mwy cymhleth ond â blaenoriaeth uchel, dylid blaenoriaethu'r gwaith o ddatblygu achosion busnes amlinellol a datblygu dyluniad yn ystod y camau cynnar.

Dylai prosiectau sy'n debygol o gael eu cyllido o ffrydiau cyfalaf neu refeniw presennol neu trwy'r cyfleoedd cyllido uniongyrchol a nodir isod, fod yn flaenoriaeth.

Er mwyn helpu i gyflawni a gyrru'r prif gynllun ymlaen, ceir potensial i roi cymorth ariannol i'r awdurdod lleol gefnogi rôl Gweithrediadau/ Mentrau Canol y Dref newydd gyda goruchwyliaeth strategol i weithio'n llorweddol ar draws y Cyngor a chydag asiantaethau eraill, i rannu atebion a gyrru mentrau cymhleth yn eu blaen i adfer canol y dref.

Cyllid

Mae'r dirwedd ariannu yng Nghymru yn profi cyfnod o newid sylweddol, sy'n cael ei arwain gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r awdurdod lleol mewn ymateb i'r pandemig, a Llywodraeth y DU sy'n gyfrifol am y rhaglenni cyllido newydd yn dilyn ymadawiad y DU â'r UE. Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad hwn, mae rhywfaint o ansicrwydd ynghylch sut y bydd rhywfaint o'r cyllid yn cael ei ddarparu. Yn sgil hyn, mae angen i'r prif gynllun fod yn ymatebol dros y 12-24 mis nesaf ac mae angen ei alinio â'r rhaglenni hyn sy'n dod i'r amlwg.

Llywodraeth Cymru - Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi

Daw'r rhaglen Targedu Buddsoddiad mewn Adfywio bresennol i ben yn 2020/2021 ac mae'n cael ei disodli gan y Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi. Mae hwn yn becyn cymorth eang a hyblyg sy'n caniatáu i bartneriaid benderfynu ar y gymysgedd fwyaf priodol o ymyriadau a sut i'w rhoi ar waith yn effeithiol ym mhob tref. Bydd y pecyn cyllido newydd yn cynnig cymorth ar gyfer ystod eang o brosiectau, o ddatblygiadau seilwaith gwyrdd a chreu llwybrau teithio gweithredol i welliannau mewnol ac allanol i berchnogion busnes, gwelliannau i farchnadoedd canol trefi, creu defnyddiau newydd ar gyfer adeiladau gwag, ac ysgogi gweithgarwch er mwyn cefnogi agenda 'trefi digidol'. Ymhlith y rhai sy'n gymwys i wneud cais am gyllid, mae awdurdodau lleol, busnesau canol tref, Ardaloedd Gwella Busnes a Chynghorau Tref a Chymuned.

Llywodraeth y DU

- Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi dogfennau prosbectws ym mis Mawrth 2021 ar sut y bydd ardaloedd lleol yng Nghymru yn gallu cyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer y Gronfa Codi'r Gwastad a'r Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin (Cronfa Adfywio Cymunedol yn ystod 2021-2022) fel cyfnewidiad uniongyrchol ar gyfer cronfeydd strwythurol yr UE yng Nghymru.
- Cronfa Codi'r Gwastad - yn fach o ran graddfa a daearyddiaeth, yn cynnwys adfywio canol y dref, buddsoddiad lleol mewn cyfleusterau diwylliannol neu uwchraddio seilwaith trafniadaeth lleol. Bydd yn cael ei chyflawni gan awdurdodau lleol a all gyflwyno un cais am bob Aelod Seneddol y mae ei etholaeth yn gyfan gwbl o fewn eu ffin, a rhoddir blaenoriaeth i gynigion o ardaloedd â blaenoriaeth uwch, yn cynnwys Sir Gaerfyrddin.
- Cronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin - bydd Cronfeydd Strwythurol yr UE yn parhau tan 2023 ac yn cael eu disodli trwy Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin newydd y DU. Bydd y gronfa newydd hon, sy'n cael ei lansio yn 2022, yn gweithredu trwy Lywodraeth y DU, ond i ddechrau, mae Cronfa Adfywio Cymunedol y DU yn cael ei darparu ar gyfer 2021-2022 ac mae'n targedu ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol â blaenoriaeth, yn cynnwys Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin

Mewn ymateb i COVID-19, mae'r Cyngor wedi sefydlu adnoddau sylfaenol i gefnogi adferiad a thwf trefi a'r economi ehangach. Gan weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, bydd ystod o fentrau a chymorth busnes newydd ar gael.

Adfer a chefnogi busnes

Yn amodol ar gymeradwyaeth ffurfiol, rhagwelir y bydd ffrydiau cyllid adfer a chymorth busnes dan arweiniad y Cyngor Sir ar gael yn 2021.

- Cronfa Adfer i ddiogelu/creu swyddi cynaliadwy o fewn y sectorau twf sydd wedi'u targedu
- Cronfa Cymorth Refeniw i fuddsoddi mewn sgiliau, marchnata ac arallgyfeirio i ddiogelu a datblygu swyddi
- Cronfa Mentrau Gwledig Sir Gaerfyrddin - datblygu adeiladau busnesau newydd a busnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes
- Cronfa Datblygu Eiddo Masnachol ar gyfer Trawsnewid - cymorth ariannol ar gyfer codi adeiladau newydd at ddefnydd diwydiannol a masnachol.
- Cronfa Cychwyn Busnes - cymorth cyfalaf ar gyfer creu busnesau newydd a fydd yn arwain yn uniongyrchol at greu swyddi
- Cronfa Tyfu Busnes - cefnogi prosiectau gwariant cyfalaf a gwariant refeniw arbenigol, lle mae swyddi newydd yn cael eu creu

Marchnata lleol ac arwahanrwydd

Sicrhawyd cyllid trwy'r rhaglen LEADER i hyrwyddo Sir Gaerfyrddin wledig i dwristiaid, dan arweiniad Tîm Marchnata a Chyfyngau Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin i ddatblygu straeon a rhesymau dros ymweld â'r lleoliad, y rheini sy'n ymhelaethu ar ein diwylliant, ein hiaith, y cynnyrch lleol ac ati a chyflwyno cynllun gweithredu marchnata (gan gynnwys deunydd hyrwyddo wedi'i frandio, cynnwys cyfryngau cymdeithasol wedi'i baratoi mlaen llaw e.e. testun, delweddau a fideo, pecyn cymorth busnes).

Adeiladau gwag / defnyddiau dros dro

Cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu canllaw arfer da ar gyfer y rhanbarth sy'n galluogi cymunedau i ddatblygu adeiladau gwag yn leoliadau i'w defnyddio dros dro neu i agor fel siopau dros dro, gan ddarparu cyngor ymarferol ar faterion cyfreithiol, ardrethi busnes ac ati. Potensial i ddefnyddio'r cyllid LEADER sy'n £10,000 i wneud gwaith gosod ar yr adeiladau gwag at y diben hwn.

Economi gylchol - Adferiad cynaliadwy yn dilyn COVID-19

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Cyngor Sir yn datblygu strategaeth i gefnogi buddsoddiad lleol mewn busnesau a mentrau cylchol; hynny yw, mentrau sy'n cadw pethau mewn defnydd am amser hirach, trwy aildefnyddio, atgyweirio, ail-gynhyrchu ac adnewyddu, ac wrth wneud hynny, yn helpu i adfywio'r gymuned trwy ychwanegu swyddi a datblygu sgiliau yn lleol. Trwy hyrwyddo hyn yn lleol, bydd y fenter nid yn unig yn cadw arian mewn cylchrediad yn y sir, ond hefyd bydd yn lleihau'r effaith y mae Sir Gaerfyrddin yn ei chael ar yr amgylchedd hefyd. Anogir prosiectau posibl newydd gyda rhanddeiliaid lleol, perchnogion busnesau, entrepreneuriaid, gwirfoddolwyr ac ati.

Mae'r cynllun cyflawni yn nodi amserlenni, yn awgrymu partneriaid cyflawni, ac yn nodi'r camau nesaf. Ymhob achos, byddai angen llunio adolygiad manwl o gwmpas y prosiect a/neu wneud gwaith dylunio manylach i nodi'r costau.

Mae'r cynllun yn cynnwys tri cham, sef y tymor byr, y tymor canolig a'r tymor hir, gyda lefel awgrymedig o flaenoriaeth yn seiliedig ar ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a'r angen i gwblhau rhai tasgau, fel casglu data, er mwyn datblygu prosiectau allweddol.

* Ers cyhoeddi'r Prif Gynllun Adfer, mae Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi cyhoeddi Pecyn Cymorth Adfywio Canol Trefi er mwyn i awdurdodau lleol gynnal hunanasesiad o'u dulliau a gwella eu gwaith ar ganol trefi. Mae'r Prif Gynllun wedi dilyn egwyddorion y Pecyn Cymorth a bydd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn mabwysiadu'r egwyddorion hyn yn llawn wrth symud ymlaen.

Owen Davies Consulting
Stryd Nevill, Y Fenni
P7 5AA

Tudalen 154



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ELEMENT
URBANISM & LANDSCAPE

Canol Tref Llanelli

Y Prif Gynllun Adfer

Paratowyd ar gyfer Cyngor Sir
Caerfyrddin

Hydref 2021

Tudalen 155



Mae'r holl fapiau yn y ddogfen hon:

- Wedi'u hailgynhyrchu o'r Arolwg Ordnans gyda chaniatâd rheolwr hawlfraint Llyfrfa Ei Mawrhydi
- © Hawlfraint y Goron a hawliau cronfa ddata [2020] Arolwg Ordnans 100023377
- Mae atgynhyrchu heb awdurdod yn torri hawlfraint y Goron a gall arwain at erlyniad/achos sifil.

Diwygiwyd 11-C - 26/10/2021

Diwygiwyd 10 - 27/09/2021

Diwygiwyd 09 - 20/09/2021

Diwygiwyd 08 - 20/08/2021

Diwygiwyd 07 - 07/07/2021

Diwygiwyd 06 - 24/06/2021

Rhifyn drafft wedi'i ddiwygio 05 - 15/03/2021

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1 Diben a chyd-destun

Mae'r prif gynllun adfer hwn wedi'i gomisiynu ar gyfer canol tref Llanelli gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin mewn ymateb i effeithiau pandemig COVID-19. Mae'r prif gynllun yn adolygu'r gweithgarwch adfywio presennol ac yn darparu ffocws newydd ar y blaenoriaethau a'r strategaeth ar gyfer adferiad a thwf yn y dyfodol.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae effeithiau hirdymor argyfwng COVID-19 yn ansicr iawn, sy'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd creu darlun clir o'r dyfodol. Wrth i ni reoli ac addasu i gyd-fynd ag effeithiau'r pandemig, mae angen i ni ailfeddwl am siâp a diben canol y dref a sut i ymateb yn gadarnhaol i newidiadau tymor hwy.

Paratowyd y prif gynllun adfer hwn gyda chyfraniadau gan fusnesau a rhanddeiliaid lleol i helpu i lywio'r camau gweithredu cyntaf er mwyn cefnogi'r gwaith o adfer canol y dref ac i ddarparu'r fframwaith i helpu i ailddychmygu adfywiad a thwf yn y tymor hwy. Ar ben hynny, mewn cyfnod lle mae Sir Gaerfyrddin yn gyffredinol yn dioddef o effeithiau'r pandemig, mae'r prif gynllun adfer yn cyd-fynd â'r blaenoriaethau a'r camau gweithredu a fydd yn cefnogi adferiad economaidd ledled Sir Caerfyrddin.

Cynllun Adfer a Chyflawni Economaidd Sir Gaerfyrddin, Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin 2021

Proffil canol tref Llanelli

- Canol tref amlswyddogaethol sy'n cynnig cyfleustra a rôl gymunedol leol gref.
- Mae'r busnesau a'r gweithgarwch i'w gweld yn bennaf o amgylch Stryd Stepney, y Sgwâr Canolog a Stryd Vaughan.
- Mae canol y dref yn cynnwys busnesau annibynnol yn bennaf sydd â chysylltiadau rhyngpersonol cryf a theyrngarwch â'u cwsmeriaid lleol.
- Mae archfarchnad ASDA yn angori rôl siopa cyfleus y dref ochr yn ochr â nifer fach o siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol.
- Mae Marchnad Dan Do Llanelli yn darparu ffocws bywiog i'r dref ac yn denu nifer fawr o ymwelwyr trwy gydol yr wythnos.
- Prif gystadleuaeth canol y dref yw'r siopa ar raddfa ranbarthol ym Mharc Trostre, Parc Pemberton, Abertawe a Chaerfyrddin.
- Mae rhaglenni adfywio diweddar wedi canolbwyntio ar brosiectau ffisegol, adeiladau at ddefnydd masnachol a mentrau creu swyddi a ariennir trwy'r Rhaglen Targedu Buddsoddiad mewn Adfywio.
- Mae wardiau lleol ymhlith rhai o'r rhai mwyaf difreintiedig yn Sir Gaerfyrddin a Chymru sy'n cael ei adlewyrchu yn y lefelau o ffyniant a'r heriau sy'n wynebu canol y dref yn gyffredinol.

2 Effeithiau COVID-19

Mae effeithiau COVID-19 yn enfawr, yn ddigynsail ac yn parhau i gymylu'r rhagolygon economaidd. Mae'r effeithiau ar ganol y dref wedi cael eu gyrru gan sawl sioc rhyng-gysylltiedig gan gynnwys cau gorfodol, cadw pellter cymdeithasol, cynnydd mewn siopa ar-lein a newidiadau strwythurol i fanwerthwyr cadwyni cenedlaethol.

Er bod effeithiau wedi bod yn negyddol i raddau helaeth, mae rhai newidiadau cadarnhaol hefyd wedi dod i'r amlwg, yn cynnwys rhwydweithiau cymunedol cryfach, cymorth ar gyfer busnesau lleol a 'siopa'n lleol'. Mae hefyd wedi cefnogi twf mewn arloesedd busnesau, arallgyfeirio ac wedi creu cyfleoedd busnes newydd.

Nododd Asesiad Effaith Economaidd COVID-19 ar ganol tref Llanelli₂ yr effeithiau dybryd a rhai effeithiau posibl ar gyfer y tymor hwy a allai siapio'r prif gynllun hwn.

2 Canol Tref Llanelli - Asesiad Effaith Economaidd COVID-19, Rhagfyr 2020, Owen Davies Consulting Ltd.



- £584,000 - amcangyfrif o wariant wythnosol ar fanwerthu, gwasanaethau, hamdden a lletygarwch nad ydynt yn hanfodol, a gollwyd yn ystod cyfnodau'r cyfyngiadau symud.
- Gostyngiad o 66% yn nifer yr ymwelwyr ar ei lefel isaf ym mis Ebrill 2020 o'i gymharu â blwyddyn ynghynt. Erbyn mis Medi 2020, roedd nifer yr ymwelwyr yn aros 25% yn is o un flwyddyn i'r llall. Fodd bynnag, mae lefelau nifer yr ymwelwyr wedi gwella ar gyfradd uwch o gymharu â'r Prif Drefi eraill yn y sir.
- 18% - cyfradd yr adeiladau gwag sy'n adlewyrchu colli siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol ac annibynnol yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Disgwylir i fwy o siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol eraill gau yn 2021.
- Mae'r effeithiau ar economi ehangach Llanelli wedi'u modelu ac maent yn dangos llai o gynhyrchiant, colli swyddi, gyda disgwyl i nifer sylweddol o fusnesau llety a gwasanaethau bwyd gau. Mae cyfoeth a fesurir yn nhermau incwm cyfartalog aelwydydd yn is na'r cyfartaledd.

Ffactorau a fydd yn sbarduno newid yn y dyfodol

Mae'n debyg y bydd bywyd ar ôl COVID-19 yn wahanol i'r hen drefn, gyda'r pandemig yn cyflymu llawer o dueddiadau strwythurol a oedd yn bodoli a phobl yn ffurfio arferion newydd. Mae hyn yn golygu bod pobl yn annhebygol o ddychwelyd yn llwyr i'r hen ffordd o fyw.

Fodd bynnag, mae ansicrwydd ynghylch pa mor barhaol fydd y newidiadau hyn pan na fydd COVID-19 yn fgythiad mwyach, a gall pobl ddychwelyd at batrymau gwaith a chymdeithasu arferol. Mae'n debyg y bydd ffactorau a fydd yn sbarduno newid yn y dyfodol (Ffigur 1) yn cael effeithiau cadarnhaol a negyddol fel ei gilydd i'r busnesau a'r bobl sy'n defnyddio canol y dref.

	Negyddol	Cadarnhaol
Manwerthwyr cadwyn cenedlaethol	Colli ymwelwyr wrth i frandiau a oedd yn arfer denu nifer o gwsmeriaid orfod ailstrwythuro/cau	Cyfle i gwmnïau annibynnol uchelgeisiol gael sylw
Swyddfeydd	Patrwm newydd o weithio gartref yn lleihau nifer ac amllder gweithwyr swyddfa sy'n cymudo i'r dref	Gweithio gartref a llai o gymudo yn cynyddu'r cyfle i wario mwy yn lleol
	Y galw am swyddfeydd yn lleihau	Cyfle am hybiau swyddfa hyblyg a manau gwaith a rennir.
Siopa ar-lein	Twf parhaus mewn siopa ar-lein yn arwain at golli nifer fawr o ymwelwyr yn yr hirdymor	Busnesau cig a gwaed yn datblygu masnach ar-lein i gyrraedd marchnadoedd a chwsmeriaid newydd
	Manwerthu - angen lle gwerthu gwahanol, llai o faint i ganiatáu mwy o le i storio a chreu swyddfa yn y cefn	Busnesau sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau manwerthu personol o safon, gyda phrofiad arbenigol yn debygol o dyfu.
Eiddo	Llai o alw am le manwerthu a swyddfeydd yn arwain at ddirywiad yng ngwerth eiddo/incwm i berchnogion/buddsoddwyr	Rhenti is 'deniadol' a thelerau mwy hyblyg yn annog unigolion i ddechrau busnesau annibynnol ac yn gyfle i fusnesau sydd eisoes yn bodoli dyfu
	Llai o bosibilrwydd a pharodrwydd i addasu eiddo a buddsoddi	Landlordiaid/perchnogion eiddo yn cael eu cymell i weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r sector cyhoeddus a chwarae rhan weithredol mewn adfywio
Lle ac atyniad	Defnyddwyr pwylllog a phryderon iechyd parhaus yn denu cwsmeriaid i leoliadau a ystyrir yn fwy diogel e.e. parciau manwerthu	Cyfle i ail-lunio manau cyhoeddus a gwella amgylcheddau cerddwyr
	Colli cymeriad manwerthu a goruchafiaeth siopa	Lle ar gyfer defnyddiau newydd a dwysach - preswyl, hamdden, iechyd, diwylliant. Twf cwsmeriaid newydd - e.e., cyfarfodydd i bobl sy'n gweithio gartref/lletygarwch amser cinio
	Colli busnesau lletygarwch, diwylliant, hamdden sy'n cynnig 'profiadau' ond sydd hefyd wedi cael eu taro galetaf	Mwy o bwyslais ar brofiad a 'lleoliad'

Ffigur 1: Ffactorau sy'n sbarduno newid

3 Materion a chyfleoedd allweddol ar gyfer canol y dref

Pobl

Mae deall nodweddion y bobl sy'n byw gerllaw ac sydd o bosibl yn defnyddio canol y dref ac yn gweithio yno yn elfen sylfaenol o'r prif gynllun. Unwaith y bydd y cyfyngiadau sy'n ymwneud â chadw pellter cymdeithasol yn cael eu llacio, bydd yn haws gweld sut mae ymddygiad a hoffterau pobl wedi newid, a bydd hyn yn penderfynu sut mae busnesau, atyniadau hamdden a diwylliannol yn addasu o ganlyniad. Bydd hi'n bwysig i'r prif gynllun ddiogelu'r busnesau a'r gweithgareddau y mae'r cwsmeriaid presennol eu heisiau, yn ogystal â denu defnyddwyr newydd trwy ddeall pwy ydyn nhw a beth yw eu dymuniadau.

Proffil cymunedol

Mae data CACI³ yn cadarnhau bod gan y mwyafrif o bobl a oedd yn defnyddio canol tref Llanelli cyn y pandemig lefel o gyfoeth cyfartalog neu is na'r cyfartaledd, ac roedd yn debyg yn fras i drefi eraill yn y rhanbarth. Yn nhermau cyfansoddiad defnyddwyr, nodwyd y 'modd cymedrol' (teuluoedd iau mewn cartrefi llai ag incwm is na'r cyfartaledd) fel y grŵp 'categori gwariant' mwyaf yng nghanol y dref, a bod gwerth a chyfleustra yn ystyriaethau pwysig i'r grŵp hwn.

Fodd bynnag, mae lefelau cyfoeth uwch yn bodoli ymhlith grŵp bach ond sylweddol o weithwyr proffesiynol lefel uchel a phobl wedi ymddeol sy'n byw yn yr ardal, ac mae gan y defnyddwyr hyn ddisgwyliadau uwch a mwy o arian gwario.

³ Adroddiad Ôl Troed Manwerthu CACI - Llanelli 2020

Categori	% sy'n defnyddio canol y dref
Cyfoethog a llewyrchus	12%
Cyfforddus/modd cymedrol	40%
Dan bwysau ariannol	41%

Ffigur 2 - Segmentiad defnyddwyr Acorn. Ffynhonnell CACI 2020

Gwariant

Ar hyn o bryd, mae tuag 8% o'r gwariant cymharol (heb gynnwys bwyd) a wneir gan breswylwyr sy'n byw yn Llanelli yn cael ei wario yng nghanol y dref gyda thua dwy ran o dair (£253 miliwn) yn cael ei wario mewn lleoliadau cyfagos gan gynnwys Parc Trostre, Parc Manwerthu Fforest Fach ac Abertawe. Mae Parc Trostre yn unig yn cyfrif am £125 miliwn o'r gwariant hwn a rhagwelir y bydd patrymau gweithio lleol hefyd yn cyfrif am wariant i ffwrdd o ganol y dref.

Er bod mwyafrif y gwariant wythnosol ar gyfleustra (bwyd a hanfodion), mae gwariant ar ddillad/esgidiau, a bwyta ac yfed hefyd yn bwysig (Ffigur 3). Mae rôl cyfleustra lleol canol y dref yn amlwg yn bwysig fel ag y mae gwerth y rôl manwerthu. Yn ogystal â hyn, bydd diogelu'r sector lletygarwch sefydledig yn bwysig ar gyfer adferiad a thwf canol y dref yn y dyfodol.

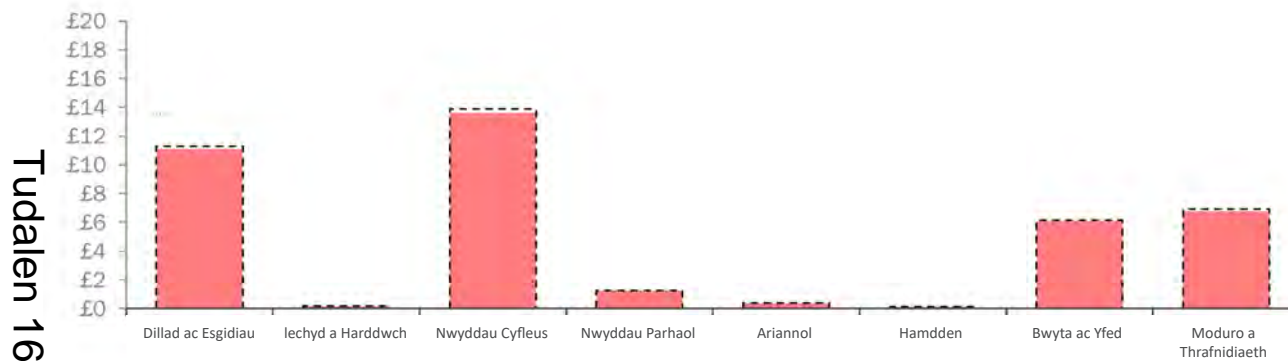
Cymudo

Cyn COVID-19, roedd tua 5,000 o bobl yn cymudo bob dydd allan o Lanelli a'r prif gyrchfannau oedd Abertawe, Caerfyrddin, Cross Hands a Chastellnedd. Mae llawer llai o gymudwyr yn teithio i Rydaman, yn ogystal â threfi a phentrefi cyfagos, gan gynnwys Porth Tywyn a Llangennech.

Rhagolwg

Gyda materion cyfoeth sylfaenol, mae'r cyd-destun adfywio a buddsoddi ehangach yn hanfodol i greu cymuned leol a chanol tref fwy ffyniannus a chadarn. Mae gan Lanelli resymau da dros fod yn optimistaidd yn dilyn dynodi'r ardal ehangach yn genedlaethol fel maes ar gyfer twf yn y dyfodol o dan Gynllun Cymru'r Dyfodol. Bydd y ffocws ar dwf trwy ddarparu cartrefi, swyddi a gwasanaethau yn arbennig o fuddiol o ran darparu sylfaen hirdymor ar gyfer twf wedi'i gynllunio i'r ardal, gyda'r potensial i gefnogi canol y dref. Mae'r buddsoddiad cyfredol a'r buddsoddiad yn y dyfodol sy'n cyfrannu at y twf hwn yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- **Pentre Awel** - academiaidd, busnes, hamdden, iechyd a gofal mewn partneriaeth â Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda.
- **Ward Tyisha** - prosiect adfywio a arweinir gan dai, ac ardal o bwysigrwydd strategol, yn darparu cyswllt hanfodol rhwng canol tref Llanelli a Phentre Awel.



Ffigur 3: Gwariant cartref wythnosol ar gyfartaledd Ffynhonnell: CACI 2020 - Llinell doriad yn cynrychioli cyfartaledd trefi yn Ninas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe

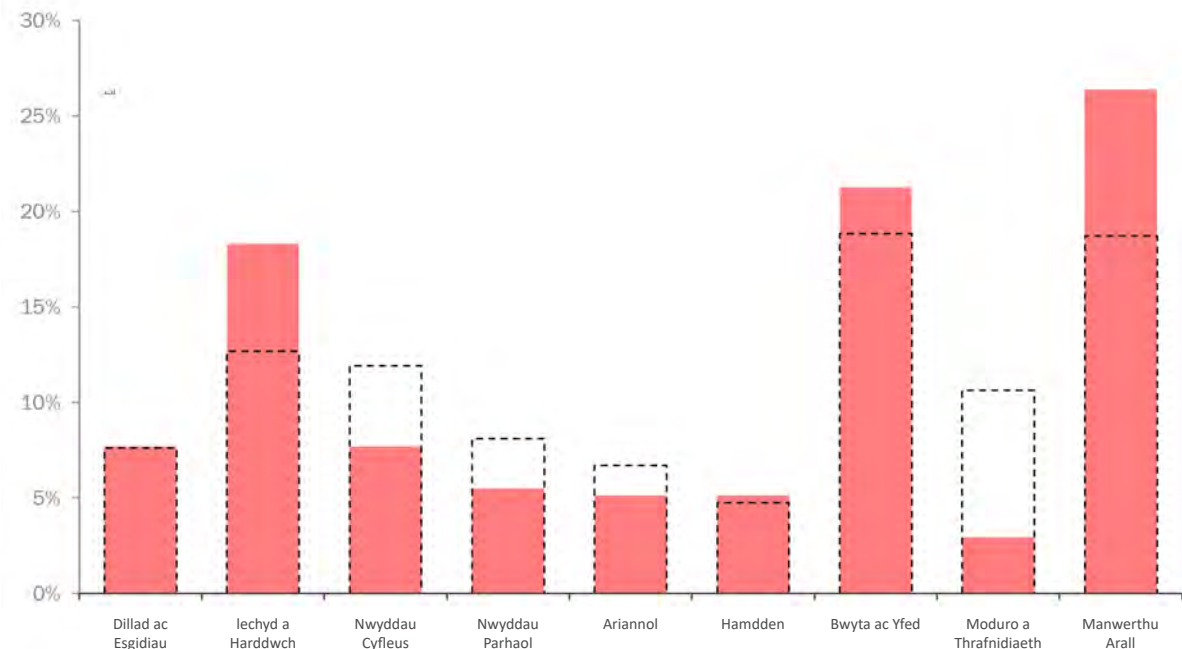
- **Datblygiad Harbwr Porth Tywyn** - ardal newydd ar lan y dŵr a thua 350 o gartrefi newydd, yn ogystal â siopau, bwyty, tafarn a gwesty.
- **Yr arfordir** - Parc Arfordir y Mileniwm ac Atyniadau, Canolfan Ddarganfod, Canolfan Gwlyptir Llanelli, Parc Gwledig Pen-bre.
- **Canolfan Fenter y Goleudy** - canolfan fenter, man gweithio hyblyg yn ogystal â chyfleusterau cynadledda a chyfarfod.
- **Parc Y Scarlets** - stadiwm rygbi a lleoliad chwaraeon rhyngwladol mawr sy'n cynnal nifer o ddigwyddiadau cerddorol ac adloniant, sy'n atyniad cryf ac yn ganolbwynt i'r hunaniaeth leol.
- **Coleg Sir Gâr** - campws mwyaf y coleg wedi'i leoli y tu allan i'r dref sy'n darparu addysg bellach i oddeutu 10,000 o fyfyrwyr ledled y sir.

Busnes

Yr ystyriaeth allweddol yw'r angen i ddiogelu busnesau cadarn, yn enwedig y rhai mewn sectorau allweddol, a fydd yn cyfrannu at brofiad o safon uchel ac amrywiaeth o ddefnyddiau. Mae angen i'r prif gynllun hefyd gefnogi busnesau sy'n gallu denu cwsmeriaid newydd ac agor marchnadoedd newydd p'un a ydynt yn fentrau newydd neu'n fusnesau sefydledig sy'n awyddus i sicrhau twf.

Mae'r ôl troed busnes yn dangos nifer y busnesau yn ôl math a sut mae manwerthu ar draws sawl categori yn dominyddu canol tref Llanelli (Ffigur 4). Er ei bod yn debygol y bydd manwerthu yn parhau i ddirywio (yn enwedig o ran dillad, esgidiau a nwyddau parhaol) yng nghanol y dref, mae'n debyg mai'r categorïau a fydd yn tyfu fydd y rhai sy'n darparu gwasanaethau mwy personol, sy'n seiliedig ar brofiadau, fel hamdden, iechyd a harddwch, a bwyta ac yfed.

Mae iechyd a harddwch, a bwyta ac yfed eisoes wedi'u sefydlu yng nghanol y dref, ac mae ganddynt y potensial i dyfu, yn cynnwys fel rhan o'r economi gyda'r nos.



Ffigur 4: Ôl troed busnes canol y dref
Ffynhonnell: CACI 2020 - Mae llinell doriad yn cynrychioli cyfartaledd trefi yn Ninas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe

Amrywiaeth ac arbenigedd

Mae'n bosibl prynu'r holl hanfodion yng nghanol y dref gan fusnesau annibynnol neu siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol, gan gynnwys ASDA. Mae llawer o siopau annibynnol arbenigol gan gynnwys siop feiciau, siop fara, siop delicatessen ac amrywiaeth o nwyddau a gwasanaethau lleol. Mae'r farchnad dan do hefyd yn uchafbwynt sy'n darparu cymysgedd bywiog o fasnachwyr.

Mae'r ystod dda o fusnesau yn amlwg yn rhywbeth y mae'r gymuned leol yn dibynnu arni ac yn ei defnyddio'n rheolaidd a gallent dyfu i fod yn fwy seiliedig ar brofiad i annog mwy o ryngweithio â dalgylch ehangach a marchnadoedd newydd.

Mae Plas Llanelli, y theatr a'r amrywiaeth o dafarndai, bariau a bwytai yn sylfaen ddeniadol yng nghanol y dref, ac mae economi leol gref gyda'r nos gydag amrywiaeth o glybiau a siopau tecawê.



Ffigur 5: Enghreifftiau o fusnesau annibynnol

Eiddo Busnes

Yn sgil y dirywiad mewn siopau manwerthu, a siopau mwy o faint, mae angen ailbwrpasu ac addasu llawer iawn o'r adeiladau yng nghanol y dref. Mae cyfraddau yr adeiladau gwag wedi cynyddu yn Llanelli, yn enwedig yn yr ardal ganolog ar hyd Stryd Vaughan, Stryd Stepney a Chanolfan Sant Elli. Bydd cynnal y lefelau meddiannaeth a sicrhau nad yw swyddi yn diflannu o ganol y dref yn hanfodol bwysig.

Nodwedd benodol o ganol y dref yw'r swm sylweddol o eiddo ym mherchenogaeth rydd-ddaliadol Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, gan gynnwys nifer fawr o adeiladau lle mae'r Cyngor yn berchen ar y prydles a bod tua 40 mlynedd ar ôl arnynt. Mae gan hyn oblygiadau i berchenogion eiddo sydd am addasu ac aildefnyddio eiddo mewn ymateb i ofynion a galw newidiol deiliaid, ac efallai y bydd angen prydles hirach fel cymhelliant i fuddsoddi yn y dyfodol.

Nodwedd arall yw cyfluniad rhai o adeiladau gwag canol y dref (hir a chul yn nodweddiadol) a all greu problemau wrth ystyried isrannu ar lefel y llawr daear. Mae materion eraill a nodwyd yn cynnwys yr angen am gymorth i gefnogi busnesau annibynnol sy'n awyddus i symud i adeiladau mwy o faint, gan gynnwys cyfyngiadau costau gwaith ffitio ac ardrethi busnes uwch fel rhwystr i dwf.

Ar gyfer rhai o'r unedau mwy o faint, mae'n bosibl bod gwahanol gyfleoedd ar gael gan gynnwys ail-leoli darpariaeth hamdden y Cyngor i ddarparu cyfleusterau mewn lleoliad canolog. Gallai hefyd fod potensial i ddod â darpariaeth addysg a hyfforddiant yn agosach at ganol y dref.

Mae'r Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol wedi bod ar waith ers mis Chwefror 2019, ac mae'n offeryn polisi hanfodol i hyrwyddo llawer o'r newidiadau i eiddo masnachol y gellir eu deddfu yn gymharol gyflym.

Mae'r Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol yn darparu caniatâd cynllunio cyffredinol ar gyfer y llawr daear a'r llawr uchaf, gan ddileu'r angen am geisiadau cynllunio a symleiddio'r system gynllunio, gan ostwng y rhwystrau i ystod o ddefnyddiau a buddsoddiadau newydd.

Cyfyngau digidol a chymdeithasol

Er mwyn tyfu busnesau bach a phontio i weithrediadau ar raddfa ganolog a allai fod yn fwy o faint, mae angen gwell cynhyrchiant a dulliau gwell i gyrraedd y farchnad. Mae'n debygol y bydd tyfu sylfaen cwsmeriaid ar-lein effeithiol yn rhan bwysig o'r twf busnes hwn yn y dyfodol.

Mae ein hadolygiad o iechyd digidol Llanelli yn awgrymu nad oes digon yn cael ei wneud gan y mwyafrif o fusnesau lleol ar-lein i wneud y gorau o'u cyfathrebu - er bod presenoldeb grwpiau cymunedol yn gymharol gryf. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai o'r arweinwyr nodedig fel Pets Pantry a HWYL yn gosod cysail ar gyfer cyfathrebu, rhyngweithio a thwf dilynol.

Mae 66% o ddefnyddwyr y DU yn treulio tair awr y dydd ar y cyfyngau cymdeithasol

Mae 52% o ddefnyddwyr y DU yn defnyddio'r cyfyngau cymdeithasol i ymchwilio i bryniannau

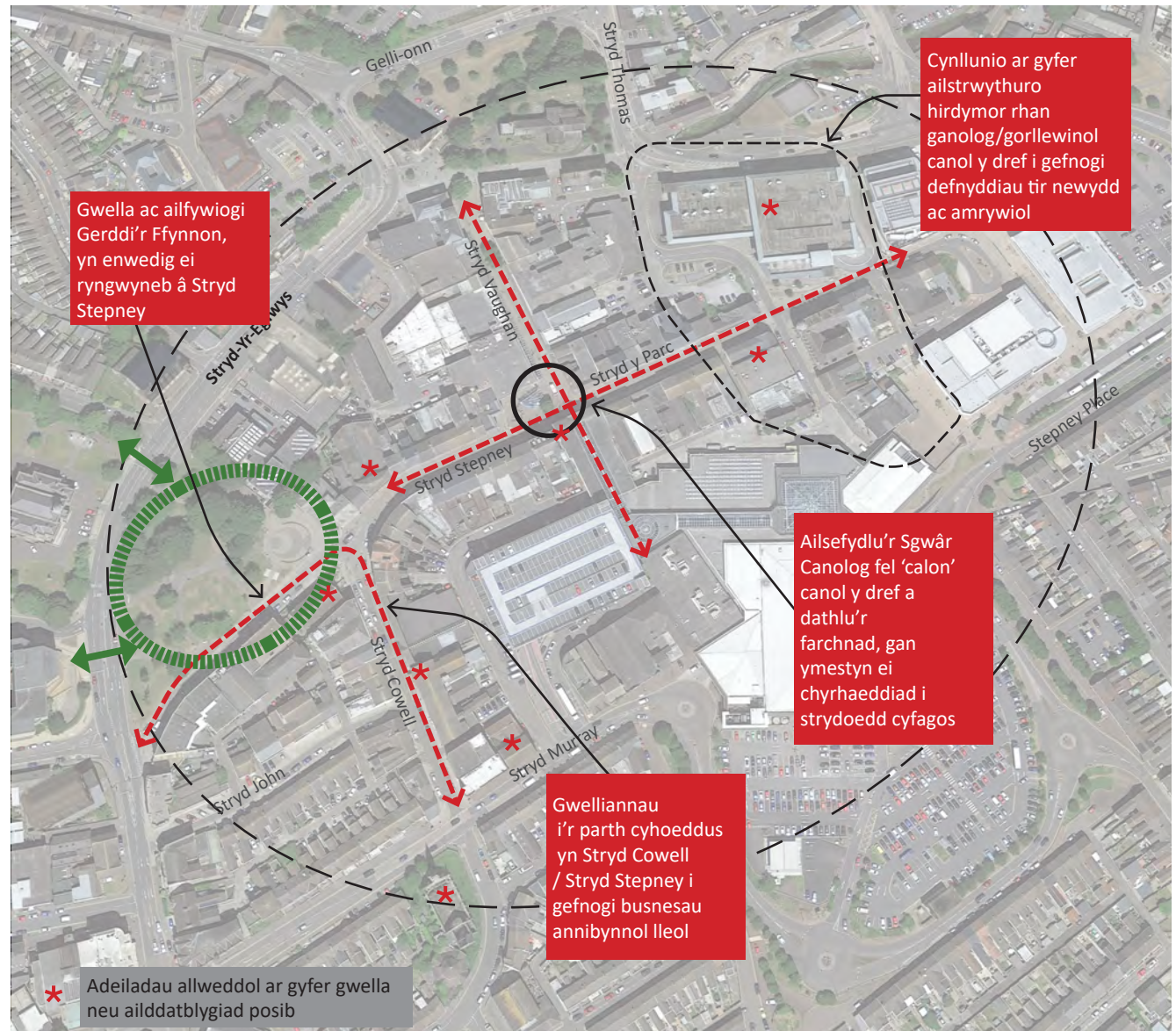
Dim ond 28% o fusnesau canol tref Llanelli sy'n weithredol ar gyfyngau cymdeithasol

Fodd bynnag, mae presenoldeb ar-lein y dref a'r busnesau yn isel ar y cyfan. Gellid cryfhau hyn yn sylweddol i ysgogi twf busnesau lleol a busnesau annibynnol ymhellach, yn ogystal â chefnogi a datblygu'r farchnad.

Lle

Mae'r prif gynllun adfer wedi elwa o 'Gynllun Cyflawni Adfywio Canol Tref Llanelli', ymarfer llunio prif gynllun cynharach a gynhaliwyd yn 2018. Mae'r astudiaeth hon yn gwerthuso'r amodau trefol sy'n nodweddu canol y dref ac yn nodi nifer o brosiectau posibl. Nid yw'r Prif Gynllun Adfer yn ceisio ailadrodd y gwaith hwn, ond yn hytrach mae'n ei asesu ochr yn ochr â phrosiectau parhaus ac arfaethedig eraill, i nodi ymyriadau a strategaethau â blaenoriaeth i gefnogi'r gwaith o barhad ac adferiad canol y dref, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni'r amgylchiadau presennol sy'n deillio o'r pandemig. Disgrifir y 'Prosiectau Lle' hyn yn fanylach yn yr adrannau canlynol, fodd bynnag, mae'r cynllun a welir ar y dudalen hon yn tynnu sylw at rai o'r egwyddorion allweddol sydd wedi helpu i arwain y broses.

Yn y bôn, mae rhannau canolog a dwyreiniol canol y dref yn cael eu hystyried yn flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gweithredu. Mae Stryd Stepney, Stryd Vaughan a Stryd y Parc yn ffocws ar gyfer manwerthu, ac maent wedi profi effeithiau negyddol sylweddol yn deillio o'r pandemig. Pen dwyreiniol y dref sydd wedi derbyn y buddsoddiad lleiaf yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac eto gyda Gerddi'r Ffynnon a Stryd Cowell, gall gynnig cymeriad angen a chynnig masnachol. Mae pen gorllewinol canol y dref wedi cael ei drawsnewid yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ond erys rhai cyfleoedd ar gwrddfa fawr y bydd angen penderfynu arnynt yn y dyfodol, oherwydd er mai cyfleoedd yn y tymor hwylynt, byddant yn bwysig wrth bennu cyfeiriad strategol ac adferiad parhaus canol y dref.



Crynodeb o'r heriau a'r cyfleoedd allweddol

Heriau

- £584,000 - amcangyfrif o wariant wythnosol ar fanwerthu, gwasanaethau, hamdden a lletygarwch nad ydynt yn hanfodol a gollwyd yn ystod cyfnod y cyfyngiadau symud.
- Gostyngiad o 66% yn nifer yr ymwelwyr ar ei lefel isaf ym mis Ebrill 2020 o'i gymharu â blwyddyn ynghynt. Erbyn mis Medi 2020, roedd nifer yr ymwelwyr yn parhau i fod 25% yn is o un flwyddyn i'r llall. Fodd bynnag, mae lefelau nifer yr ymwelwyr wedi gwella ar gyfradd uwch o gymharu â'r Prif Drefi eraill yn y sir.
- 18% - cyfradd yr adeiladau gwag sy'n adlewyrchu colli siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol ac annibynnol yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Disgwylir y bydd siopau cadwyn cenedlaethol eraill yn cau yn 2021.
- Mae'r effeithiau ar economi ehangach Llanelli wedi'u modelu ac maent yn dangos llai o gynhyrchiant, colli swyddi, a disgwylir i nifer sylweddol o fusnesau llety a gwasanaethau bwyd gau. Mae cyfoeth a fesurir yn nhermau incwm cyfartalog aelwydydd yn is na'r cyfartaledd.

Cyfleoedd

- Gweithio gartref/llai o gymudo yn cynyddu gwariant lleol
- Prosiectau adfywio yn creu cyflogaeth, hamdden a chartrefi newydd
- Cyfleusterau addysg a hamdden newydd
- Modelau newydd o leodd gwaith swyddfa a rennir
- Adeiladu ar rôl y gymuned
- gyfleustra leol
- Adloniant, lletygarwch, celfyddydau, diwylliant a theatr
- Marchnadoedd (dan do ac ar y stryd) unigryw a bywiog
- Sylfaen o gwmnïau annibynnol arbenigol a diddorol
- Cyfle i gwmnïau annibynnol uchelgeisiol gael sylw
- Ardaloedd cadwraeth ac adeiladau pwysig
- Mannau agored gwyrdd Gerddi'r Ffynnon

Crynodeb o'r amcanion allweddol

Er mwyn datblygu'r cynllun ar gyfer adferiad a thwf a darparu ffocws ar gyfer y strategaeth a'r cynllun cyflawni, nodwyd yr amcanion canlynol ar gyfer canol y dref:

- Cryfhau'r nodwedd sy'n gwneud canol y dref yn wahanol i'r parciau manwerthu y tu allan i'r dref a chefnogi cymysgedd mwy o brofiadau a defnyddiau.
- Cynnal rôl cyfleustra a gwasanaeth lleol canol y dref, canolbwyntio ar ddenu teuluoedd a phobl iau ac annog y boblogaeth leol i ymweld yn amlach, aros yn hirach a gwario mwy.
- Lle i fyw, dysgu, hamddena a chael adloniant gyda rheswm i ymweld â chanol y dref yn ystod y dydd ac yn y nos.
- Rheoli'r symudiad tuag at ganol tref llai o faint gyda chraidd canolog, bywiog a llawn.
- Gwella cysylltiadau cerdded a beicio gyda'r cymdogaethau allanol a chryfhau'r cysylltiadau ag atyniadau arfordirol ehangach
- Diogelu busnesau cadarn, meithrin busnesau newydd a chefnogi busnesau annibynnol i dyfu yng nghanol y dref.
- Tref glyfar gyda busnesau'n gwneud y defnydd gorau o ddeunyddiau digidol i ddatblygu eu cyrhaeddiad yn y farchnad, eu trosiant a nifer yr ymwelwyr.
- Defnyddio seilwaith naturiol 'gwyrdd a glas' y dref i greu ymdeimlad cryfach o le a hynodrwydd.
- Cryfhau'r dulliau marchnata, cyfathrebu, digwyddiadau a gweithgareddau ymhellach, i ddenu mwy o bobl i ddefnyddio canol y dref
- Canol tref sy'n edrych yn dda, gyda strydoedd taclus ac adeiladau glân.
- Mentrau sy'n sicrhau bod ystod o randdeiliaid yn cymryd rhan mewn sicrhau gwelliannau i ganol y dref.
- Annog datgarboneiddio trwy seilwaith carbon isel sy'n gallu dygymod â newid yn yr hinsawdd, ynni adnewyddadwy a datblygiadau cynaliadwy.
- Cymorth i ddefnyddio a hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg a'i diwylliant.

4 Y Prif Gynllun Adfer

Mae'n annhebygol y bydd canol tref Llanelli yn dychwelyd i'r ffyrdd o siopa, cymdeithasu a gweithio a fu cyn y pandemig, er bod cryn ansicrwydd o hyd o ran pa mor ddwfn a pharhaol y bydd y newidiadau hyn.

Mae angen i'r dull o adfywio a thyfu canol y dref fod yn hyblyg mewn ymateb i'r ansicrwydd hwn, ond mae angen iddo hefyd ganolbwyntio ar hybu economi leol sy'n fwy cadarn, mwy cynaliadwy a chryf sy'n seiliedig ar fusnesau lleol, ysbrydoli pobl leol ac atgyfnerthu arwahanrwydd y lle.

Mae'r strategaeth gyffredinol ar gyfer canol tref Llanelli yn cydnabod ei bod yn annhebygol y bydd manwerthu yn rheoli'r un maint o le, a chyda'r brif gystadleuaeth yn dod o fanwerthu ar-lein a pharciau manwerthu rhanbarthol y tu allan i'r dref, mae angen i ganol y dref ddod yn fwy amlbwrpas, gan ganolbwyntio ar yr hyn sy'n ei wneud yn unigryw. Rhaid i'r dref sicrhau nad yw swyddi'n diflannu o gwmpas Stryd Stepney, Stryd Vaughan a Chanolfan Sant Elli, a sefydlu craidd canolog bywiog llawn prysurdeb. Mae angen iddo greu cyfleoedd i ddod â gweithgarwch economaidd a chyflogaeth newydd yn ôl i ganol y dref a chynyddu rôl hamdden, dysgu, a gwasanaethau lleol gan gynnwys gweithgareddau tchyd a diwylliannol.

Mae'r dull o greu lle yn mynd i'r afael â'r cyfle i roi ll bwrpas i adeiladau gwag, yn ogystal ag adeiladau dfeiliedig, creu lleoedd agored a chyrchfannau gwyrdd mwy egniol sy'n adlewyrchu'r cymeriad, cyniadau a chyfleusterau lleol unigryw. Bydd hyn yn

helpu i ailgysylltu â 'chymdogaethau y gellir cerdded iddynt' sy'n agos at ganol y dref a'r gefnwlad ehangach gan gynnwys y prosiectau adfywio, cymunedau arfordirol ac atyniadau i orllewin y dref.

Meysydd blaenoriaeth gofodol

Mae meysydd blaenoriaeth gofodol y prif gynllun yn darparu ffocws ar gyfer ymyriadau yn seiliedig ar angen a chyfle.



Gerddi'r Ffynnon a Phorth y Gorllewin

Y strategaeth yw cefnogi buddsoddiad mewn prosiectau allweddol fel yr YMCA ac Adeiladau'r Goron, adeiladu ar y mesurau dros dro yn Stryd Cowell mewn ymateb i COVID-19 a chefnogi cymuned y busnesau bach ac annibynnol. Mae'n canolbwyntio ar wella Gerddi'r Ffynnon fel ased allweddol a bywiogi'r lle cyhoeddus i gefnogi gweithgareddau awyr agored a masnachol. Mae'r ardal hon hefyd yn mynd i'r afael ag adeiladau adfeiliedig sy'n effeithio ar safon yr ardal ac, os oes angen, rheoli cyfyngiadau'r ardal mewn ymateb i'r angen am lai o le masnachol a chanolbwyntio ar ganol creiddiol y dref. Mae'r ardal hefyd yn borth pwysig ac yn gyswllt â chymdogaeth Tyisha, gorsaf reilffordd, Pentre Awel a Doc y Gogledd.



Y Sgwâr Canolog a Stryd Vaughan

Fel ardal sy'n wynebu heriau sylweddol o ran lefelau deiliadaeth manwerthu, mae angen i'r lleoliad canolog hwn sefydlu ei hun fel 'calon' y dref trwy welliannau ffisegol, hyrwyddo marchnadoedd a gweithgareddau stryd eraill, a chael cysylltiadau da â chyfleusterau a chyrchfannau cyfagos. Mae angen buddsoddi hefyd ac isrannu unedau manwerthu gwag mawr i gefnogi defnyddiau amgen ac annog masnachwyr annibynnol.



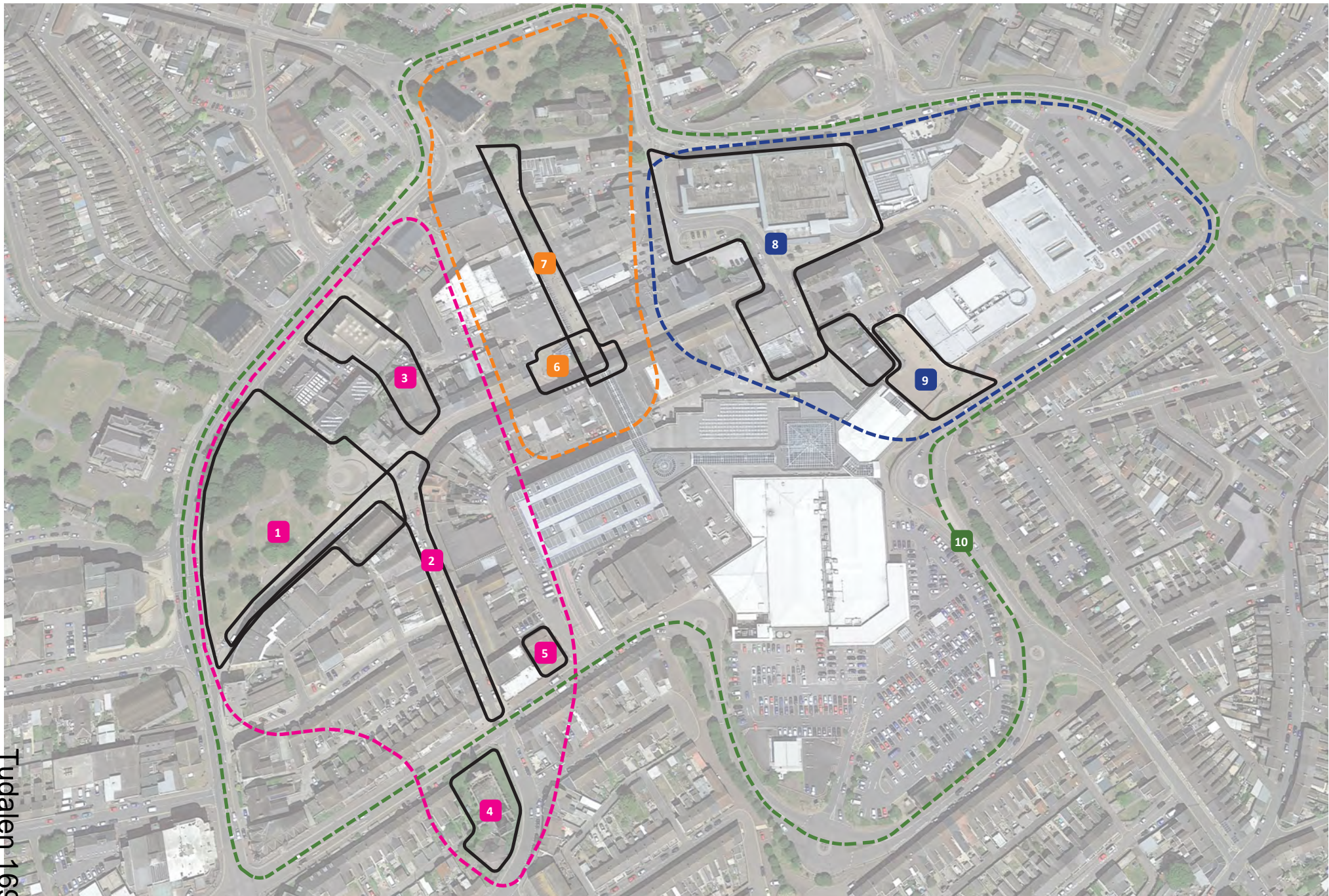
Ardal Porth y Dwyrain

Mae mentrau sylweddol o'r sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat eisoes ar y gweill yn rhan ddwyreiniol canol y dref i adfywio adeiladau ac arallgyfeirio'r ffordd y cânt eu defnyddio. Dylai'r ffocws sefydledig ar weithgareddau lletygarwch, diwylliant a hamdden gael ei ddiogelu'n bennaf trwy fentrau cymorth busnes a chryfhau cysylltiadau â chanol y dref. Mae cyfleoedd pellach i adfywio safleoedd ac adeiladau ar raddfa fawr yn y tymor canolig i'r tymor hir.



Gwelliannau i'r ffiniau/porth

Gwelliannau amgylcheddol lleol i ffyrdd sy'n amgáu canol y dref gan gynnwys trin ffiniau, llwybrau cerddwyr, adeiladau allweddol, ac ati.



1. Gerddi'r Ffynnon

Amcanion

Atgyfnerthu'r buddsoddiad cyfredol mewn adeiladau cyfagos (YMCA) a gwella enw da Gerddi'r Ffynnon trwy annog mwy o ddefnydd o ddydd i ddydd, gwella'r rhyngwyneb rhwng y parc a'r adeiladau cyfagos a hwyluso gweithgareddau a digwyddiadau ffurfiol.

Dylai'r strategaethau gefnogi buddsoddiad mewn prosiectau allweddol fel yr YMCA ac Adeiladau'r Goron, adeiladu ar y mesurau cau ffyrdd dros dro yn Stryd Stepney/Stryd Cowell mewn ymateb i COVID-19, er mwyn cefnogi busnesau a gwella Gerddi'r Ffynnon fel ased allweddol, a rhoi chefnogi gweithgareddau allanol - rhai hamdden a masnachol fel ei gilydd.

Camau gweithredu

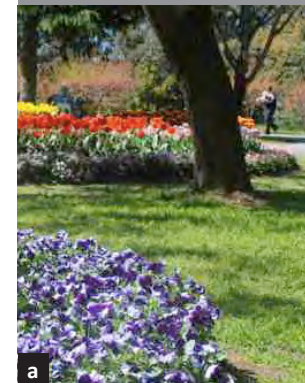
1. Paratoi briff ar gyfer cynllun gwella amgylcheddol 'ennill cyflym' sy'n canolbwyntio ar ymyl deheuol Gerddi'r Ffynnon. Dylai'r briff nodi cyfleoedd i wella'r lle'n weledol ac ymchwilio i'r potensial i gynnal mwy o weithgarwch. Dylai ymyriadau fod naill ai dros dro neu angen gyn lleied o waith adeiladu/cynllunio ac ati â phosibl fel y gellir dechrau'r gwaith yr haf hwn. Dylent gynnwys y canlynol:
Asesiad o ymyriadau ffisegol i wella ymyl y parc gan gynnwys plannu addurniadol/blynyddol, seddi, tacluso a glanhau amgylchedd y stryd er mwyn cyflwyno'r parc yn well a rhoi presenoldeb mwy deniadol iddo yn y stryd.

- Cyfleoedd i eistedd.
 - Cyfleoedd i gael goleuadau mwy deniadol, gan gynnwys goleuadau bach LED yn y canopiâu coed, o bosibl.
 - Cyfleoedd ar gyfer stondinau stryd dros dro, a byrddau a chadeiriau cysylltiedig, ar gyfer stondinau caffi/hufen iâ/bwyd stryd. Efallai y bydd y sgwâr ar y gornel yn lleoliad addas ar gyfer hyn.
 - Cysylltu â busnesau ar Stryd Stepney i brofi'r cyfle i ehangu'r defnydd cynyddol o le allanol ar gyfer bwyta. Nodi ffiniau ardaloedd eistedd allanol, a allai fod yn gyfagos i ymyl y parc er mwyn manteisio ar y lleoliad gwyrdd sy'n cael golau haul uniongyrchol. Datblygu cynigion ar gyfer trwyddedu, celfi, diogelwch, rheolaeth, oriau gweithredu, ardaloedd dan do.
2. Cysylltu â pherchnogion adeiladau preifat a pherchnogion busnesau mewn perthynas ag eiddo ger y parc, i sicrhau gwelliannau cosmetig i adeiladau ac ymddangosiad adeiladau masnachol. Yn benodol, mae gan yr Eglwys Bresbyteraidd leoliad amlwg ar y gornel a dylid ei gwella trwy ei hatgyweirio a'i chynnal a'i chadw, gwella ei gerddi, ac o bosibl ychwanegu goleuadau pensaernïol neu oleuadau mewnol i arddangos y ffenestri lliw.
 3. Dylid ymgorffori dyluniad gwelliannau amgylcheddol parhaol i Gerddi'r Ffynnon, gan gynnwys ei ryngwyneb â Stryd Stepney a dyluniad y sgwâr ar y gornel gyferbyn â'r Eglwys Bresbyteraidd, wrth ailgynllunio Stryd Cowell/Stryd Stepney. Fodd bynnag, pe na bai'r gwaith priffyrdd yn cael ei wneud, yna dylai cynllun ar wahân ar gyfer gwella'r ardaloedd hyn yn barhaol fod yn flaenoriaeth. Yn y naill sefyllfa neu'r llall dylai'r gwelliannau gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Ailgynllunio'r sgwâr ar y gornel i fod yn fwy deniadol ac i ymgorffori seilwaith (llwyfan, trydan, dŵr, cysgod) i gefnogi digwyddiadau a pherfformiadau.
 - Goleuadau stryd i greu lleoliad mwy amgylchynol a diogel.
 - Adolygiad o drwyddedau palmant ac ardaloedd palmantog i fusnesau bwyta/yfed feddiannu'r llwybr troed/ffin y parc gyferbyn
 4. Rhoi cefnogaeth i'r Ardal Gwella Busnes ddefnyddio'r lle ar gyfer digwyddiadau, gan gynnwys gosod sgrin fawr barhaol. Fodd bynnag, bydd angen ystyried hyn yn ofalus o ran ei hymddangosiad, niwsans posibl a chyfyngiadau ar welliannau amgylcheddol yn y dyfodol. Bydd angen cael caniatâd cynllunio cyn gosod sgrin hefyd.



a Gwella a bywiogi'r ffin â Gerddi'r Ffynnon

b Annog defnyddiau gweithredol ar hyd ffin y parc



c Creu man cyhoeddus y gellir ei ddefnyddio a'i addasu i annog a hwyluso ffyrdd o'i ddefnyddio'n weithredol

d Gwelliannau i adeiladau allweddol

e Gwell cysylltiadau a chroesfannau



2. Stryd Cowell a rhan orllewinol Stryd Stepney

Amcan

Adnewyddu ochr orllewinol canol y dref i ddenu ymwelwyr, cefnogi busnesau lleol a gwella ymddangosiad, hygyrchedd a diogelwch amgylchedd y stryd.

Yn sgil gweithredu'r mesurau cau ffyrdd a'r mesurau pellter cymdeithasol dros dro yn Stryd Cowell mewn ymateb i COVID-19, bu modd profi effeithiau posibl ar amgylchedd y stryd. Mae canfyddiadau rhagarweiniol wedi nodi sawl budd, gan gynnwys y cyfle i fusnesau ddefnyddio'r lle mewn ffordd gadarnhaol, heb unrhyw effeithiau andwyol ar gylchrediad cerbydau.

O ganlyniad, mae'r prosiect hwn yn cynnig cynnal astudiaeth ddichonoldeb i ymchwilio i opsiynau ar gyfer cynllun parhaol sy'n gwella tir cyhoeddus ac yn ystyried opsiynau ar gyfer rheoli a chyfyngu ar fynediad i gerbydau a chynyddu'r lle y gall cerddwyr ei ddefnyddio.

Camau gweithredu

1. Paratoi briff ar gyfer astudiaeth ddichonoldeb i archwilio syniadau ar gyfer trefniant cyffredinol Stryd Cowell yn y dyfodol. Dylai gynnwys y canlynol:

- Opsiynau ac asesiad o amrywiaeth o ddulliau dylunio gan gynnwys creu parth i gerddwyr, priffyrdd mwy cul, arwynebau a rennir, mynediad llai/wedi'i reoli ar gyfer defnyddwyr cerbydau gwahanol, llai/dim parcio, ac ati.
- Cyfleoedd i gynyddu'r lle y gellir ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer cerddwyr, seddi y tu allan ac ardaloedd arddangos i fusnesau
- Trefniadau trwyddedu palmant
- Ystyried y gwahanol gyd-destunau, gofynion a datrysiadau posibl ar gyfer rhannau gogleddol a deheuol Stryd Cowell a rhan orllewinol Stryd Stepney.
- Ystyried ymddangosiad, cymeriad a defnydd syniadau sy'n dod i'r amlwg (a phrosiect ar wahân o bosibl) gan ganolbwyntio ar wella Gerddi'r Ffynnon
- Cyfleoedd i greu mwy o le yng nghyffiniau mynedfa'r Farchnad
- Archwiliad i gelfi ac arwyddion stryd a chynigion ar gyfer tacluso'r stryd

- Adolygiad o'r gorchmynion rheoleiddio traffig sydd eisoes ar waith
 - Dilyn dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau, celfi stryd a goleuadau sy'n cydlynu â chanol y dref
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid / y cyhoedd
 - Arfarniad o gostau
 - Asesiad risg
 - Amserlen gyflwyno
 - Dylai'r gwaith i'r priffyrdd ymgorffori dylunio gwelliannau amgylcheddol parhaol i Erddi'r Ffynnon, gan gynnwys ei ryngwyneb â Stryd Stepney a dyluniad sgwâr y gornel gyferbyn â'r Eglwys Bresbyteraidd.
2. Er mwyn cefnogi'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb, dylid cynnal neu gomisiynu'r canlynol:
- Arolwg topograffig o ardal yr astudiaeth
 - Arolwg o gyfleustodau, arolwg o isloriau, ac arolwg radar.
 - Cysylltu ag ymgymrwyr statudol i ddeall gwaith posibl ar y stryd yn y dyfodol
 - Asesiad o gyfleoedd cyllido
3. Mynedfa'r farchnad
- Cyfeiriwch at '7. Prosiect Marchnadoedd Dan Do ac Awyr Agored'.

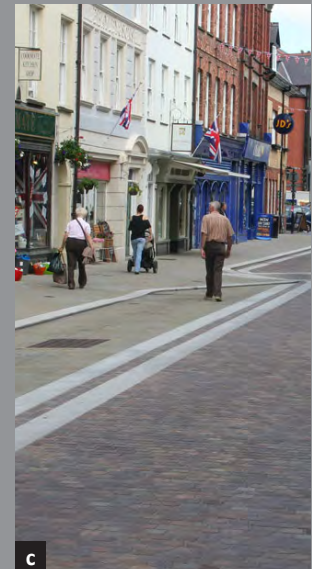


a Defnyddio'r lle ar y palmant yn Stryd Cowell ar ôl cau'r ffordd dros dro

b Gwella mynediad i'r farchnad

c Dylid ystyried ystod o gynlluniau gwella sy'n canolbwyntio ar gerddwyr ar y stryd

d Dylai cynigion gynnwys gwelliannau i Erddi'r Ffynnon a goleuadau



3. Adeilad y Goron a'r Arcêd

Amcan

Adfywio ac ailgysylltu rhan nodedig o ganol y dref yn sylweddol, trwy adfywio ac adnewyddu Adeilad y Goron sy'n wag ar hyn o bryd, ynghyd â gwella manau allanol cysylltiedig a'r adeilad Arcêd hanesyddol cyfagos ar yr un pryd.

Mae'r arcêd yn cynrychioli lle llawn cymeriad yng nghanol y dref ac mae'n darparu cyswllt pwysig rhwng Adeilad y Goron a Stryd Stepney.

Bydd gwella'r arcêd o ran ei hymddangosiad a'i deiliadaeth, yn creu cyrchfan arall yng nghanol y dref ac yn ategu apêl yr ardal fel canolbwynt ar gyfer y diwydiannau creadigol.

Camau gweithredu

1. Gweithio gyda pherchnogion Adeilad y Goron mewn perthynas â dylunio'r manau allanol cysylltiedig gan gynnwys Canolfan y Goron, a'r berthynas rhwng mynedfa'r adeilad a'r arcêd.
2. Cysylltu â pherchnogion yr arcêd i drafod y potensial ar gyfer paratoi cynllun ar gyfer gwella ymddangosiad yr adeilad a marchnata i ddenu deiliaid o safon.

Os yw'n briodol, comisiynu arolwg o adeiladau ac asesiad/argymhellion cadwraeth.



4. Eglwys Gynulleidfaol y Parc

Amcan

Creu cyrchfan ychwanegol a chynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr i'r de o Stryd Cowell trwy aildddefnyddio adeilad tirnod trawiadol a hanesyddol mewn ffordd greadigol.

Er bod yr adeilad mewn perchenogaeth breifat ar hyn o bryd, dylid ystyried ymyrraeth y Tasglu i helpu i ddechrau gwneud gwelliannau cychwynnol naill ai trwy aildddefnyddio'r adeilad drwy ei addasu rywfaint bach, neu drwy ei ailddatblygu'n bensaernïol.

Camau gweithredu

1. Cysylltu â pherchnogion presennol yr adeilad i ddeall eu bwriadau o ran ailddatblygu'r adeilad.
2. Cysylltu â'r swyddogion Cadwraeth a Chynllunio i ystyried dulliau priodol a chreadigol o ddiogelu'r adeilad a sicrhau ffordd o'i ddefnyddio'n gadarnhaol i gefnogi canol y dref.
3. Hyd nes y ceir canlyniadau ar gyfer y camau gweithredu uchod, dylid comisiynu astudiaeth weledigaeth ac astudiaeth ddichonoldeb lefel uchel gysylltiedig gan gynnwys arfarniad o'r farchnad, i archwilio i opsiynau ar gyfer aildddefnyddio'r adeilad a'i dir. Gallai opsiynau ystyried ystod o lefelau o ymyrraeth gan gynnwys y canlynol:

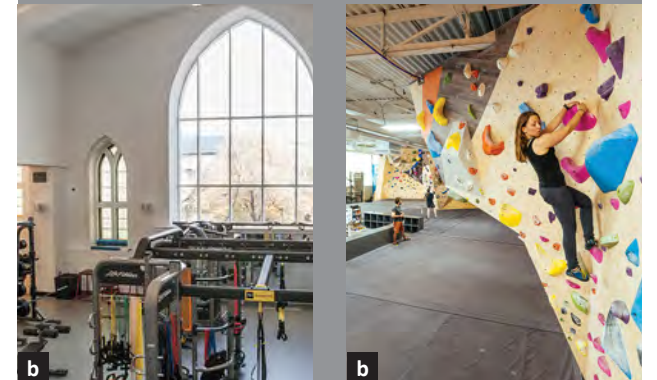
- Datrysiadau llai manwl, cost isel sy'n cadw'r nodweddion pensaernïol heb unrhyw angen am strwythurau, toi, gwasanaethau ychwanegol ac ati, neu addasiadau bach yn unig. Gallai hyn gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Defnydd masnachol fel meithrinfa arddwriaethol/gardd drefol (gyda man chwarae a chaffi)
 - Cyfleuster chwarae anturus ffurfiol gyda gerddi a chaffi
 - Cae chwaraeon aml-ddefnydd, waliau dringo, ac ati.
 - Canolfan ailgylchu, aildddefnyddio ac adfer
- Gallai ymyriadau ar raddfa ganolog lle byddai angen to ysgafn, gwasanaethau ac ati, gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Canolfan gymunedol aml-ddefnydd, gyda digwyddiadau/celfyddydau/llle perfformio
- Fel arall, ymchwilio i'r achos busnes dros ailddatblygu'n fasnachol



a Dylai aildddefnydd ymaddasol ystyried opsiynau lle nad oes angen gwneud gwelliannau strwythurol sylweddol i'r adeilad a darparu cyfleoedd at ddefnydd masnachol a chymunedol



b Dylai opsiynau eraill sy'n gofyn am wneud gwaith adeiladu mwy arwyddocaol gadw rhinweddau pensaernïol yr adeilad i greu lle amlbwrpas y gellid ei ddefnyddio at amrywiaeth o ddefnyddiau masnachol, hamdden, perfformio a chymunedol.



5. Adeilad Raffles

Amcan

Wedi'i leoli wrth borth allweddol ac yn agos at ganol y dref, mae Adeilad Raffles dan berchenogaeth breifat, ac yn gyfle i'r sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat weithio gyda'i gilydd i'w ailwampio at ddefnydd masnachol.

Camau gweithredu

1. Cysylltu â pherchnogion presennol yr adeilad i ddeall y cynlluniau ar gyfer yr adeilad yn y dyfodol.
2. Yn dibynnu ar y comisiwn uchod, cynnal arolwg o'r adeilad ac astudiaeth ddichonoldeb gan gynnwys arfarniad o'r farchnad, i opsiynau ar gyfer defnydd masnachol a defnydd arall.



Tudalen 176

6. Y Sgwâr Canolog

Amcan

Ailfywiogi ac ailddiffinio'r Sgwâr Canolog fel ffocws dinesig a 'chalon' canol y dref.

Wedi'i leoli ar gyffordd y ddau brif lwybr i gerddwyr ac yn gartref i'r Hwb a'r brif fynedfa i'r farchnad dan do, dylid ailgynllunio'r lle cyhoeddus presennol i greu sgwâr tref bywiog, deniadol sy'n ateb diben. Yn ogystal â'i ymddangosiad ffisegol, dylai'r ailddychmygu ystyried y mathau o ddefnyddiau masnachol sydd o flaen y lle, cynnwys stondinau marchnata a chyfleoedd ar gyfer perfformwyr stryd a digwyddiadau eraill, i helpu i sicrhau bywiogrwydd.

Dylid hefyd ystyried maint ffisegol y prosiect, a pha un a ddylai gynnwys strydoedd cyfagos yn benodol, megis Stryd Vaughan, ai peidio.



Camau gweithredu

1. Cytuno ar faint yr ardal sy'n rhan o'r prosiect.
2. Paratoi briff dylunio ar gyfer gwella'r Sgwâr Canolog. Dylai'r briff nodi cyflawniadau allweddol gan gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Cysyniadau ar gyfer ailgynllunio'r lle cyhoeddus, yn cynnwys delweddu 3D ac astudiaethau cynsail
 - Syniadau ar gyfer ailenwi'r lle
 - Strategaethau ar gyfer cynyddu'r lle y gellir ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer cerddwyr, seddi y tu allan ac ardaloedd arddangos i fusnesau
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer defnyddio'r lle ar gyfer stondinau marchnad
 - Trefniadau trwyddedu palmant
 - Cydlynu ag unrhyw gynnig ar gyfer y prosiect ailgynllunio mynediad i'r Farchnad
 - Gwelliant amgylcheddol, gan gynnwys plannu coed a phlanhigion addurnol
 - Palet o ddeunyddiau, celfi stryd a goleuadau wedi'u cydweddu â chanol y dref
 - Ystyried cyflenwadau pŵer dros dro
 - Strategaeth ar gyfer ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid/y cyhoedd
 - Adolygiad o'r Gorchmynion Rheoleiddio Traffig sydd eisoes mewn grym
 - Dull 'Mynediad i bawb' o arfarnu opsiynau.
 - Arfarniad o'r costau / Asesiad risg / Amserlen gyflwyno

7. Marchnadoedd Dan Do ac Awyr Agored

Amcan

Dathlu a hyrwyddo'r farchnad dan do a dynodi'r mynedfeydd yn well ar y stryd. Yn ogystal â hyn, cefnogi'r gwaith o ehangu'r farchnad awyr agored yn ffisegol i Stryd Vaughan ac o bosibl ar hyd Stryd Stepney a Stryd y Bont. Hefyd, cefnogi'r cynnig y tu hwnt i 'ddarpariaethau sylfaenol'.

Camau gweithredu

1. Paratoi briff ar gyfer comisiynu cynllun celf gyhoeddus i ddatblygu cysyniadau ar gyfer gwella edrychiad mynedfeydd y farchnad dan do a gwella'r ymgysylltiad â thenantiaid stondinau'r farchnad.
2. Gosod amcanion ar gyfer ehangu'r farchnad awyr agored yng nghanol y dref, gan gynnwys y canlynol:
 - Profi'r farchnad yn ysgafn ar gyfer masnachwyr darpariaethau sylfaenol newydd posibl, yn ogystal â masnachwyr amgen, gan gynnwys bwyd stryd, hen bethau, cynnyrch ffres ac ati.
 - Cydlynu â darpariaeth marchnad ledled y sir er mwyn ehangu o ran diwrnodau masnachu.
 - Nodi lleoliadau ar gyfer stondinau gyda blaenoriaeth benodol yn cael ei rhoi i'r Sgwâr Canolog a Stryd Vaughan.
 - Adolygu trwyddedau trwyddedu palmant cyfredol.

- Ystyried gweithredu cyflenwad pŵer dros dro yn y Sgwâr Canolog, Stryd Vaughan a lleoliadau allweddol eraill

3. Cysylltu â rhanddeiliaid yn Stryd y Bont i ystyried defnyddio'r ardal ar gyfer digwyddiadau marchnad/ffair arbenigol achlysurol sy'n briodol i gymeriad hanesyddol y lleoliad.



a

a

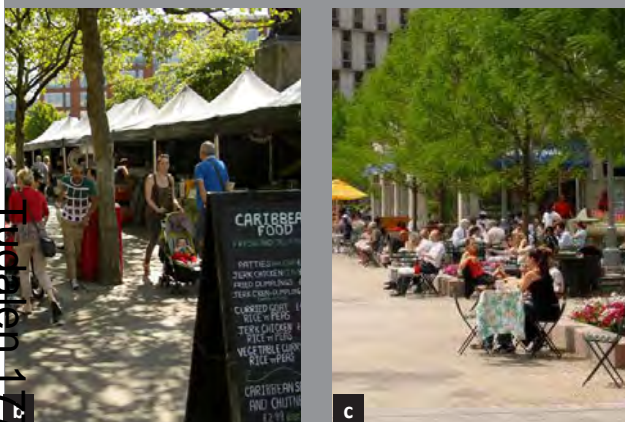
Dylai'r gwaith o ailddychmygu'r Sgwâr Canolog gynnwys creu cyfleoedd ar gyfer perfformiadau a digwyddiadau

b

Dylid gwella mynedfa'r farchnad a chreu cyfleoedd ar gyfer stondinau marchnad, yn enwedig gan gynnwys bwyd stryd i helpu i fwiogi'r lle

c

Dylid annog safleoedd fel caffis sydd ag ardaloedd eistedd allanol er mwyn bywiogi'r ymylon



Tudalen 177

c



a

a

Bydd gwella mynedfeydd y farchnad mewn ffordd greadigol yn helpu i ddynodi eu presenoldeb ar y stryd a dathlu rôl allweddol y farchnad yn y dref

b

Ystyried cyfleoedd i arallgyfeirio'r hyn sydd yn y farchnad awyr agored drwy gynnal digwyddiadau arbenigol



a

b



b

8. Ardal de Stryd y Farchnad/Stryd Stepney/Tinopolis

Amcan

Ailstrwythuro ardaloedd canolog a gogleddol allweddol canol y dref ar raddfa fawr, o ran trefniant ffisegol a'r defnydd a wneir o'r tir.

Dylai'r bloc eiddo sydd i'r de o Stryd y Farchnad a Stryd Stepney sydd wedi cael ei gaffael gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i'w ailddatblygu, gael ei ystyried ar y cyd ag adeilad Tinopolis y gwyddys fod ganddo broblemau strwythurol, ac efallai nad yw'n addas at y diben ac nad yw'n hyblyg iawn o ran y ffyrdd y gellir ei aildefnyddio.

Bydd prif gynllun cydgysylltiedig ar gyfer y rhan hon o ganol y dref yn caniatáu datblygu gweledigaeth fwy cynhwysfawr a phellgyrhaeddol sy'n mynd i'r afael â materion mynediad a threflun ynghyd â darparu cyfleoedd ar gyfer defnyddio'r tir mewn ffyrdd blaengar, gan gynnwys defnyddiau addysgol o bosibl.

Camau gweithredu

1. Llundio arolygon o adeiladau newydd a chomisiynu gwaith i asesu potensial ehangach yr adeiladau a gwaith i ymchwilio i'r safle a fydd yn llywio ymarfer llunio prif gynllun safle.

Cysylltu â thenantiaid/perchnogion presennol a'u cefnogi mewn perthynas â chyfleoedd datblygu yn y dyfodol ac opsiynau adleoli posibl yng nghanol y dref.

3. Cysylltu â darpar ddeiliaid gan gynnwys y rhai o'r sector addysg, i ddarganfod anghenion yn y dyfodol.
4. Comisiynu astudiaeth capasiti prif gynllun lefel uchel ar gyfer yr ardal i archwilio i opsiynau ar gyfer strategaethau dylunio a datblygu trefol ac i sefydlu egwyddorion ar gyfer mynediad/cysylltedd, strwythur bloc, uchder, mas, treflun, ac ati.
5. Yn dibynnu ar amserlen debygol ailddatblygiad cynhwysfawr o'r ardal ehangach, ystyried cynllun gwella'r amgylchedd mynediad ar gyfer Stryd y Farchnad/ Mincing Lane. Dylai strategaeth weithio gyda pherchnogion a deiliaid adeiladau i greu strydlun mwy darllenadwy, hygyrch a deniadol. Mae'r ardal hon yn cysylltu canol y dref a Phorth y Dwyrain. Fodd bynnag, mae'n cael ei nodweddu gan amgylchedd stryd o safon gwael, wedi'i dominyddu gan gefnau adeiladau, parcio achlysurol ac ardaloedd gwag.
6. Cefnogi defnyddiau dros dro i roi cyfle i fusnesau newydd brofi cysyniadau, ac i sefydlu presenoldeb yng nghanol y dref e.e. bydd y Neuadd Bingo yn cael ei defnyddio (dros dro o leiaf) ar gyfer siop aildefnyddio nwyddau wedi'u hailgylchu



9. Cysylltiadau Porth y Dwyrain

Amcan

Gwella cysylltiadau cerddwyr a chysylltu ardal Porth y Dwyrain â chanol y dref yn fwy di-dor

Camau gweithredu

1. Cydlynu cyfleoedd trwy ddatblygiadau a buddsoddiad newydd gan gynnwys Y Linc, i wella cysylltiadau rhwng Stepney Place, Porth y Dwyrain a chanol y dref, gan gynnwys cyntedd uchel Sant Elli. Dylai strategaeth gyfannol ystyried creu tir blaen gweithredol, newidiadau gwastad, cael gwared ar rwystrau a gwneud gwelliannau i dir cyhoeddus.



Tudalen 179

10. Gwelliannau i ffiniau/porth canol y dref

Amcan

Gwella argraffiadau cyntaf ac atyniad cyffredinol canol y dref fel lle i fyw, lle i ymweld ag ef a lle i fuddsoddi ynddo.

Camau gweithredu

1. Comisiynu archwiliad o'r holl ffyrdd sy'n amgáu canol y dref, o ran eu hymddangosiad gweledol a'u cysylltedd i gerddwyr, ynghyd ag argymhellion ar gyfer gwelliannau amgylcheddol lleol gan gynnwys triniaethau i ffiniau, llwybrau cerddwyr, ymddangosiadau adeiladau, tirwedd/plannu, ac ati.
2. Datblygu strategaeth gyflawni ar gyfer y cyfleoedd a nodwyd, gan gynnwys cwmpasu gwaith, cysylltu â pherchnogion eiddo adeiladau a nodi ffynonellau cyllid.



Strategaeth eiddo

Mae elfen graidd o'r prif gynllun adfer yn cael ei harwain gan eiddo, ac mae'n adlewyrchu pwysigrwydd strategaeth eiddo sy'n cefnogi at amcanion adferiad a chyfleoedd canol tref yn y dyfodol ac yn cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol ati.

Mae effaith pandemig COVID-19 wedi cyflymu llawer o dueddiadau strwythurol sydd wedi siapio'r stryd fawr fwyfwy dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae hyn yn fwyaf amlwg yng nghyfansoddiad a defnydd newidiol canol y dref, yn enwedig y twf mewn adeiladau manwerthu gwag, sy'n cynnwys rhai gwagleoedd mawr mewn lleoliadau amlwg sy'n cael eu gyrru gan y caeadau a'r pwysau sy'n wynebu manwerthwyr niferus cenedlaethol a'r rhagolygon masnachol heriol ar gyfer sicrhau eu bod yn cael ei hailfeddiannu o'r newydd mewn ffordd ymarferol. Mae'r gorgyflenwad o fanwerthu ynghyd â cholli llawer o nodweddion sy'n denu nifer o ymwelwyr traddodiadol i ganol y dref yn pwysleisio mor bwysig ydyw sicrhau defnyddiau amgen, gan gynnwys angorau newydd, i helpu i ehangu'r ystod o weithgareddau sydd ar gael ac ymestyn yr amser mae pobl yn aros yno gan amrywio'r rhesymau dros ymweld â chanol y dref trwy gydol y dydd a chyda'r nos. Un enghraifft fyddai'r cysyniad o greu neuaddau bwyd sy'n dod yn fwy poblogaidd yn y DU, lle mae grŵp o fusnesau bwyd bach yn masnachu y tu mewn i adeilad gyda byrddau a hadeiriau a rennir ar gyfer cwsmeriaid.

Amcan allweddol fydd annog a hyrwyddo defnyddiau newydd gan roi sylw i adeiladau gwag ac adeiladau sy'n cael eu tanddefnyddio, gan gynnwys rhoi cymorth i greu cymysgedd ehangach o ddefnyddiau i leoedd gwaith, preswyl, hamdden, addysg a'r gymuned. Bydd hyn yn gofyn am ymgysylltu â pherchnogion eiddo, buddsoddwyr, y diwydiant datblygu a darpar ddeiliaid. Bydd cyfleoedd i wella ansawdd eiddo presennol a chyfleoedd lle bydd angen gwaith ailffocysu mwy cynhwysfawr yn y tymor hwy. Er enghraifft, gellid ymchwilio i ba mor ymarferol fyddai symud ysgol gynradd newydd arfaethedig Ysgol Dewi Sant neu gyfleusterau Coleg Sir Gâr i ganol y dref, lle mae safleoedd ac adeilad addas ar gael. Yn y tymor hwy, gallai hyn gynnwys trawsnewid ardal ac adeiladau lôn Mincing Lane/Stryd y Farchnad.

Mae rôl tir ac asedau'r sector cyhoeddus yn cynnig cyfleoedd pellach ar gyfer cydleoli a chyddefnyddio asedau yng nghanol y dref i ddenu mwy o ymwelwyr. Mae adeilad yr Hwb yng nghanol y dref ac eiddo arall sydd wedi'i leoli yn Stryd Vaughan yn gyfle allweddol ar gyfer y math hwn o ddefnydd.

Mae'r strategaeth eiddo hefyd yn adlewyrchu natur benodol canol tref Llanelli gan gynnwys yr angen i sicrhau nad yw swyddi'n diflannu o ganol y dref o amgylch Stryd Vaughan, Stryd Stepney a Chanolfan Sant Elli, lle mae adeiladau mwy o faint ar gael sy'n anoddach i'w gosod. Mae'r her hefyd yn cynnwys yr adeiladau mwy o faint sy'n benodol i Lanelli, llawer ohonynt â thu blaen cul, na fyddant yn hawdd eu hisrannu'n unedau llai heb fuddsoddiad sylweddol.

Mae gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin fudd rhydd-ddaliadol ar draws rhan fawr o ganol y dref, ac mae gan nifer o'r perchnogion brydlesi, gyda 30-40 mlynedd yn weddill ar rai ohonynt. Mae'n debygol na fydd y dirywiad yng ngwerth y rhent a phrydlesi cymharol fyr yn annog buddsoddiad preifat.

Prosiect 1: Ciplwg ar y farchnad leol

Amcan

Er mwyn annog ac ymchwilio i gyfleoedd realistig at ddefnydd newydd yng nghanol y dref, yn enwedig trwy ailddefnyddio/ailbwrpasu eiddo gwag ac eiddo sy'n cael ei danddefnyddio, mae strategaeth eiddo yn gofyn am wybodaeth am y farchnad ac ymgysylltiad rhagweithiol â pherchnogion eiddo/landlordiaid/buddsoddwyr ac asiantau eiddo masnachol sy'n weithredol yng nghanol y dref. Ystyrir bod hyn yn hanfodol er mwyn deall yn gynnar beth yw bwriadau a dyheadau perchenogion, a gofynion y farchnad/deiliaid.

Bydd hyn hefyd yn cyd-fynd yn agos â'r strategaeth cymorth busnes sy'n ceisio annog gweithgareddau busnes newydd, gan gynnwys rôl eiddo wrth gefnogi ystod o lety arloesol a hyblyg, a'r telerau/amodau masnachol ar gyfer deiliaid. Bydd yr amcan hwn yn gwneud y canlynol:



- Nodi ac ymchwilio i asedau eiddo allweddol sy'n cynrychioli cyfleoedd addas a realistig ar gyfer cyflwyno defnyddiau newydd y tu hwnt i fanwerthu;
- Annog perchnogion eiddo, buddsoddwyr a datblygwyr i ystyried defnyddiau amgen ac ailbwrpasu asedau sy'n sicrhau gwerth economaidd a chymunedol ac yn sbarduno buddsoddiad yng nghanol y dref;
- Meithrin a hyrwyddo hyder buddsoddwyr yng nghanol y dref gan gefnogi cymysgedd ehangach o ddefnyddiau ac annog defnyddiau modern a hyblyg;
- Annog telerau/amodau masnachol mwy hyblyg ac arloesol i ddarpar deiliaid, yn enwedig cwmnïau annibynnol, er mwyn gwneud y gorau o fforddiadwyedd a chael gwared ar y risgiau i landlordiaid.

Manteision

- Cyfraddau llai o eiddo gwag
- Mwy o hyder mewn buddsoddwyr
- Lefel uwch o welliannau ac adnewyddiadau i eiddo sy'n ateb y galw lleol
- Amrywiaeth ehangach o ddefnyddiau yng nghanol y dref gan gynnwys ardaloedd preswyl
- Mwy o hyblygrwydd, sy'n annog twf menter a busnes

Tasgau

1. Monitro ac archwilio adeiladau gwag yng nghanol y dref yn rheolaidd er mwyn nodi perchnogion tir a buddsoddwyr allweddol a deall bwriadau perchnogion, lle bo hynny'n bosibl.
2. Cysylltu â'r diwydiant datblygu lle mae gofynion hysbys yn bodoli, gan flaenoriaethu'r angen i gyfeirio buddsoddiad newydd i ganol y dref.
3. Cysylltu â landlordiaid sy'n berchen ar eiddo lle mae'r Cyngor yn berchen ar y rhydd-ddaliad er mwyn aildrafod prydles hirach er mwyn annog gwaith adnewyddu a buddsoddiadau yn benodol;
4. Ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o sefydlu Fforwm Perchnogion Eiddo/Buddsoddwyr/Asiantau Masnachol a gynhelir yn rheolaidd i fonitro materion yn ymwneud ag eiddo, nodi gweithredoedd/cyfleoedd ar gyfer canol y dref, ac ymchwilio i gymhellion i gefnogi ac annog pobl i ddefnyddio eiddo gwag. Yn ogystal â hyn, cynnal trafodaethau gyda pherchnogion eiddo allweddol yng nghanol y dref e.e. y ganolfan siopa, er mwyn rheoli risg a newidiadau strwythurol sy'n berthnasol i'w hasedau.

Prosiect 2: Y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol

Amcan

Mae'r Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol sy'n canolbwyntio ar ganol y dref mewn grym yn Llanelli, ac fel offeryn polisi cynllunio, mae'n ceisio hyrwyddo mwy o hyblygrwydd a mwy o gyfleoedd ar gyfer ystod ehangach a chymysgedd o ddefnyddiau yng nghanol y dref. Mae'n bwysig bod hyn yn cael ei hyrwyddo i berchnogion eiddo ac asiantau masnachol i gyfleu manteision y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol, yn enwedig ar adeg o newid mawr yn y farchnad eiddo. Yn Llanelli,

mae'n briodol adolygu'r Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol i sicrhau bod ffocws ar y meysydd blaenoriaeth ar gyfer adfywiad a thwf.

Manteision

- Mwy o hyblygrwydd i'r farchnad eiddo
- Cyfeirio buddsoddiad tuag at ardaloedd blaenoriaeth canol y dref
- Cynyddu ymarferoldeb y gwelliannau i adeiladau a defnyddiau cymysg

Tasgau

1. Hysbysebu a hyrwyddo manteision y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol i berchnogion eiddo/landlordiaid/datblygwyr ac asiantau masnachol lleol i annog cyfleoedd i fod yn fwy o hyblyg o ran defnyddio ac ailbwrpasu asedau, gan gynnwys cyfeirio mentrau cymorth perthnasol y Cyngor lle bo hynny'n briodol.

2. Adolygu ffin y Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol i sicrhau ei bod yn adlewyrchu'r angen am ganol tref masnachol llai o faint, a chynnal crynodiad o fuddsoddiad yn yr ardal graidd ganolog
3. Hyrwyddo'r cyfleoedd ar gyfer defnydd preswyl yng nghanol y dref, yn enwedig wrth gefnogi datblygiadau mwy ymarferol. Gallai hyn gynnwys cyfleoedd i fod yn bartner gyda Gwasanaethau Tai Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i ddarparu mwy o eiddo fforddiadwy i'w rhentu.

Prosiect 3: Cymorth Cyllido

Amcanion

Mae eiddo allweddol yng nghanol y dref sy'n cyfrannu at amcanion y prif gynllun adfer ac iechyd ehangach canol y dref, sy'n debygol o fod angen buddsoddiad adfywio wedi'i dargedu trwy ymyrraeth y sector cyhoeddus o ystyried graddfa, arwyddocâd a chymhlethdod posibl yr eiddo. Bydd yn hanfodol sicrhau bod yr eiddo allweddol hyn, p'un a ydynt yn wag neu'n destun newid mewn amgylchiadau, yn cael eu defnyddio mewn ffordd fuddiol eto o ystyried eu potensial i gynnal gweithgareddau a defnyddiau newydd a allai weithredu fel angorau ac atyniadau i ddenu ymwelwyr a sicrhau buddsoddiad newydd, o bosibl yn sgil ail-bwrpasu. Mae cyfle hefyd i dargedu eiddo y mae angen ei wella'n ansoddol er mwyn gwella safon yr amgylchedd adeiledig

Manteision

- Ymyrryd mewn eiddo i gyflawni amcanion ar gyfer ardaloedd â blaenoriaeth wedi'u targedu
- Cynyddu ymarferoldeb y gwelliannau i adeiladau a defnyddiau cymysg
- Meithrin hyder buddsoddwyr ac annog y sector preifat i fuddsoddi

Tasgau

1. Sefydlu rhestr darged o gaffaeliadau strategol a all dynnu cyllid i lawr o Grant Lleoliad Llywodraeth Cymru sydd ar gael ar gyfer eiddo allweddol yng nghanol y dref
2. Nodi eiddo targed allweddol yng nghanol trefi a pharhau i'w hadolygu'n rheolaidd (sy'n cydfynd â gwybodaeth am y farchnad o Brosiect 1 Ciplwg ar y Farchnad Leol a Phrosiect 4 Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus).
3. Nodi rhestr darged o eiddo y nodwyd bod angen eu gwella'n ansoddol a blaenoriaethu camau gweithredu, gan gynnwys darparu cymorth posibl ar gyfer gwaith adnewyddu a gosod.

Prosiect 4: Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus

Amcan

Mae rôl tir ac asedau'r sector cyhoeddus yn cynnig cyfleoedd i ymchwilio i fwy o gydleoli a mwy o gydweithio rhwng asedau'r sector cyhoeddus mewn lleoliadau yng nghanol trefi. Mae amcanion y Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi a'r pwyslais ar roi canol y dref yn gyntaf yn amlwg yn cefnogi'r amcan hwn, yn enwedig o ystyried presenoldeb cryf y sector cyhoeddus yn lleol a'r cwmpas i ymchwilio i



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ddarparu gwasanaethau a gweithgareddau newydd o adeiladau canol y dref. Byddai'r dull hwn yn cyfrannu at y gwaith o ddenu nifer fawr o ymwelwyr ochr yn ochr â sicrhau gwell mynediad cymunedol i wasanaethau ac yn cyfrannu at gyrchfan defnydd cymysg. Yn Llanelli, ceir cyfle i ymestyn rôl yr Hwb presennol ochr yn ochr â'r potensial i ymgorffori lle ychwanegol yn Stryd Vaughan.

Manteision

- Cydleoli gwasanaethau a lle swyddfa
- Dal gafael ar nifer yr ymwelwyr i ganol y dref a'r gwariant

Tasg

1. Bydd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn gweithio'n rhagweithiol gyda'i bartneriaid yn y sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys Ystadau Cymru, i ymchwilio ac annog y sector cyhoeddus, sy'n cynnwys gwasanaethau'r Cyngor ei hun i ddefnyddio lleoliadau canol y dref yn well.

Prosiect 5: Diwygio ardrethi busnes

Amcan

Mae atebolrwydd ardrethi busnes yn rhwystr i lawer o fusnesau yng nghanol y dref, yn enwedig cwmnïau annibynnol sy'n ystyried symud i adeilad mwy o faint, ond ar y llaw arall, ceir goblygiadau o ran costau i berchnogion eiddo pan fydd yr adeilad yn wag ac yr ystyrir ei addasu. Mae'r gwyliau ardrethi busnes a roddwyd i'r mwyafrif o fusnesau Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch am flwyddyn yn ystod 2021/2022 fel rhan o gymorth economaidd COVID-19 yn cynnig cyfle da i fusnesau gael seibiant a thyfu, ond dylid cynnal adolygiad o fesurau tymor hwy ochr yn ochr â mentrau er mwyn annog twf busnes.

Manteision

Costau busnes sy'n gysylltiedig ag eiddo sy'n hybu ac yn annog twf busnesau bach.

Tasg

1. Hyrwyddo newidiadau i'r model rhyddhad ardrethi busnes a'r model trethiant cyffredinol sy'n cefnogi'r busnesau bach ac annibynnol i dyfu mewn lleoliadau canol tref.
2. Annog perchnogion eiddo i ymchwilio i'r ffyrdd o addasu eiddo yng nghanol y dref sy'n cynnig y darvoudion mwyaf o safbwynt ardrethi busnes, gan gynnwys dulliau arloesol o leihau'r rhwymedigaeth i dalu ardrethi eiddo gwag a all fod yn rhwystr mawr i ymyriadau.

Strategaeth Cymorth Busnes

Bydd adferiad hefyd yn dibynnu ar ddiogelu sectorau allweddol a meithrin twf busnesau lleol ac annibynnol a'u datblygu trwy strategaeth fusnes sy'n cefnogi busnesau i ddod yn fwy cystadleuol gyda mwy o botensial i ddenu ymwelwyr, talu cyflogau uwch a chyflogi mwy o bobl. Gellir cyflawni hyn trwy ddull amlasiantaethol wedi'i dargedu, ac annog y newid o fod yn fusnesau dros dro ac yn fasnachwyr marchnad i fod yn fusnesau sydd wedi'u lleoli ar y brif stryd fawr.

Ymhlith y meysydd allweddol a fydd yn helpu i adeiladu canol tref y dyfodol mae gwella ei iechyd digidol a gosod technoleg glyfar. Bydd hyn yn helpu i ddenu buddsoddiad newydd a chydnerthedd busnes tra'n rhoi cymorth i ddatblygu'r sgiliau a'r hyder sydd eu hangen i fanteisio'n llawn ar y dechnoleg.

Prosiect 1: Entrepreneuriaeth a chymorth busnes

Amcan

Er mwyn i ganol y dref adfer a thyfu, mae angen diogelu busnesau mewn sectorau allweddol a meithrin mentrau lleol newydd a thwf busnesau annibynnol. Mae'r strategaeth cymorth busnes yn gyd-fynd yn agos â'r strategaeth eiddo ac mae'n gwneud â chreu amrywiaeth o ddeiliaid busnes ar draws ystod o sectorau sy'n ychwanegu amrywiaeth ac atyniad i ganol y dref. Mae sawl pwrpas i strategaeth cymorth busnes canol y dref:

- Sefydlu dull seiliedig ar le o ran cefnogi busnesau gan adlewyrchu'r anghenion a'r cyfleoedd sy'n benodol i'r dref a chanol y dref
- Annog busnesau newydd sydd â'r potensial i feddiannu ystod o leoliadau -- lleoedd dros dro, stondinau marchnad neu eiddo masnachol traddodiadol
- Ysbrydoli microfusnesau i symud i adeiladau mwy o faint yng nghanol y dref
- Cefnogi busnesau i ddod yn fwy cystadleuol gyda mwy o botensial i ddenu ymwelwyr, talu cyflogau uwch a chyflogi mwy o bobl.
- Ysgogi galw lleol i gefnogi buddsoddiad gan y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat e.e. caffaeliadau eiddo strategol, creu lle deori busnesau, hybiau gwaith a rennir a buddsoddi mewn ad-drefnu eiddo i gyd-fynd â gofynion newydd.

Manteision

- Cynyddu ymholiadau busnes drwy roi cyngor a sesiynau mentora
- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau a swyddi wedi'u diogelu
- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau newydd
- Cynnydd yng nghyfradd twf microfusnesau a busnesau bach
- Creu pecynnau cymorth wedi'u teilwra i annog buddsoddiad mewn sectorau allweddol
- Llai o eiddo gwag

Tasgau

Gyda sawl asiantaeth yn darparu cymorth i fusnesau o wahanol feintiau ac yn gweithredu ar draws ystod eang o sectorau, mae darparu cymorth busnes sy'n seiliedig ar le yn gofyn am ddull cydgyssylltiedig wedi'i dargedu

1. Dod â phob agwedd ar gymorth busnes i un lle (naill ai'n rhithiol a/neu fel rhan o Hwb), gan ei gwneud hi'n glir ac yn syml i fusnesau gael gafael ar yr help sydd ei angen arnyn nhw. Mae rôl tîm Datblygu Economaidd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn helpu i symleiddio darlun cymhleth o entrepreneuriaeth a chynhyrchion cymorth busnes i entrepreneuriaid a busnesau gan sicrhau darpariaeth aml-asiantaeth gydgyssylltiedig. Ymhlith y partneriaid mae'r Cyngor, Busnes Cymru, Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, Siambr De Cymru, Canolfan Fusnes a Gweithredu Cymdeithasol, Mentrau Iaith, Prifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant, Coleg Sir Gâr, ac ati.
2. Hyrwyddo a chyfathrebu ar lefel tref yr ystod o gymorth sydd ar gael a thargedu entrepreneuriaid a busnesau trwy ysgolion a cholegau, grwpiau busnesau a sefydliadau a thargedu'r masnachwyr presennol yng nghanol y dref.
3. Darparu mynediad at linell gymorth, gwefan, a chymorth un i un sy'n canolbwyntio ar y sector, darparu cymorth ac arweiniad am ddim ar unrhyw gam o glych bywyd busnes:

- Dechrau busnes
- Tyfu busnes
- Datblygu sgiliau
- Rhwydweithio
- Dod o hyd i gyllid
- Dod o hyd i eiddo

Prosiect 2: Canol tref ddigidol a sgiliau

Amcan

O ystyried y pwysau ar y stryd fawr ac effaith COVID-19, mae'n bwysig bod busnesau'n gallu manteisio i'r eithaf ar dechnoleg ddigidol, yn yr un modd ag y mae archfarchnadoedd a chanolfannau siopa wedi'i wneud ers blynnyddoedd. Mae hyn yn rhoi cyfle i fusnesau ddatblygu eu marchnad a chynyddu trosiant yn lleol ac yn fyd-eang wrth barhau i fod yn fusnes wedi'i wreiddio yng nghanol y dref.

Mae iechyd digidol Llanelli wedi dangos mai dim ond 28% o fusnesau canol y dref sy'n defnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol lle mae mwyafrif y defnyddwyr yn 'cymdeithasu' ac y gellir dylanwadu arnynt. Mae iechyd digidol hefyd yn cael ei dylanwadu gan argaeledd technoleg newydd sy'n bodoli ac sydd eisoes yn cael ei defnyddio yn rhrefi Cymru i helpu busnesau a lleoedd i wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus a chynllunio ar gyfer y

dyfodol. Yr amcan yw buddsoddi mewn seilwaith i gefnogi'r gwaith o greu tref glyfar gyda busnesau'n cael eu cefnogi i wneud y defnydd gorau posibl o dechnoleg ddigidol er mwyn iddynt ddatblygu. Mae hyn yn cynnwys y canlynol:

- Rhoi rhwydweithiau cysylltedd ac arloesi hynod gyflym, dibynadwy iawn ar waith
- Darparu'r rhwydwaith cymorth, hyfforddiant ac anogaeth sy'n helpu i greu diwylliant digidol a sgiliau busnes gwell.

Manteision

- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau canol y dref sy'n defnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol
- Cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n gymwys yn ddigidol, sy'n meddu ar gymwysterau digidol ac sy'n defnyddio technolegau digidol
- Cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau sy'n cydweithio gan ddefnyddio'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol a thechnoleg

Tasg

1. Mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn awdurdod arweiniol ar gyfer Rhaglen Seilwaith Digidol Bargaen Ddinesig Bae Abertawe a bydd yn gweithio i sicrhau bod seilwaith a chysylltedd digidol hynod gyflym, hynod ddibynadwy ar gael i'r dref, yn cynnwys, ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig i fand eang ffeibr llawn a all drosglwyddo data ar gyfradd gigabeit, cyswllt symudol 4G/5G, a rhwydweithiau arloesi'r rhyngwrwd pethau (IoT).

2. Parhau i adeiladu Rhwydwaith Arloesi Sir Gaerfyrddin, sef y rhwydwaith 'Rhyngwrwd Pethau' er mwyn i fusnesau, cymunedau a phartneriaid fanteisio arno i'r eithaf. Cafwyd cyswllt ar draws Llanelli a Pharc Gwledig Pen-bre.
3. Fel rhan o'r pecyn cymorth busnes, ac ochr yn ochr â mentrau gan gynnwys Cyflymu Cymru i Fusnesau, byddwn yn targedu ac yn ymchwilio i ganol y dref gyda Menter Ddigidol trwy gyfuniad o ddigwyddiadau digidol, ymwybyddiaeth, sgiliau a chymorth, ond heb fod yn gyfyngedig iddynt, er mwyn ffynnu a manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd digidol
4. Mabwysiadu offeryn sy'n edrych ar ddata a mewnwleidiad y cyfryngau cymdeithasol ar gyfer y dref a'i busnesau sy'n darparu data, arbenigedd, gwybodaeth, hyfforddiant a chymorth i'w helpu i gysylltu â'u cynulleidfa, dadansoddi pa gynnwys sy'n eu diddori a mesur beth sy'n effeithio ar ganlyniadau busnes.

Strategaeth Rheoli Lle

Mae canol trefi yn lleoedd sy'n denu cyfuniad amrywiol o bobl – ymwelwyr bob dydd, pobl greadigol, entrepreneuriaid a phobl chwilfrydig fel ei gilydd - ac ni all unrhyw brif gynllun orfodi canol tref ddeniadol, fywiog i fodolaeth, ond fe all greu'r amodau sy'n caniatáu i dref o'r fath dyfu.

Rhaid i ganol tref lewyrchus fod yn lleoliad sydd wedi'i reoli'n dda, lle mae pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn gyffrous i fod ynddo. A chan nad yw bellach yn bosibl gwarantu nifer y siopwyr a'r gweithlu lleol yn ystod y dydd, mae'n rhaid i ganol y dref ddod yn gyrchfan mwy ysgogol, cyffrous, cymunedol a diwylliannol yn ystod y dydd a chyda'r nos, nawr yn fwy nag erioed o'r blaen.

Mae cyfathrebu a marchnata dulliau rheoli lleoedd yn sylfaenol i gyflawni'r amcan hwn, ac yng nghanol tref Llanelli, rheolir y gwaith hwn gan Ymlaen ac Ardal Gwella Busnes Llanelli. Yn dilyn yr adnewyddiad llwyddiannus diweddar, mae gan yr Ardal Gwella Busnes gyllideb o £456,000 dros y pum mlynedd nesaf ar gyfer ystod o fentrau:

- Marchnata - hybu marchnata - digwyddiadau, atyniadau tymhorol, gŵyl gwrw, treftadaeth a diwylliant, marchnata ymosodol

Gwella – gwella'r profiad - sgrin ddigidol, bywiogi canol y dref, mynd i'r afael â'r Ardal Gwella Busnes

- Gwella – gwella mynediad - £1 i barcio ar ddydd Sadwrn, 'diwrnodau allan' lleol, mynediad gwell i gerddwyr a beicwyr, cysylltu â glan y môr
- Datblygu – cefnogi'r gwaith o ddatblygu amrywiol strategaethau ar gyfer canol y dref

Mae'r prif gynllun yn cefnogi'r gwaith o gyflawni cynllun busnes yr Ardal Gwella Busnes yn benodol, er enghraifft, mae gan brosiectau lleoedd penodol, fel y gwelliannau i Erddi'r Ffynnon, y potensial i atgyfnerthu'r ardal fel lle digwyddiadau. Mae uchelgeisiau eraill y prif gynllun sy'n cyd-fynd â'r Ardal Gwella Busnes yn cynnwys mentrau i hyfforddi a chefnogi sgiliau busnesau.

Hefyd, mae sawl cam gweithredu ar waith eisoes neu'n rhai y gellir eu gwella a fydd yn cyfrannu'n gadarnhaol at reoli canol y dref a phrofiad y defnyddwyr.



Prosiect 1: Trafnidiaeth a symud

Amcan

Mae angen i'r ddibyniaeth ar gerbydau preifat leihau os ydym am fynd i'r afael â heriau'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, a byddai gwasanaeth trafndiaeth gyhoeddus cwbl integredig sy'n cysylltu rheilffyrdd, bysiau a chynlluniau llogi beiciau yn ei gwneud yn hawdd i bobl deithio i'r dref ac o'i chwmpas o gymdogaethau cyfagos.

Yn Llanelli, mae cyfle i hyrwyddo'r trefi sy'n tyfu eu defnydd o lwybrau beicio, gyda chysylltiadau agos â llwybrau beicio arfordirol cyfagos a'r atyniad cylched beicio ym Mharc Gwledig Pen-bre. Bydd cynllun Llogi Beiciau Brompton yn cael ei gyflwyno yn Llanelli ym mis Mawrth 2021 ac mae'n un o'r trefi cyntaf yng Nghymru i gael y brand arbennig hwn yn gysylltiedig â llogi beiciau lleol. Mae cynllun Brompton yn darparu cynllun beic plygu amryddawn sy'n cefnogi teithio i'r gwaith, y cartref ac ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus. Bydd y man casglu beiciau wedi'i leoli yng ngorsaf drenau Llanelli.

Bydd manau gwefru e-feiciau yn cael eu gosod hefyd yn y dref yng Nghanolfan Menter Beacon a Phorth y Dwyrain a Pharc Gwledig Pen-bre gerllaw. Mae'r Cyngor hefyd wedi prynu beiciau e-Cargo er mwyn i fusnesau canol y dref eu defnyddio.

Mae taliadau ar gyfer parcio ceir wedi peri pryder i fusnesau canol tref ers tro ac mae'r Ardal Gwella Busnes gyda Chyngor Sir Caerfyrddin wedi datblygu sawl menter gan gynnwys parcio yn y maes parcio aml-lawr am £1 ar ddydd Sadwrn dros gyfnod y

Nadolig. Cynlluniwyd diwrnodau parcio am ddim ac fe'u hysbysebwyd gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, yn ogystal â'r cynllun parcio am ddim cyfredol ar ddydd Llun a dydd Mawrth rhwng 10am a 4pm ym meysydd parcio'r Cyngor. Mae refeniw o daliadau parcio ceir yn cefnogi gwelliannau i briffyrdd a gwasanaethau trafniadaeth yn uniongyrchol er budd canol y dref.

Manteision

- Cynnydd mewn teithiau cerdded a beicio
- Cynnydd yn y defnydd o deithio llesol ar gyfer teithiau busnes

Tasgau

1. Ymchwilio i gyfleoedd ar gyfer gosod doc beiciau Brompton yng nghanol y dref unwaith y bydd y cynllun wedi'i sefydlu.
2. Bydd y nod o helpu busnesau lleol gyda datrysiadau logisteg lleol newydd trwy ddefnyddio beiciau E-cargo yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol llunio strategaeth glir i annog busnesau i fabwysiadu'r beiciau fel rhan o'u busnes a goresgyn rhwystrau ymarferol gan gynnwys manau storio beiciau digonol.
3. Parhau i fonitro effaith taliadau parcio ceir yng nghanol y dref yn ystod y cyfnod adfer yn sgil COVID-19 ac effeithiolrwydd y mentrau parcio am ddim sydd eisoes ar waith.

Prosiect 2: Diwylliant ac adloniant

Amcan

Wrth i ganol y dref ganolbwyntio llai ar y siopa a mwy ar y profiad, mae gweithgarwch diwylliannol ac atyniadau yn dod yn bwysicach nag erioed wrth sicrhau bywiogrwydd. Mae angen diogelu cyrchfannau diwylliannol (celfyddydau, treftadaeth, adloniant) gydag apêl eang wedi'i angori yng nghanol y dref. Yn Llanelli, mae hyn yn cynnwys Theatr Ffwrnes, Plas Llanelly, sinemâu Odeon ac o bosibl, Calon Llanelli, ar ôl iddi gael ei hadnewyddu.

Manteision

- Amrywio atyniadau canol y dref
- Cynnydd yn nifer yr ymwelwyr yn ystod y dydd a chyda'r nos

Tasgau

1. Blaenoriaethu'r dasg o lunio calendr y digwyddiadau dan arweiniad yr Ardal Gwella Busnes a rhoi sylw i ystod eang o chwaeth a diddordebau gan gynnwys Gŵyl yr Oes a Fu, cerddoriaeth retro a Chymraeg, a bwyd a diod.
1. Cefnogi lleoliadau diwylliannol a busnesau creadigol fel Tinopolis, sydd nid yn unig yn ychwanegu at broffil y dref, ond sydd hefyd yn cryfhau potensial y dref ar gyfer datblygu economi greadigol.

Prosiect 3: Glanhau a Chynnal a Chadw Adeiladau

Amcan

Er gwaethaf y cam cadarnhaol hwn gan yr Ardal Gwella Busnes a Chyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i wella ymddangosiad canol y dref ac adeiladau allweddol, mae sawl adeilad yn eiddo i landlordiaid absennol sy'n ystyried yr eiddo fel ased masnachol yn bennaf ac nid fel un sy'n cyfrannu at ymddangosiad cyffredinol canol y dref. Yr amcan yw sicrhau na chaiff eiddo, yn enwedig ar loriau uwch, ei adael i fynd â'i ben iddo.

Manteision

- Llai o adeiladau yn cael eu camreoli
- Treflun o safon well

Tasgau

1. Arolwg i nodi asedau sydd wedi'u camreoli yn yr ardaloedd sydd wedi'u blaenoriaethu yng nghanol y dref sy'n tynnu oddi ar safon canol y dref.
1. Nodi perchenogaeth brydlesol a chymryd rhan mewn trafodaethau i gynorthwyo gyda'r gwaith o'u glanhau a'u hymddangosiad.

Dull cyflwyno

Tra bo buddsoddiad mewn prosiectau a ariennir trwy raglenni fel Targedu Buddsoddiad mewn Adfywio yn parhau i wneud gwahaniaeth, nododd y prif gynllun fod angen gwneud mwy.

Mae'r prif gynllun adfer ar gyfer pawb, nid Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin yn unig, a bydd angen ymrwymiad ac ymdrechion yr holl randdeiliaid os yw'r dref am lwyddo a sicrhau ffyniant parhaus i'r dref. Mae'r cynllun newydd hwn yn angenrheidiol i ddarparu llwybr clir at adferiad a thwf canol tref a fydd yn canolbwyntio ar fusnes, pobl a lle, gan ddarparu'r fframwaith ar gyfer blaenoriaethu camau gweithredu dros dair lefel o bwysigrwydd:

1. Ar unwaith - gweithredu cynlluniau parhaol neu dros dro i gael llwyddiannau cyflym, er mwyn manteisio ar gyfleoedd posibl sy'n codi ar ôl diwedd y cyfyngiadau symud ac am weddill 2021
2. Byrdymor - cyflawni o fewn y 24 mis nesaf - prosiectau trawsffurfiol â blaenoriaeth a fydd yn gofyn am waith cynllunio, cyllido, cymeradwyaeth ac a allai achosi rhywfaint o amhariadau wrth eu cyflawni
3. Strategol - Prosiectau a strategaethau arwyddocaol a fydd yn helpu i arwain cyfeiriad canol y dref i fod yn wydn ac i ymateb i newidiadau hirdymor

Prosiectau lle

- Prosiect 1: Gerddi'r Ffynnon
- Prosiect 2: Stryd Cowell a rhan orllewinol Stryd Stepney
- Prosiect 3: Adeilad y Goron a'r Arcêd
- Prosiect 4: Eglwys Gynulleidfaol y Parc
- Prosiect 5: Adeilad Raffles
- Prosiect 6: Y Sgwâr Canolog
- Prosiect 7: Marchnadoedd Dan Do ac Awyr Agored
- Prosiect 8: Ardal de Stryd y Farchnad/Stryd Stepney/Tinopolis
- Prosiect 9: Cysylltiadau Porth y Dwyrain
- Prosiect 10: Gwelliannau i ffiniau/porth canol y dref

Prosiectau eiddo

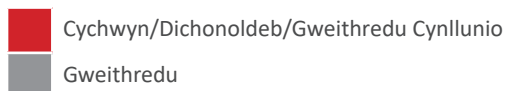
- Prosiect 1: Cipolwg ar y Farchnad Leol
- Prosiect 2: Gorchymyn Datblygu Lleol
- Prosiect 3: Cymorth Cyllido
- Prosiect 4: Tir ac Asedau'r Sector Cyhoeddus
- Prosiect 5: Diwygio ardrethi busnes

Prosiectau busnes

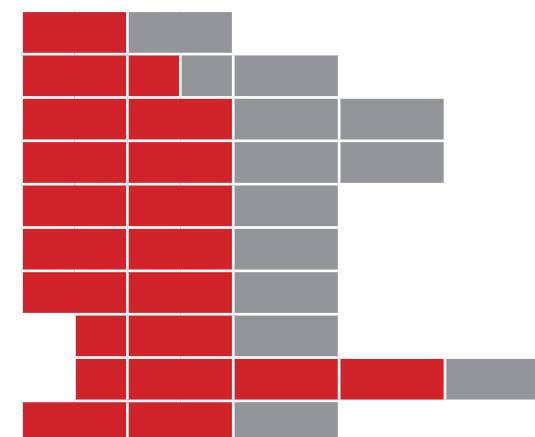
- Prosiect 1: Entrepreneuriaeth a Chymorth Busnes
- Prosiect 2: Canol tref ddigidol a sgiliau

Prosiectau rheoli lle

- Prosiect 1: Trafnidiaeth a symud
- Prosiect 2: Diwylliant ac adloniant
- Prosiect 3: Glanhau a chynnal a chadw adeiladau



Blwyddyn 1 Blwyddyn 2 Blwyddyn 3 Blwyddyn 4 Blwyddyn 5+



Blaenoriaethau

Mae cyfres o brosiectau wedi'u nodi gan y prif gynllun, fodd bynnag, cydnabyddir ei bod yn annhebygol y gellir mynd i'r afael â phopeth ar unwaith a bydd angen canolbwyntio ar y prosiectau pwysicaf sydd â'r effeithiau uchaf. Mae'r holl gamau gweithredu a nodwyd yn cefnogi adferiad a thwff hirdymor. Pan nodir prosiectau mwy cymhleth ond â blaenoriaeth uchel, dylid blaenoriaethu'r gwaith o ddatblygu achosion busnes amlinellol a datblygu dyluniad yn ystod y camau cynnar.

Dylai prosiectau sy'n debygol o gael eu cyllido o ffrydiau cyfalaf neu refeniw presennol neu trwy'r cyfleoedd cyllido uniongyrchol a nodir isod, fod yn flaenoriaeth.

Er mwyn helpu i gyflawni a gyrru'r prif gynllun ymlaen, ceir potensial i roi cymorth ariannol i'r awdurdod lleol gefnogi rheolwyr canol tref newydd sydd â chyfrifoldeb penodol am adfer canol y dref a gweithredu mentrau yno.

Cyllid

Mae'r dirwedd ariannu yng Nghymru yn profi cyfnod o newid sylweddol, sy'n cael ei arwain gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r awdurdod lleol mewn ymateb i'r pandemig, a Llywodraeth y DU sy'n gyfrifol am y rhaglenni cyllido newydd yn dilyn ymadawiad y DU â'r UE. Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad hwn, mae rhywfaint o ansicrwydd ynghylch sut y bydd rhywfaint o'r cyllid yn cael ei ddarparu. Yn sgil hyn, mae angen i'r prif gynllun fod yn ymatebol dros y 12-24 mis nesaf ac mae angen ei alinio â'r rhaglenni hyn sy'n dod i'r amlwg.

Llywodraeth Cymru - Rhaglen Trawsnewid Trefi

Daw'r rhaglen Targedu Buddsoddiad mewn Adfywio bresennol i ben yn 2020/2021 ac mae'n cael ei disodli gan y Grant Trawsnewid Trefi. Mae hwn yn becyn cymorth eang a hyblyg sy'n caniatáu i bartneriaid benderfynu ar y gymysgedd fwyaf priodol o ymyriadau a sut i'w rhoi ar waith yn effeithiol ym mhob tref. Bydd y pecyn cyllido newydd yn cynnig cymorth ar gyfer ystod eang o brosiectau, o ddatblygiadau seilwaith gwyrdd, gwelliannau mewnol ac allanol i berchnogion busnes, gwelliannau i farchnadoedd canol trefi, creu defnyddiau newydd ar gyfer adeiladau gwag, ac ysgogi gweithgarwch er mwyn cefnogi'r agenda 'trefi digidol'. Ymhlith y rhai sy'n gymwys i wneud cais am gyllid mae awdurdodau lleol, busnesau canol tref, Ardaloedd Gwella Busnes a Chynghorau Tref a Chymuned.

Hefyd, mae cymorth ar ffurf Cynllun Cyllido Ad-daladwy Canol y Dref - mae gan hyn y potensial i ddarparu cyllid o £2 filiwn i Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin er mwyn caffael adeiladau canol tref allweddol sy'n gysylltiedig â chanlyniadau adfywio strategol.

Llywodraeth y DU

- Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi dogfennau prosiectws (Mawrth 2021) ar sut y bydd ardaloedd lleol yng Nghymru yn gallu cyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer y Gronfa Codi'r Gwastad a'r Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin (Cronfa Adfywio Cymunedol yn ystod 2021-2022) fel cyfnewidiad uniongyrchol ar gyfer cronfeydd strwythurol yr UE yng Nghymru.
- Cronfa Codi'r Gwastad - yn fach o ran graddfa a daearyddiaeth, yn cynnwys adfywio canol y dref, buddsoddiad lleol mewn cyfleusterau diwylliannol neu uwchraddio seilwaith trafniadaeth lleol. Bydd yn cael ei chyflawni gan awdurdodau lleol a all gyflwyno un cais am bob Aelod Seneddol y mae ei etholaeth yn gyfan gwbl o fewn eu ffin, a rhoddir blaenoriaeth i gynigion o ardaloedd â blaenoriaeth uwch, yn cynnwys Sir Gaerfyrddin.
- Cronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin - bydd Cronfeydd Strwythurol yr UE yn parhau tan 2023 ac yn cael eu disodli trwy Gronfa Ffyniant Gyffredin newydd y DU. Bydd y gronfa newydd hon, sy'n cael ei lansio yn 2022, yn gweithredu trwy Lywodraeth y DU, ond i ddechrau, mae Cronfa Adfywio Cymunedol y DU yn cael ei darparu ar gyfer 2021-2022 ac mae'n targedu ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol â blaenoriaeth, yn cynnwys Sir Gaerfyrddin.

Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin

Mewn ymateb i COVID-19, mae'r Cyngor wedi sefydlu adnoddau sylfaenol i gefnogi adferiad a thwf trefi a'r economi ehangach. Gan weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru, bydd ystod o fentrau a chymorth busnes newydd ar gael.

Adfer a chefnogi busnes

Yn amodol ar gymeradwyaeth ffurfiol, rhagwelir y bydd ffrydiau cyllid adfer a chymorth busnes dan arweiniad y Cyngor Sir ar gael yn 2021.

- Cronfa Adfer i ddiogelu/creu swyddi cynaliadwy o fewn y sectorau twf sydd wedi'u targedu
- Cronfa Cymorth Refeniw i fuddsoddi mewn sgiliau, marchnata ac arallgyfeirio i ddiogelu a datblygu swyddi.
- Cronfa Mentrau Gwledig Sir Gaerfyrddin - datblygu adeiladau busnesau newydd a busnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes
- Cronfa Datblygu Eiddo Masnachol ar gyfer Trawsnewid - cymorth ariannol ar gyfer codi adeiladau newydd at ddefnydd diwydiannol a masnachol.
- Cronfa Cychwyn Busnes - cymorth cyfalaf ar gyfer creu busnesau newydd a fydd yn arwain yn uniongyrchol at greu swyddi
- Cronfa Tyfu Busnes - cefnogi prosiectau gwariant cyfalaf a gwariant refeniw arbenigol, lle mae swyddi newydd yn cael eu creu

Marchnata lleol ac arwahanrwydd

Sicrhawyd cyllid trwy'r rhaglen LEADER i hyrwyddo Sir Gaerfyrddin wledig i dwristiaid, dan arweiniad Tîm Marchnata a Chyfyngau Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin i ddatblygu straeon a rhesymau dros ymweld â'r lleoliad, y rheini sy'n ymhelaethu ar ein diwylliant, ein hiaith, y cynnyrch lleol ac ati a chyflwyno cynllun gweithredu marchnata (gan gynnwys deunydd hyrwyddo wedi'i frandio, cynnwys cyfryngau cymdeithasol wedi'i baratoi mlaen llaw e.e. testun, delweddau a fideo, pecyn cymorth busnes).

Adeiladau gwag / defnyddiau dros dro

Cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru i ddatblygu canllaw arfer da ar gyfer y rhanbarth sy'n galluogi cymunedau i ddatblygu adeiladau gwag yn leoliadau i'w defnyddio dros dro neu i agor fel siopau dros dro, gan ddarparu cyngor ymarferol ar faterion cyfreithiol, ardrethi busnes ac ati. Potensial i ddefnyddio'r cyllid LEADER sy'n £10,000 i wneud gwaith gosod ar yr adeiladau gwag at y diben hwn

Economi gylchol - Adferiad cynaliadwy yn dilyn COVID-19

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn datblygu strategaeth i gefnogi buddsoddiad lleol mewn busnesau a mentrau cylchol; hynny yw, mentrau sy'n cadw pethau mewn defnydd am amser hirach, trwy ailddefnyddio, atgyweirio, ailgynhyrchu ac adnewyddu, ac wrth wneud hynny, yn helpu i adfywio'r gymuned trwy ychwanegu swyddi a datblygu sgiliau yn lleol. Trwy wneud hyn yn lleol, bydd y fenter nid yn unig yn cadw arian mewn cylchrediad yn y sir, ond bydd yn lleihau'r effaith y mae Sir Gaerfyrddin yn ei chael ar yr amgylchedd hefyd.

Anogir prosiectau posibl newydd gyda rhanddeiliaid lleol, perchnogion busnesau, entrepreneuriaid, gwirfoddolwyr ac ati.

Mae'r cynllun cyflawni yn nodi amserlenni, yn awgrymu partneriaid cyflawni, ac yn nodi'r camau nesaf. Ymhob achos, byddai angen llunio adolygiad manwl o gwmpas y prosiect a/neu wneud gwaith dylunio manylach i nodi'r costau.

Mae'r cynllun yn cynnwys tri cham, sef y tymor byr, y tymor canolig a'r tymor hir, gyda lefel awgrymedig o flaenoriaeth yn seiliedig ar ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid a'r angen i gwblhau rhai tasgau, fel casglu data, er mwyn datblygu prosiectau allweddol.

* Ers cyhoeddi'r Prif Gynllun Adfer, mae Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi cyhoeddi Pecyn Cymorth Adfywio Canol Trefi er mwyn i awdurdodau lleol gynnal hunanasesiad o'u dulliau a gwella eu gwaith ar ganol trefi. Mae'r prif gynllun wedi dilyn egwyddorion y Pecyn Cymorth a bydd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn mabwysiadu'r egwyddorion hyn yn llawn wrth symud ymlaen.

Owen Davies Consulting
7 Stryd Nevill, Y Fenni .
P7 5AA



Y CABINET

17 IONAWR 2022

STRATEGAETH CYLLIDEB REFENIW 2022/23 i 2024/25**Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Eu Hangen:**

1.Y Cabinet hwnnw:

- 1.1 Nodi cynnwys yr adroddiad a'i gymeradwyo'n sail ar gyfer ymgynghori ynghylch Strategaeth y Gyllideb 3 blynedd a gwneud ymgais benodol i gael sylwadau gan ymgynghoreion ynghylch y cynigion effeithlonrwydd yn Atodiad A.
- 1.2 Noder y swm heb ei ddyrannu o £757k yn y strategaeth gyfredol, a fydd yn cael ei ystyried ymhellach ar ôl cwblhau'r ymgynghoriad fel y nodir ym mharagraff 4.4 o'r adroddiad
- 1.3 Cymeradwyo'r cynnig i ddyrannu £500k o'r tanwariant ar ragwelir ar gyfer y flwyddyn gyfredol i gyflymu ein cynlluniau Datgarboneiddio yn y flwyddyn i ddod.

Y Rhesymau:

Rhoi golwg i'r Cabinet ar y rhagolygon a'r materion sy'n ymwneud â'r gyllideb am y flwyddyn sydd i ddod.

Ymgynghorwyd â'r pwyllgor craffu perthnasol: AMHERTHNASOL

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Cyng. David Jenkins

Cyfarwyddiaeth:

Gwasanaethau

Corfforaethol

Enw Cyfarwyddwr y

Gwasanaethau

Corfforaethol

Chris Moore

Awdur yr adroddiad:

Randal Hemingway

Swydd

Pennaeth Gwasanaeth

Ariannol

Rhif Ffôn. (01267) 224160

Cyfeiriad e-bost:

Rhemingway@sirgar.gov.uk

CABINET
17TH JANUARY 2022

REVENUE BUDGET STRATEGY 2022/23 TO 2024/25

The report provides members with an overview of the Revenue Budget for 2022/23 and the following two financial years.

It details the budget process, the current Welsh Government (WG) provisional settlement, the Final settlement timetable and identifies the validation and budget pressures that need to be considered by members in setting next year's revenue budget.

The report will also form the basis of the budget consultation process that will be undertaken during the period January to February.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: **Randal Hemingway** **Head of Financial Services**

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The budget has been prepared having regard for the Council’s Corporate Strategy, and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Equalities Impact Assessments have been undertaken on the budget proposals in order to consider and assess the potential impact with respect to protected characteristic groups. The Equalities Impact Assessments will be further developed following consideration of possible mitigation measures.

3. Finance

The report provides an initial view of the Budget Strategy for 2022/2023, together with indicative figures for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years. The impact on departmental spending will be dependent upon the final settlements from Welsh Government, and the resultant final Budget adopted by County Council.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: **C. Moore** **Director of Corporate Services**

1. Scrutiny Committee

Consultation with all Scrutiny committees will be undertaken and results will be reported during the budget process

2. Local Member(s)

Not Applicable

3. Community / Town Council

Consultation with the Town & Community Council Forum will be undertaken and results will be reported during the budget process

4. Relevant Partners

Consultation with relevant partners will be undertaken and results will be reported during the budget process

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Consultation with Trades Unions and other organisations will be undertaken and results will be reported during the budget process

**CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO
HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED**

YES

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
2021/2022 3 year Revenue Budget		Corporate Services Department, County Hall, Carmarthen
WG Provisional		Corporate Services Department, County Hall, Carmarthen

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES

Cabinet

17th January 2022

REVENUE BUDGET STRATEGY 2022/23 to 2024/25

HEAD OF SERVICE & DESIGNATION.	DIRECTORATE	TELEPHONE NO.
C Moore, Director of Corporate Services	Corporate Services	01267 224121
AUTHOR & DESIGNATION	DIRECTORATE	TELEPHONE NO
R Hemingway, Head of Financial Services	Corporate Services	01267 224886

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.** Cabinet in July 2021 received a report on the Revenue Budget Outlook for 2022/23 to 2024/25 which appraised Members of the financial outlook and the proposals for taking forward the budget preparation for the three year period.
- 1.2.** This report provides Members with the current view of the Revenue Budget for 2022/23 together with indicative figures for the 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years. The report is based on officers' projections of spending requirements and takes account of the provisional settlement issued by Welsh Government on 21st December 2021.
- 1.3.** Whilst significant work has already been undertaken in preparing the budget, this represents an initial position statement which will be updated over the coming month as the budget is further developed, council members are engaged and public consultation takes place. The final settlement is due to be received from Welsh Government on 1st March 2022.
- 1.4.** The report is broken down into six parts:
 - Funding Projections
 - Budget Requirement
 - Impact on the Authority's budget requirement
 - Consultation
 - Conclusion
 - Recommendations

2. PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT

2.1. The provisional settlement was announced on Tuesday 21st December 2021. Provisional figures for individual Local Authorities were provided for 2022/23, with indicative figures for 2023/24 and 2024/25.

2.2. The Westminster Comprehensive Spending Review announced in November 2021 included a significant Barnett consequential, reported at £1.6 billion, though analysis from Cardiff University indicates that year on year Welsh Government's budget still drops by over £1 billion due to the cessation of one off Covid-19 funding. There were also the following announcements which have a material impact on our budget considerations:

2.2.1. A cessation of the pay freeze proposed by the Chancellor a year earlier.

2.2.2. A national living wage of £9.50, an increase of 6.6% on the current £8.91, which is a significantly bigger increase than previous years.

2.3. The main points of the Provisional Settlement 2022/23 on an all Wales basis are as follows:

2.3.1. Local government revenue funding for 2022/23 set at £5.108 billion, an increase of 9.8% (£456 million) compared to 2021/22, before adjustments. On a like for like basis after adjustments of £19 million, the increase is 9.4% on an all Wales basis.

2.3.2. Our analysis of this is as follows:

The settlement is said to include £36 million (all Wales) funding for Local Authorities to meet the cost of Welsh Government's policy to pay social care workers a living wage, however this funding is neither clearly identifiable

nor is it shown as a transfer into the settlement which would normally be expected.

The settlement includes the part year effect of the September 2021 Teachers pay award, however this figure does not show as a transfer in, unlike previous years.

£5million (10%) of the All Wales Social Care Workforce grant has been transferred in, however there are no details explaining this treatment.

2.3.3. As with last year, there is no funding floor. Individual settlements range from +11.2% (Monmouthshire) to +8.4% (Blaenau Gwent).

2.4. The Settlement figures for Carmarthenshire are:

2.4.1. After adjustments for WG identified transfers, the increase in the provisional settlement is 9.2% (£26.335 million). The Aggregate External Finance (AEF) therefore increases to £311.957 million in 2022/23. This includes £302k in respect of Social Care Workforce grant.

This settlement is significantly above our original assumption of +2.0%, **however there is significant risk to our funding position as the minister explicitly requires Local Authorities to accommodate the risks of future pay awards, inflationary pressures and ongoing Covid-19 related costs and continuing income reduction.** The scale of these uncertainties is genuinely unprecedented, as discussed in detail later in this report.

We have adjusted our MTFP assumptions for 2023 and beyond in line with WG guidance and increased the assumed level of future inflation. Our proposed savings total £11.7 million over the three year MTFP period.

2.5. Details of the Welsh Government Service Specific Grants were provided alongside the provisional settlement on 21 December 2021 at an all Wales level. It is notable that many remain at broadly at similar level (cash value level) to previous years, which will in reality reduce outputs given the impact of pay awards and general inflation. There are however some important exceptions:

- WG funding to support schools catchup/ recovery activities from the ongoing impacts of COVID-19 on learners has been continued. The Recruit Recover Retain Standards (RRRS) Grant has been set at

£37.5 million All Wales, which is expected to provide in excess of £2 million for Carmarthenshire’s Schools.

- The Additional Learning Needs grant, introduced two years ago, has doubled from £7 million to £14 million across Wales. This recognises the cost of implementing new legislation and is estimated to contribute c. £400k to Carmarthenshire.

As with last year, there are a number of grant changes referred to in the text to the main WG budget narrative which are not reflected in the Local Government provisional grant tables, which it is assumed are due to be updated for the final settlement.

3. BUDGET REQUIREMENT 2021/22

3.1. Current Years performance (2021/22)

3.1.1. As the Authority’s core spending requirements remains constant year on year, a review of current year’s performance is important in identifying whether there are any underlying problems within the base budget

3.1.2. The current projection for the Revenue Outturn for 2021/22 (based on the October 2021 monitoring) is as follows

Service	Approved Budget £'000	Total Expenditure Forecast £'000	Variance Forecast For Year £'000
Chief Executive	16,740	16,192	-548
Communities	108,104	108,273	169
Corporate Services	29,556	28,664	-892
Education and Children's Services	179,660	179,660	0
Environment	61,390	60,936	-454
Departmental Expenditure	395,451	393,725	-1,726
Cont from Dept/Earmarked Reserves			0
Capital Charges	-20,155	-20,655	-500
Levies and Contributions	10,889	10,889	0
Transfer to/ from Reserves	0	946	946
Net Expenditure	386,185	384,906	-1,279

The main reasons for the departmental variances are as follows:

- o Chief Executive’s Department: shortfall in income generation from Commercial properties, offset by underspends across staffing budgets

- Education and Children's Services: the department's core budget is currently forecasting to break even for the year, however schools working budgets are forecasting to utilise £4.7m of their reserves in the current year.
- Communities Department: underspends in Older Peoples budgets offset by overspends in Learning Disabilities division. Without the support of the Covid Hardship Fund, the overspend would be significantly higher.
- Corporate Services: Underspends on pre Local Government Reorganisation pension costs, Rent Allowances, and Housing Benefit Administration, partially offset by a forecast increase in demand for Council Tax Reduction Scheme.
- Environment Department: Above target income on Property Maintenance and Planning service underspends, partially offset by increased demand and supplier costs in school transport

At this point the Authority is currently forecasting a variance of £1.3 million. It is proposed that £500k from the forecast underspend is set aside for decarbonisation. Whilst the Welsh Government capital settlement provides additional funding for decarbonisation, this does not commence until 2023/24. Our action would allow us to accelerate our response to the climate emergency. This will be provided as funding into the Capital Programme.

3.2. Validation

- 3.2.1. Validation reflects the changes in expenditure requirements to deliver the **current level** of services in future years. Primarily this is inflation, but also includes some service specific changes. Some areas of inflation are currently at rates that have not been

seen in recent years and present risks to our budget. The key validation factors are as follows:

	<u>2022/23</u> <u>Original</u>	<u>2022/23</u> <u>Proposed</u>	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2024/25</u>
General inflation - Expenditure	2.5%	4.0%	3.0%	2.5%
General inflation - Fees & Charges	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Electricity*	2.5%	20.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Gas*	2.5%	20.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Fuel	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Pay Inflation - non teaching	2.50%	4.00%	2.50%	2.50%
Pay Inflation - Teaching	2.50%	4.00%	2.50%	2.50%
NI increase	0.00%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%
Levies	2.9%	3.3%	2.5%	2.5%
Pension Contributions	nil	nil	nil	nil
Capital Charges	£500k	£500k	£500k	£500k

* 2022/23 increase explicitly recognised in pressures due to extraordinary scale

3.2.2. Our previous planning assumptions include future annual pay awards of 2.50% for all staff. Since the budget outlook paper was considered in July 2021, the situation has evolved:

- Teachers Pay - the September 2021 Teachers pay award has been implemented at 1.75% (vs our assumption of 2.5%), but the Office for Budget Responsibility has forecast next year's pay award at 4% (UK)
- Employers have made a final offer of 1.75% for NJC staff for 2021/22, which Unions have rejected. This pay award, once agreed, will apply from April 2021

3.2.3. The Council's 2021/22 budget was set on the basis of a 2.5% award. Against this, the latest employers offer for the majority of NJC staff (the largest share of our payroll) was 1.75%, in line with the September 2021 teachers award. This provides some potential budget headroom. Our assumption next year is increased to allow for a 4% award from September 2022 for Teachers and April 2022 for NJC staff. Depending on the extent to which current inflation persists, even at this increased level, this could still be considered a real terms reduction.

3.2.4. In September 2021, the Prime Minister announced an increase of 2.5% to National Insurance, split equally between employee and employer, to provide increased funding for health and social care. We estimate the 1.25% increase in employer rates is worth c. £2.7 million to our budgets.

3.2.5. We have received confirmation from the fire authority that their indicative budget assumes a levy increase of 3.24%. As with last year, this is based on the explicit understanding that firefighters

pension cost increases continue to be met through direct grant award.

3.2.6. As a result of these factors, validation is at its highest level ever in recent years and adds over £16 million to the current year’s budget.

3.3. Cost Reduction Programme

In anticipation of the settlement challenges, significant work to review service efficiencies/rationalisation proposals has been undertaken. This continues to be exceptionally challenging as the pandemic - and our response to it - continues to have a significant ongoing impact upon service delivery.

3.3.1. The savings targets set for each financial year are as follows:

	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
Original targets (July Budget Outlook report)	5.209	5.333	5.024
Proposed Savings (following Provisional Settlement)	3.839	3.908	3.982

3.3.2. Accordingly, departments have developed a range of proposals, and these efficiencies are included in **Appendix A** of this report.

- The efficiency proposals are categorised as follows:

Managerial – Efficiencies that result in no perceivable change to the overall level of service delivery.

Policy – Efficiency or service rationalisation proposals that will directly affect service delivery.

	2022/23 £m	2023/24 £m	2024/25 £m
Managerial	3.654	3.358	3.240
Existing Policy	0.070	0.550	0.742
New Policy	0.115	Nil	Nil
Total	3.839	3.908	3.982

(Detail at **Appendix A**)

3.3.3. The summary sheet at Appendix A sets out the savings targets set for individual departments and the value of savings currently identified.

3.3.4. More work will need to be undertaken to further develop these efficiencies when the pandemic eases.

3.4. New Expenditure Pressures

3.4.1. New expenditure pressures are the combinations of additional cost to meet existing service needs e.g. increased client base/greater service take up and the costs of meeting change in service provision e.g. policy changes.

3.4.2. The original budget outlook report included £5.5 million per annum to meet growth pressures.

This year, an extraordinary level of initial growth bids were received from departments, exceeding £30 million. Based on an evaluation of the value and unavoidable nature of pressures submitted as well as additional funding identified through grants as explained in paragraph 2.5 above, core funding for specific pressures totalling £12.5 million have been funded (plus the NI increase of £2.7m reference in Para 3.2.4).

For this budget round, social care pressures in particular have been at an unprecedented level:

- Funding required for the National Living Wage increase is significantly increased, as the Chancellor's announcement of £9.50/hour was much higher than expected (the figure forecast by the Office of Budget Responsibility). The Welsh Government has raised this even further with the commitment to raise pay in the care sector above the foundation living wage – currently £9.90/hour. Even with baseline inflation set at 4%, this adds a further £3.9 million to inescapable pressures.

Last year's budget papers foresaw that to achieve increasingly challenging statutory Welsh Government recycling targets, changes to the waste collection methodology in the coming years would be required. This budget includes a sum of £1.3 million towards this, which will also contribute towards the decarbonisation agenda.

3.4.3 The minister's letter explicitly instructs Local Authorities to assess the future financial risk of COVID19 and provide for it from the improved settlement. Carmarthenshire's total hardship claims since the start of the pandemic exceeds £50 million and we are currently claiming between £2-3 million per month. With the current uncertainty surrounding the Omicron variant, making any reliable assessment is almost impossible, and providing ongoing funding is frankly impossible given the scale of pay pressures and inflation. Given these issues, this budget strategy increases our existing Contingency budget of £1million to £2 million and adds a separate fund to recompense income loss from services, which is highly likely to be drawn in full over the year. This provides total covid corporate contingency of £3

million. In addition, there remains a dedicated £500k social care contingency within the base budget of Communities department. Should these be insufficient, the Authority would need to critically assess its reserves and forward commitments, with the first call being the review of uncommitted future capital schemes.

In total, pressures funding adds £12.5 million to the budget. The detail is provided at **Appendix B**.

3.5. Schools Delegated Budgets

3.5.1 Over recent years, our MTFP has provided in full for known pressures to school budgets including inflationary costs and pay awards. Whilst school balances increased significantly this year, this represented one off grant funding to support covid recovery and raising standards following the impact of COVID-19 on learners and the education system overall. Our current forecast is that nearly £5m of this will be drawn down this year. We have had recent indications from WG of additional funds, much of which is likely to be carried forward into next year. Whilst this will again enhance school balances this year, it is for specific activities, including repairs and maintenance, and is again only temporary in nature.

Against this backdrop, we have maintained the existing approach, including funding for pay award increases, inflation on non-pay budgets and the assumed extraordinary increase in energy prices.

Members should note that as outlined in paragraph 2.5 above, the RRRS grant (which was not expected to continue) and increased ALN grant, provides a further £2.4 million. In total, Education and Children's Services budgets will see increased funding of c. £11 million.

3.6. Internal Funding

3.6.1. Generally speaking whilst the use of reserves to support annual budgets should not be summarily discounted, it must be treated with caution. Funding on-going expenditure from such funds merely defers and compounds difficult financial problems to the following year. One-off items of expenditure within any budget proposal lend themselves better for such funding support.

3.6.2. In deliberating this point however, members must bear in mind any **inherent risks** that may be built into the budget strategy. These include:

- Uncertainty around the true economic impact of the new trading arrangements with Europe, which seem to evidently be impacting on commodity costs
- The pace of deployment and efficacy of Covid-19 vaccine upon the need for continuing public health restrictions
- Future inflation/interest rates
- The timing and severity of fiscal or expenditure measures brought in by Westminster Government to balance public sector finances.
- Additional pressure on demand lead Services

In addition it should be noted that whilst, for the first time in a number of years, Welsh Government have been able to provide indicative core funding allocations for 2023/24 and 2024/25, they are only indicative at this point in time and will be subject to change.

3.6.3. The following table summarises the main categories of reserves held by the Authority.

	1 st Apr 2021 £'000	31 st Mch 2022 £'000	31 st Mch 2023 £'000	31 st Mch 2024 £'000
Schools Reserves	7,266	2,525	2,525	2,525
General Reserves	12,034	12,813	12,813	12,813
Earmarked Reserves	114,805	76,484	55,294	50,941

3.6.4. School Reserves

- Schools have delegated responsibility for the management of their own finances. The level of reserves held by an individual school at any point in time will depend on a number of factors including the level of contingency fund that the school governing body considers appropriate, and the particular plans each school has for expenditure. Officers have yet to be informed of any transfers to/from these reserves by individual schools for future years.
- Legislation allows schools to carry forward reserves from one financial period to another. The School Funding (Wales) Regulations 2010 requires schools to limit their accumulated

reserves at year end to £50,000 for Primary Schools and £100,000 for Secondary and Special Schools or 5% of their budget dependent on what is greater. School Improvement officers are currently working with schools to ensure they comply with the guidance. As at 31st March 2021, 23 primary, 4 secondary and 1 special schools were in deficit.

3.6.5. General Reserves

- In the changeable and challenging environment currently facing Local Government the Authority is committed to maintaining a reasonable level of General reserves or Balances. Whilst there is no prescribed minimum level for Balances, Council has previously deemed 3% of net expenditure as being a prudent level, which has been accepted by our Auditors as being reasonable
- The overall level of balances is taken into consideration each year when the annual budget is set and has on occasions been utilised to augment expenditure/reduce council tax. The 2021/22 budget was set on the basis of no transfers from the General Reserves. Based upon the October Budget monitoring (outlined in paragraph 3.1.2 above) there could be a small increase of £779k to General Reserves and a fall of £4.7 million on school balances at the end of the current financial year.
- Given the ongoing impact of the pandemic response on our budgets and the uncertainty of continued WG support into next year, it is deemed imprudent at this stage to assume any further support for future years budgets from the current General Reserves.

3.6.6. Earmarked Reserves

- The Authority holds earmarked reserves which have been set up to finance the delivery of specific projects, or in protecting the authority

against future liabilities or issues. The reserves can be summarised as follows:

Reserve	31 March 2021 £'000	31 March 2022 £'000	31 March 2023 £'000	31 March 2024 £'000
Insurance	12,906	13,658	14,908	15,658
Capital Funds	51,944	19,348	12,440	13,867
Development Fund (inc. Schools Dev Fund)	940	1,075	2,195	2,249
Corporate Retirement Fund	5,276	4,276	3,276	2,276
Joint Ventures	1,427	1,359	1,325	1,276
Other	42,313	36,769	21,151	15,616
TOTAL	114,805	76,484	55,294	50,941

- As can be seen from the table above the level of earmarked reserves fluctuates greatly year on year, and whilst the level in each fund is not an exact science it is based on an informed estimate and past experience of the likely call on the authority in future years in line with the intended purpose of each reserve. Great care must therefore be taken when considering utilising such funds for purposes other than those which they were created as this could lead to the authority being faced with substantial unfunded liabilities in the future
- The budget proposals therefore assume nil contribution from reserves in support of the revenue budget in 2022/23 and a further analysis of the reserves held will be undertaken over the coming months with any further proposed utilisation being considered at the budget finalisation stage.
- Taking account of the proposals within this report, the Director of Corporate Services confirms that overall the estimated level of financial reserves (as indicated above) is adequate for the financial year 2022/23, with the General Reserves being at the appropriate level in line with guidelines and good practice, but is also very conscious of the significant risks of this Budget Strategy and the ongoing Pandemic.
- The Director is also very conscious of the ongoing commitment to capital projects and of

the demand on future services and therefore feels the reserves will need to be monitored closely going forward.

4. IMPACT ON THE AUTHORITY'S BUDGET STRATEGY

The table below provides an updated position on the current financial outlook taking account of the provisional settlement and also other recent validation changes.

4.1. The Current Financial Outlook (updated for the Provisional Settlement) is set out in the table below:

	Current MTFP		Proposed Financial Model		
	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2022/23 £'000	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000
Previous Year's Budget	386,185	396,609	386,185	417,799	432,744
General Inflation	2,278	2,730	6,423	5,314	3,266
Pay Inflation	6,287	6,271	9,804	6,212	6,307
Transfers in & other*	1,568	1,642	5,923	1,827	1,298
Growth	5,500	5,500	12,544	5,500	5,500
Savings proposals	-4,644	-4,093	-3,839	-3,908	-3,982
Further savings to be identified	-565	-1,240	nil	nil	nil
Funding unallocated	nil	nil	757	nil	nil
Net Expenditure	396,609	407,419	417,799	432,744	445,133
Funded by:					
Revenue Settlement	290,517	296,327	311,597	322,503	330,243
Council Tax Receipts	106,092	111,092	106,202	110,241	114,890
Council Tax Increase:	4.35%	4.40%	4.39%	3.42%	3.84%

*includes funding allocation to Covid Contingency (paragraph 3.4.3)

4.2. The total of budget reductions now required for 2022/23 is £3.8m and for the 3 year period are estimated at £12m.

4.3. The 2022/23 draft budget currently includes a contingencies totalling £3.5m in respect of additional expenditure and income loss due to COVID19. The level of risk or uncertainty will continue to be assessed

should there be either additions required or reductions possible as part of the final budget setting and will then be continually monitored during the year.

4.4. The 2022/23 budget contains £757k which is as yet unallocated, which will allow members scope to consider additional information forthcoming in respect of:

4.4.1. Responses to the consultation process

4.4.2. Clarification of specific grants

4.4.3. Further growth pressures not currently addressed

4.4.4. Changes in the assessed implications of the Pandemic

4.4.5. Changes arising from the final settlement

5. CONSULTATION

Budget consultation has been planned for the coming month and a summary of the individual approaches are as follows:

5.1. Members seminars. (17-21 January 2022)

5.2. The consultation process will commence from 17 January 2022.

5.3. Town & Community Councils and commercial ratepayers consultation in January 2022.

5.4. Consultation with Scrutiny Committees during January & February 2022.

5.5. Consultation with the Schools Budget Forum on 24 January 2022.

5.6. Trade Union Consultation meeting on 26 January 2022

6. WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS (WALES) ACT 2015

6.1. In considering the budget proposals, members need to take into consideration the requirements of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Act requires that we must carry out sustainable development, improving the economic, social environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

‘... the public body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’

6.2. In doing so, we must demonstrate the following 5 ways of working:

- Looking at the long-term so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

- Understanding the root causes of the issues to prevent them recurring
- Taking an integrated approach so that we look at all well-being goals and objectives of other services and partners
- Collaboration – Working with others in a collaborative way to find shared sustainable solutions
- Involving a diversity of population in decisions that affect them

6.3. Carmarthenshire's Well Being objectives were updated in April 2021:

Start Well

1. Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences
2. Help children live healthy lifestyles

Live Well

3. Support and improve progress, achievement, and outcomes for all learners
4. Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty
5. Create more jobs and growth throughout the county
6. Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes
7. Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour and obesity)
8. Support community cohesion, resilience and safety

Age Well

9. Support older people to age well and maintain dignity and independence in their later years

In a Healthy and Safe & Prosperous Environment

10. Look after the environment now and for the future
11. Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity
12. Promote Welsh Language and Culture

Corporate governance

13. Better Governance and use of Resources

7. CONCLUSION

- 7.1.** Currently the budget proposals assume the full delivery of all of the savings proposals submitted.
- 7.2.** Work needs to be undertaken to further develop the cost reductions for years 2023/24 and 2024/25 to be able to maintain the current Budget Strategy and level of council tax. Departments will be working over the forthcoming year to refine these savings.
- 7.3.** It is recognised the critical importance of minimising the Council Tax increase for our residents whilst maintaining a balanced budget in these unprecedented and challenging times.
- 7.4.** Given the current risks around this Budget Strategy and the ongoing significant impact of the pandemic. Council Tax increases have been maintained at the previous MTFP level of 4.4% for next year, with the savings identified in years 2 and 3 leading to indicative Council Tax increases of 3.4% and 3.8% respectively. This provides at least some mitigation to the savings proposals which the council needs to consider over future years of the Medium Term Financial Plan.
- 7.5.** Over the coming weeks and part of the refining of the Medium Term Financial Plan where the Authority gets further clarification on costs and grant funding and feedback on the consultation, the Authority will aim to limit the Council Tax increase as far as possible.

8. RECOMMENDATION

- 8.1.** That Cabinet:
 - 8.1.1.** Note the contents of the report and approve the three year Budget Strategy as a basis for consultation. Specifically seeking comments from consultees on the efficiency proposals in Appendix A.
 - 8.1.2.** Note the unallocated sum of £757k in the current strategy, which will be given further consideration at the completion of the consultation as noted in paragraph 4.4.
 - 8.1.3.** Approve the proposal to allocate £500k from forecast current year underspends to accelerate our Decarbonisation plans in the forthcoming year.

	ORIGINAL SAVINGS TARGETS			
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'001	£'000
Chief Executive	432	443	417	1,292
Education & Children	904	925	872	2,701
Schools Delegated	-	-	-	0
Corporate Services	180	184	174	538
Communities	2,471	2,530	2,383	7,384
Environment	1,222	1,251	1,178	3,651
	5,209	5,333	5,024	15,566

Proposals					EXISTING POLICY PROPOSALS				NEW POLICY PROPOSALS				TOTAL PROPOSALS														
	MANAGERIAL				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total											
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total													£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000													£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive	399	282	269	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0											
Education	538	405	140	1,083	50	250	252	552	115	0	0	115	703	655	392	1,750											
Schools Delegated	0	0	0	0	0	270	480	750	0	0	0	0	0	270	480	750											
Corporate Services	180	180	75	435	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	180	75	435											
Communities	1,703	2,232	1,980	5,914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,703	2,232	1,980	5,914											
Environment	834	259	776	1,869	20	30	10	60	0	0	0	0	854	289	786	1,929											
	3,654	3,358	3,240	10,251	70	550	742	1,362	115	0	0	115	3,839	3,908	3,982	11,728											

	SHORTFALL VS ORIGINAL TARGETS			
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive	33	161	148	342
Education & Children	201	270	480	951
Schools Delegated	0	-270	-480	-750
Corporate Services	-0	4	99	103
Communities	768	299	403	1,470
Environment	368	962	392	1,722
	1,371	1,426	1,042	3,838

DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Chief Executive							
Chief Executive, Business and Executive Support	237	Office of the Chief Executive, business and executive support	20	20	19	59	£20k for <u>22/23</u> Reduction in supplies, eg. photocopying / postages / vehicle hire & others. <u>23/24</u> and <u>24/25</u> can only be met by reducing the staffing structure within the service
Information Technology	4,088	ICT Services underpins and contributes towards all that the Council delivers both internally as an organisation and externally to service users and communities, independently or in partnership. It is a vital function providing innovative opportunities for improving services and achieving our priorities in an efficient and effective way. IT Services is pivotal as an enabler of change and a vehicle for driving forward transformational improvement to all services. As we continually strive to deliver our solutions in an efficient manner and in line with our key Digital Strategies (Digital Transformation Strategy, Digital Technology Strategy, Digital Schools Strategy) our major savings in future years however will have to be found from our staffing budget. The work the service does significantly contribute to financial savings being delivered from revenue budgets held across the Authority by other service areas.	115	118	111	344	<u>2022/23</u> will be met by reduction in travel and stationery (£20k) along with staff redundancies via an EVR process (£95k). <u>2023/24</u> (£118k) and <u>2024/25</u> (£111k) can only be delivered by a reduction in the workforce. This will have a significant impact on our ability to delivery the key priorities of our Digital Transformation, Digital Technology and Digital Schools Strategy. Any posts lost from Corporate Policy will impact on our ability to lead and drive forward key corporate Initiatives. We would re-run the EVR request as a means to facilitate the delivery of this efficiency if no posts have become vacant in due course.
Statutory services / Coroners	372	The Coroner is an independent Judicial Officer and discharges his duties in accordance with the Coroners Act 1988. He has a duty to investigate deaths reported to him where he has reasonable cause to suspect that the death was violent, unnatural or of unknown cause or which occurs in prison.	18	0	0	18	Although efficiencies can be identified in the Coroner budget, the following must be highlighted: JNC for Coroners' pay has been agreed - 1.5% pay rise for 2021/22 with effect from 1st April 2021. Current budget can cover this. 2021-22 and 2022-23 will see one jury inquest with costs of approx £100k. Current review of amalgamation of the jurisdiction of Pembrokeshire/Carmarthenshire with Swansea/Neath Port Talbot is being picked up again post COVID, unknown at present whether this will cost more to Carmarthenshire or less.
Member Travel & Printing			27	0	0	27	Reduction in Travel & Printing following implementing of paperless meetings and Hybrid Meetings
People Management division	2,767	Includes Payroll, People Services, Organisational Development, Employee Wellbeing , HR Development Team, Business and Project Support	67	68	65	200	Focus is going to be on delivering the targets based on the realignment of OD, together with some additional income generation right across the division, this proving to be difficult as only have the staffing budgets to yield the efficiencies, and that is becoming more difficult as each year passes.
Regeneration division	3,542	Regeneration is a key priority for the council. The Division provides Business, employability, grant funding and skills support and advice. We also deliver physical regeneration projects throughout the county, including the Swansea Bay City Deal Pentre Awel Life Science and Wellness Village planned for Delta Lakes. The Regeneration Division is responsible for the management of land assets (those within the economic/commercial portfolio) of the Council, taking a strategic commercial view to ensure the portfolio is managed to meet the Council's economic development needs. The Division is also responsible for the delivery of the Council's Net Zero Carbon agenda.	70	30	30	130	<u>2022/23 Total £70k</u> . £20k - Anticipated increase in Income/reduction in operating costs on Administrative estate through New Ways of Working. £25k anticipated decrease in utility costs on administrative estate due to reduced occupancy through continued agile working. £10k reduction in community grants. £15k supplies within industrial estate budget. <u>2023/24 £30k</u> additional rental income from Swansea University Parc Dewi Sant. <u>2024/25 £30k</u> anticipated increase in income / reduction in operating costs on admin estate through new ways of working
Marketing & Media	1,914	Business Unit comprising of translation, marketing and tourism, contact centres, customer services, press and communications.	45	46	44	135	<u>2022/23 £45k in total</u> . £20k reduction in event support scheme, we will look at better ways of helping communities develop their events through advice and promotion. £5k reduction in Tourist Information Centre costs as we hand back Castle House and relocate to the Hwb/Debenhams. £20k tourism marketing - reduction in printing and advertising. <u>2023/24 £46k</u> we would be looking at finding a large percentage of this within the translation service and in generating an income for services such as design, advertising and translation. <u>2024/25 £44k</u> - this can only be met by reducing staffing costs, this undoubtedly will have an impact on the work that we as a team deliver for the Council.
Departmental travel as per Transformation Innovation Change team exercise		Cross departmental travel costs	17	0	0	17	£17k reduction in departmental travel budgets
Departmental printing as per Transformation Innovation Change team exercise		Cross departmental printing costs	20	0	0	20	£20k reduction in departmental printing budgets
Chief Executive Total			399	282	269	950	

DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Education & Children							
Director & Management Team							
Business support Unit	408	Department Business support unit based at Parc Dewi Sant	50			50	Due to realignments which have changed the structure and workloads within the BSU a vacant post will not be filled.
Departmental - cross cutting	various across the dept	Cross-departmental support costs including administration, financial processing, & premises management	150	130		280	Reprofiled to allow implementation of programme due to link with school rationalisation. Root & branch review of support services across the Department in order to realise savings and increase flexibility
Departmental - cross cutting	various across the dept	Cross-departmental support costs including administration, financial processing, & premises management	100	125		225	BWOW, post covid, online conferences, travel
Total Director & Management Team			300	255	0	555	
Access to Education							
Catering Services	1,701	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Catering Service provides school meals in all Carmarthenshire schools. Based on current charges for a primary school meal, Carmarthenshire prices are the joint highest in Wales. Costs have been saved over recent years by reducing staffing levels and smarter purchasing of food and other supplies The budget is for the provision of Free School Meals for eligible pupils with the paid meals being funded by income. The school meals service currently has a production kitchen (full kitchen facilities) in almost every school with a few having meals brought in from another school, where the receiving school has a dining centre arrangement. 		100	140	240	Reduced number of school kitchens subject to the progress of school rationalisation and review the need for full kitchen facilities at school sites.
Total Access to Education			0	100	140	240	
Education Services & Inclusion							
School based Early Voluntary Retirement / redundancy (funded centrally)	233	Schools are currently provided with budget to fund Teaching Assistants (TAs) for pupils with a statement of educational need. If the pupil moves school, the TA can be redundant as they have been employed by a specific school.	0	50		50	Schools have been asked to communicate with the LA any projected redundancies. The Change Review Panel, will work closely with schools in an effort to re-deploy staff, thus avoiding any avoidable redundancy costs.
School Improvement	36	Release of Canolfan Griffith Jones training centre	25			25	BWOW, utilising Neuadd y Gwendraeth and on line courses removing requirement for facility
Consortia Arrangements School improvement	1,107	ERW into new partnership	50			50	As ERW is disbanded and the new partnership is evolving it is expected that there will be a reduced core contribution required from each LA
Total Education Services & Inclusion			75	50	0	125	
Curriculum & Wellbeing							
Music Service	309	Carmarthenshire Music Service provides: weekly tuition to c.6000 children and young people across Carmarthenshire; curriculum teaching in line with requirements of the statutory national curriculum; access for pupils to perform in a wide range of instrumental and vocal ensembles; support for school concerts and other school-based events; opportunities for pupils to perform outside the county; access for more able and talented performers to represent the county at consortium and national level; access for over 4,000 pupils annually to attend the peripatetic teachers' concert tour; access to a bank of centrally held resources and equipment e.g. musical instruments, recording equipment etc; facilities to record and produce CDs of school and music service performances.	13			13	Travel Reductions
Total Curriculum & Wellbeing			13	0	0	13	
Children's Services							
Garreglwyd ASD Residential Setting	444	Provision of residential care for children aged 11-19 who are autistic and have very complex needs at Garreglwyd Special Residential Unit.	150			150	The intention is to generate income at Garreglwyd from the sale of beds / residential places to neighbouring Authorities. There will be 2 spare places / beds from April 2022, which should generate sufficient income to meet the identified efficiency saving if sold at market rate.
Total Children's Services			150	0	0	150	
Education & Children Total			538	405	140	1,083	

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Corporate Services

Financial Services							
PRE LGR Pension Costs	1,860	Cost of Pre LGR Pension Costs	100	100	50	250	Reduction in call on budget over time
Bank Charges	68	Cost of Authority's Banking arrangements	5	5	0	10	Reduction in bank charges following negotiation of new contract

DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Treasury & Pensions Section	70,287	Provision of a Treasury Management and Pension Fund Investments Service including statistical and legislative research and development work. The unit manages the strategic direction, formulates and implements Policy and Strategy and ensures the integrity of the Dyfed Pension Fund. The unit also manages the Dyfed Welsh Church Fund and Banking Services	0	15		15	Increase in external SLA income for work undertaken for Wales Pension Partnership
Corporate Services Management Team	360	Departmental costs of Director, Head of Finance & Direct Support	10	0	0	10	Increase in external SLA income for work undertaken for Wales Pension Partnership
Accountancy	1,281	The provision of a decentralised accounting and financial management service, covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Accounting (Preparation of final accounts, corporate accounting and taxation), • Management Accounting (Month end close, maintenance of financial records and budgeting) • Strategic Finance functions (projects, planning and financial advice to members) 	0	0	25	25	Increase in external SLA income for work undertaken for Llesiant Delta Wellbeing
External Audit Fees	229	Cost of external audit fees	10	10	0	20	Reduction in external audit cost by maximising audit costs chargeable against grant schemes
Total Financial Services			125	130	75	330	
Revenues & Financial Compliance							
Rates Relief	328	Cost to CCC of properties that are eligible and have successfully applied for discounts on their business rates	50	50	0	100	Demand is currently less than current budget provision
Total, Revenues and Financial Compliance			50	50	0	100	
Corporate Services General							
General	12	Staff Travel	5	0	0	5	Reduction in staff travel by utilising technology
Total Corporate Services General			5	0	0	5	
Corporate Services Total			180	180	75	435	

Environment

Highways & Transport

Parking Services	(£1,066)	The County Council provides off street car parking facilities in towns and villages to support the expeditious movement of traffic to enable town centres to function. Parking supports these wider transport policy objectives and enables the authority to maintain highway and public transport services. There are 57 car parks across the county.	125	0	0	125	Parking services increase planned April 2020, but effected January 2021. Parking income is vulnerable due to the economic impact of COVID19, we can anticipate that income will reduce for the next 12 - 24 months. The charges will increase as approved but income will fall overall. It is difficult to predict the long-term impact of covid on town centres and therefore parking income.
Parking Services	(£1,066)	The County Council provides off street car parking facilities in towns and villages to support the expeditious movement of traffic to enable town centres to function. Parking supports these wider transport policy objectives and enables the authority to maintain highway and public transport services. There are 57 car parks across the county.	62	0	0	62	Introduce Charges to additional car parks
Highways - town centre management	19	Town Centre Management Budget (Minor structural works, paved areas, bollards, street furniture) reductions will further increase risk to safety.	19	0	0	19	Cease the proactive maintenance work by moving to reactive repairs only in town centres. There may be opportunities for increased maintenance when grant funding could be utilised otherwise there is a possibility that town centre furniture will have to be removed.
Highways	365	Carmarthenshire has the second largest highway network in Wales (3482 Km of highway) and is more than double the Welsh average of 1578km. We have the third highest traffic volume in Wales - in 2018 the Wales average was 1.33 billion vehicle km/per year and Carmarthenshire were third at 2.06 billion (Cardiff 3.0 and RCT at 2.15 were highest). Our 3500km highway network is subject to many external influences which cause the asset to deteriorate such as weather impacts and traffic loading. There is a backlog of carriageway maintenance works in Carmarthenshire equating to £36 million, reductions will further increase risk to safety.	30	0	0	30	Reduce General Maintenance Budget - subject to the financial position remaining unchanged the service will be forced to further reduce the level of general maintenance work.
Depot rationalisation	various across the dept	Depot infrastructure to support the delivery of front line services.	0	0	140	140	Depot rationalisation

DEPARTMENT	2021/22	FACT FILE	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	Budget £'000		Proposed £'000	Proposed £'000	Proposed	£'000	
Public Rights of Way	443	The Countryside Access Team has responsibility for the Definitive Map and Statement of Public Rights of Way in Carmarthenshire which is the conclusive legal record. Public Rights of Way include footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic. There are urban and semi-urban routes in towns and villages but much of the 1,500 mile network is out in the countryside crossing fields, farmland and open country. It's a fantastic leisure and recreational resource for the people of Carmarthenshire and visitors to the County with the Wales Coast Path and numerous other walking/riding and cycling routes on offer. Enforcement and legal issues associated with the implementation of the Rights of way Improvement plan.	4	0	0	4	Reduce PRow vehicles by 1
Service reconfiguration	net divisional budget of £21M	The strategic leadership, management, development and delivery of transport and engineering services for the Authority.	20	0	0	20	Divisional Service Reconfiguration - subject to the financial position remaining unchanged the service will be forced to reduce the level of staffing resource with the consequential impact on service.
Road Safety	184	The Road Safety Unit is responsible for delivery of road safety initiatives to meet road casualty reduction targets. The unit has responsibility for road safety education, training and publicity, the School crossing patrol service, national driver improvement schemes and road safety outside schools.	5	5	0	10	Road Safety Innovation - the service will develop income streams and sponsorship.
Road Safety and Traffic Management	512	The Traffic Management, Road Safety and Parking Business Unit investigates and strives to prevent road accidents by utilising a mix of engineering, education and enforcement interventions across Carmarthenshire. With the third highest traffic volumes in Wales, managing the expeditious movement of traffic and improving road safety on the second highest length of road network in Wales, requires prudent management of a limited resource.	88	10	0	98	Increased income from Road Closures due to increased utility activity , this will be kept under review for future years due to its reactive nature. We don't know what level of utility works will be taking place in future years. If there's a downturn then our income will drop.
Streetworks and Adoptions	65	Co-ordination and management of all works affecting public highways in accordance with the Traffic Management Act - including utility works. Supervision of new housing estate roads in preparation for future adoption by Carms County Council under section 38 of the Highways Act.	15	0	0	15	Increased Income from permitting
Highways - stopping up orders	-5	Stopping Up Orders are made when sections of the existing highway become redundant. This happens for example when a road improvement is undertaken, land within the extent of the original highway limit that has become redundant is then stopped up via a legislative process and reverts to the landowner. Where there is a formal request received from a landowner to Stop Up an area of highway land, the proposal is to charge the respective landowner the associated costs for undertaking this work.	3	3	0	6	Stopping Up Orders
Design	-583	The Engineering Design Unit is responsible for the design and delivery of infrastructure Projects. Projects are diverse and range from small traffic management and passenger transport schemes through to new road constructions projects such as the Cross Hands Link Road. Engineering Design provides Engineering advice corporately across all departments of the authority. It also manages the 'Gateway' function for Regional frameworks for both Engineering Design and Engineering Contractors Frameworks.	30	0	0	30	Income Generation
School Transport	4,473	Provision of home to primary/secondary/special schools transport in accordance with statutory obligations. Provision of transport in the post-16 sector is a discretionary service. Provision of passenger assistants for pupils with Additional Learning Needs	0	30	110	140	Additional Needs Personal Travel Budgets
Property Design	-328	The property design, procurement and project management service, including regional design frameworks. Management and delivery of projects.	81	0	0	81	Additional income generation based on in-house expertise available to public sector partners and other markets as appropriate.
Asset Utilisation	various across the dept	Use of vehicles and plant with service users.		10	98	108	Client Budget reductions***. Invest to save
Total Highways & Transport division			482	58	348	888	

Planning

Development Management	758	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Development Management Unit manages the statutory planning application process (including pre-application and also discharge of conditions and variation of conditions post approval). The Unit deals with between 1700 and 1900 applications on average each year (roughly 150 cases per annum per Officer). The unit is also responsible for planning enforcement matters including enforcement of planning conditions and unauthorised development and built conservation matters, dealing with roughly 500 cases per annum. 	10	0	0	10	Additional predicted income from new statutory pre-application service.
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DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Divisional review	net divisional budget of £3M	• Budget covers Head of Service functions along with business and administrative support to all functions within the Planning Division including: Development Management & Built Heritage (incl. Enforcement); Building Control, Rural Conservation, Waste and Minerals, Forward Planning (Development Plans) .• Functions include general research and policy work, publishing and printing, business planning, budget planning, orders and payments, monitoring, health and safety, IT systems and licenses, general procurement.	87	35	0	122	Review of divisional management arrangements & structure
Total Planning division			97	35	0	132	
Property							
Property Maintenance	2,593	This division is responsible for the day-to-day and long term repairs & maintenance of the council's estates including schools, administrative buildings, depots etc.	98	0	0	98	Over 98% of the budget for the Property Division comprises the Revenue Maintenance Budget. Efficiencies are proposed to be met through reducing expenditure on revenue maintenance across the Council's buildings following disposal of some properties and previous capital improvements undertaken to others. We are also aiming to make savings through new procurement arrangements and seeking to in-source areas of work where it is more cost effective than using external contractors or consultants.
Total Property division			98	0	0	98	
Waste & Environmental Services							
Reduction Black bag waste	6,988	Targeted campaigns to reduce waste and increase the awareness and use of all recycling schemes/initiatives. It is anticipated that this will result in the diversion of waste from the residual waste stream to the recycling waste stream, thereby realising savings due to the differential in the treatment costs as set out.	35	35	150	220	Anticipated savings due to differential in gate fee between blue bag and black bag treatment as a result of proposed kerbside black bag restrictions.
Bring sites - Operational	419	Bring sites are located across the County to provide recycling facilities within communities. They currently cater for glass deposits.	37	37	0	74	Potential to reduce the number of service vehicles due to fewer Community Bring Sites being operated. The saving will be phased over two financial years to reflect the introduction of kerbside glass collections from October 2022 with half the saving in 22/23 and the balance in 23/24.
Waste Services - operational	2,926	The operational budget includes for the provision of resources, including vehicles and premises to effect the kerbside waste collection service.	0	0	200	200	Review of waste rounds and depot utilisation, subject to the conclusions of the kerbside collection methodology review. This will be dependent on the agreed direction of the Waste Strategy and the phasing and rollout of the new services.
Closed Landfill	257	We currently manage the ongoing aftercare at two former refuse landfill sites - Nantycaws (Phase 1) in Carmarthen and Wern Ddu in Ammanford. This includes dealing with leachate from the landfill sites and ensuring the adequacy and functionality of the infrastructure, including drainage systems.	5	5		10	Reduction in maintenance of infrastructure.
Cleansing	2,571	The County Council maintain over 3,500km of roads throughout the County. The Cleansing Service provides for the sweeping and de-littering of streets and footways. The service includes mechanical sweeping of highways, footways and pedestrianised town centre areas, hand litter picking and emptying bins, chewing gum removal, graffiti and illegal poster removal, clearing up illegal dumping of rubbish and dog mess.	0	69	33	102	Phased rationalisation of plant (sweepers) and labour (agency). Savings identified for 22/23 have been netted off against a need for additional resource to combat fly-tipping as identified in the Audit Wales report on Waste. Hence growth bid has been negated.
Flood defence	358	Design, construction, maintenance, repair and management of flood defence works. Investigation of causes of flooding.	20	15	15	50	Reduction in maintenance work and small scale repairs on flood defence assets such as trash screens and control valves.
Coastal Protection	62	Design repair and maintenance of Coastal Protection Schemes.	5	0	0	5	Reduction in reactive maintenance work and small scale repairs on flood defence assets such as repairs to walls, structures and outfalls.
Environmental Enforcement	549	The Environmental Enforcement section is responsible for providing enforcement activity in relation to environmental crime. This includes matters relating to dog fouling, litter, fly tipping, waste carrier offences, domestic and business waste offences, abandoned vehicles, anti-social behaviour for example graffiti, highways offences and skips and scaffolding. Enforcement is effected by means of formal notices, fixed penalty fines and prosecutions.	5	0	25	30	22/23 - £5k reduction in promotional materials and consumables. 24/25, potential income generation and / or SLA agreements with neighbouring authorities
Grounds maintenance - Reduced sub-contractor work	1,216	The Grounds Maintenance Section incorporates the direct responsibility of managing and maintaining parks and playgrounds, inland water areas and a large number of public open spaces within Carmarthenshire. It also maintains grounds for many other departments of the County Council such as Social Care and Housing, Cultural Services, Education and many individual schools. The Section also has numerous external clients such as Town and Community Councils and private sports clubs.	20	5	5	30	Reduce the reliance on sub-contractors through greater internal efficiencies.

DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Review of staffing	net divisional budget of £22M	The budgets that make up the management structure of the Waste and Environmental Services staffing structure.	30	0	0	30	Review management structure.
Total Waste & Environmental Services			157	166	428	751	
Environment Total			834	259	776	1,869	

Communities

Leisure

St Clears Leisure Centre	109	There are 6 Leisure Centres in operated by the Council in Carmarthenshire: Llanelli, Carmarthen, Ammanford, Llandovery, St Clears and Newcastle Emlyn. A variety of activities take place at these centres such as: Swimming, Diving, Canoeing, Fitness, Cycling, Badminton, Tennis, Table Tennis, Squash, Hockey, Netball, Basketball, Football, Rugby, Cricket, Gymnastics, Birthday Parties, Holiday programmes. There are normally over a million visits to the Leisure facilities annually Typically our Leisure facilities attract over a million per annum, collecting £4m in income. 2020/21 has seen usage numbers and income crippled to around 25% of normal levels as the coronavirus lockdown and restrictions affect trading. A new Actif Anywhere online service has been launched to compliment the physical offer at sites during this unprecedented period.	0	37.5	0	38	Improve operating efficiency of St Clear's Leisure Centre as part of strategic review. Overall controllable operating budget is £108,589
Outdoor Education	188	Pendine Outdoor Education Centre caters for up to 120 residential visitors at any given time, with a particular focus on primary school provision for Carmarthenshire schools. The experience is often the first opportunity for some young children to experience being away from home on a residential basis, however, the age of the infrastructure on site is of concern for the future.	20	50	0	70	Improve operating efficiency of Outdoor Education Centres pending new strategic plan.
Franchise Lettings	0	An indoor and outdoor high quality, year-round visitor destination that aims to maximise Pendine's heritage and its natural assets to drive forward the resort's future economic regeneration as a 'day and stay' event destination	25	50	0	75	Improved income streams from franchise lettings across whole service.
Increased Parking income	0	Increased parking income at coastal car parks and potential development of motorhomes sites	15	15	15	45	Increased parking income at coastal car parks and potential development of motorhomes sites
Country Parks	-61	Pembrey Country Park is one of the most visited outdoor facilities in Carmarthenshire and Wales, regularly attracting around half a million users annually. Whilst usage numbers have fluctuated this year with lockdowns and restrictions, the park was busier than ever during August, highlighting the value people put on great and safe outdoor spaces. The park has an 8 mile beach, a 320 pitch caravan and camping site, 550 acres of woodlands, a 130m long dry ski slope and toboggan run in Wales, along with a new Crazy Golf course, 9 hole pitch and putt facility, a miniature model steam railway, a riding centre, and the National Closed Road Cycle circuit and pump track.	12.5	25	50	88	Increased Pembrey Country Park / Campsite income - Invest to Save / capital for additional income generating activities
Leisure Centres	488	There are 6 Leisure Centres in operated by the Council in Carmarthenshire: Llanelli, Carmarthen, Ammanford, Llandovery, St Clears and Newcastle Emlyn. A variety of activities take place at these centres such as: Swimming, Diving, Canoeing, Fitness, Cycling, Badminton, Tennis, Table Tennis, Squash, Hockey, Netball, Basketball, Football, Rugby, Cricket, Gymnastics, Birthday Parties, Holiday programmes. There are normally over a million visits to the Leisure facilities annually Typically our Leisure facilities attract over a million per annum, collecting £4m in income. 2020/21 has seen usage numbers and income crippled to around 25% of normal levels as the coronavirus lockdown and restrictions affect trading. A new Actif Anywhere online service has been launched to compliment the physical offer at sites during this unprecedented period.	0	0	200	200	New leisure facilities in Llanelli and Carmarthen to drive additional income generating activities. New membership scheme income based on assumption that existing memberships will return to pre pandemic levels by April 2022
Y Gat Craft Centre	69	Arts venues include Oriel Myrddin Art Gallery in Carmarthen, Y Gât in St. Clears and the Dylan Thomas Boathouse, Laugharne Y Gât (formerly known as St. Clears Craft Centre) is an arts facility that also hosts the local library and an in-house catering facility. The facility has an open gallery / shop area along with conference rooms facilities and studio spaces for local artists to hire.	0	15	0	15	Discussions ongoing with Town Council and as part of 10 town planning.
Libraries	2,475	Carmarthenshire libraries provide an extensive choice of books, DVDs, CDs, online services, newspapers and magazines. With over half a million books on offer between 3 regional, 13 branch and mobile libraries, the service offers invaluable support and access to Carmarthenshire residents. Public access computers and Wi-Fi are available at all libraries, and typically, the service issues over 600,000 books per year. The mobile service provides a valuable outreach services to rural parts of the County, linking up with various partners to deliver public information services online.	10	10	10	30	Increased operational efficiency
Print	16	Print savings across all Leisure Services	8	0	0	8	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets

DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Travel	20	Print savings across all Leisure Services	10	0	0	10	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
Total Leisure			101	203	275	578	

Integrated Services

Domiciliary Care	13,980	<p>Domiciliary Care is provided to approx 1,000 individuals in the county in. On average over 11,000 hours per week are delivered by in-house and independent domiciliary care agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Around 250 individuals receive care from two carers (known as "double handed" care). - Approx 170 individuals receive a large package of care involving 4 calls per day. - Fulfilled Lives is a model of domiciliary care which has been developed for individuals living with dementia which has demonstrated that the service can maintain people living at home for longer than traditional domiciliary care. The plan is to expand the service to cover the entire county. - The Reablement Service provides short term domiciliary care. The number of clients who receive Reablement is over 500 and 55% leave the service with no long term care package. - Information, Advice and Assistance (IAA) and the Carmarthenshire United Support Project (CUSP) are both preventative services which support individuals to maintain their independence without the need for statutory social services. By increasing the proportion of referrals that go through IAA or CUSP, it reduces the demand on statutory services. - The specialist Continence service has been established within Community Nursing. By providing the right continence products to meet the individual's continence needs, it is possible to reduce the number of visits per day of domiciliary care. 	510	675	475	1,660	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To reduce the number of clients receiving small packages by 125 people (50%), in line with recommendations of Prof Bolton -Reduce the number of people receiving 4 calls per day or more by 1%. This equates to 11 people per year. -Increase number of people with dementia receiving Fulfilled Lives service from 85 (July 2021) to 105 in Year 1, 125 in Year 2, 140 in Year 3. (The figure in March 2019 was 39) -To increase the number of people not requiring a long term service - To reduce double handed care by a further 20 cases in Year 1; 20 in Year 2; Maintain in Year 3.
Extra Care		Extra Care facilities provide supported accommodation as an alternative to a residential care home placement. There are 4 extra care facilities (Cartref Cynnes, Ty Dyffryn, Plas y Môr and Cwm Aur) for older people. A domiciliary care service is provided to those tenants living in the Extra Care facilities who require care and support. The aim of Extra Care is to avoid or delay the need for a residential care placement. Residential care is provided in local authority and private sector care homes for individuals who can no longer live independently in the community.	50	50	50	150	<p>EXTRA CARE Increase in number of Extra Care Category A residents with complex care needs. Extra Care is a strategy to reduce residential placements.</p> <p>TARGET: Increase number of people in Cat A flats from 68 (average 2020-21) to 77 by 2024-25, thereby preventing 9 placements.</p>
Residential Homes		Residential care homes provide accommodation as well as 24-hour personal care and support for older people and adults who struggle to live independently, but do not need nursing care. Residential care homes help people manage daily life, such as assisting with getting dressed, washing and eating.	50	150	150	350	Residential Care Manage Demand from hospital including CHC + Out of County placement
Cross Departmental - Print		Reduction in print budgets following better ways of working	2	0	0	2	Reduction in print budgets following better ways of working
Cross Departmental - Travel		Reduction in travel budgets following better ways of working	25	0	0	25	Reduction in travel budgets following better ways of working
Total Integrated Services			637	875	675	2,187	

Adult Social Care

Shared Lives		Shared Lives provides placements for individuals with Learning Disabilities or Mental Health issues with families that have been approved as Shared Lives Carers.	110	55	55	220	Shared Lives – Stepping down two individuals from res care
Residential and Supported Living		Supported Living is provided for those individuals with Learning Disabilities or Mental Health issues who need support with daily living tasks to remain in the community. Support is provided from staff in the setting which can range from a few hours to 24/7 in some circumstances. Promoting independence is a key aspect of supported living.	165	550	550	1,265	Rightsizing of placements to maximise independence and mitigate against over provision, deregistration of residential care to Supported Living. Collaborative opportunities for income including grants
Day Services		Day services are provided for individuals with a Learning Disability by a number of external providers, particularly those with the most complex needs. The vision for the in house day service is that our building based service will cater for those with the most complex needs, thus reducing the reliance on external provision.	330	165	55	550	Accommodating individuals with complex needs in house provision in line with transformation plans to accommodate those with the most complex needs in building based services, and maximise use of community and local authority provision to promote independence.
Print		Reduction in print budgets following better ways of working	3	0	0	3	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
Travel		Reduction in travel budgets following better ways of working	32	0	0	32	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
Total Adult Social Care			640	770	660	2,070	

Homes and Safer Communities

DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Financial Investigator		A financial investigation team has been set up to investigate illegal trading activity across the County, including on-line. Where illegal activity has been proved through the Court system we also implement the Proceeds of Crime legislation (POCA) that means we any profits that are made from this illegal activity are returned to a variety of statutory agencies. Any individual who has lost out can also be re-imbursed.	0	200	200	400	Additional income as a result of pro-active work carried out by our newly created Financial Investigation Unit.
Print		Reduction in print budgets following better ways of working	8	0	0	8	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
Travel		Reduction in travel budgets following better ways of working	21	0	0	21	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
Public Protection & Housing		The service provides business support for Homes & Safer Communities.	50	50	50	150	Reduction in business support through implementation of new systems and agile working
Public Protection & Housing		The service provides business support for Homes & Safer Communities.	70	50	20	140	Modernisation of business processes
Total Homes and Safer Communities			149	300	270	719	
Business Support and Commissioning							
Print		Reduction in print budgets following better ways of working	18	0	0	18	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
Travel		Reduction in travel budgets following better ways of working	7	0	0	7	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
Postages			4	4	0	8	
Departmental Managerial Restructure		The service provides business support for Social Care. The functions include payment of creditors, management of transport and premises; the assessment and collection of income for residential and non residential services; and general business support	75	0	0	75	Review of Managerial posts across Communities Department
Transport		The service provides transport support for Social Care.	70	80	100	250	Review of Transport for service users, making better use of the buses available, and increasing contracted in work
Total Business Support and Commissioning			174	84	100	358	
Performance and Business Transformation Teams							
Print		Reduction in print budgets following better ways of working	1	0	0	1	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
Travel		Reduction in travel budgets following better ways of working	1	0	0	1	Based on 50% reduction of 2021-2022 budgets
						0	
Total Performance and Business Transformation Teams			2	0	0	2	
Communities Total			1,703	2,232	1,980	5,914	

DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'001	£'000	

Education & Children

School Improvement	1,508	The Council is obliged to employ a notional number of officers to provide a School Improvement Service to meet the needs of our schools. With a reduced number of schools it is possible to review this notional figure.	0	0	122	122	Reprofiled due to direct link to review of MEP. Reduction in School Challenge Advisor levels equivalent to 1 FTE on the basis that the school rationalisation programme is progressed.
Education Otherwise than at School	1,918	This service meets the needs of learners who, due to a wide range of often complex behaviour and engagement issues, cannot access education in mainstream schools. These learners require a bespoke and specialist package of support.	50	0		50	Under this proposal, the council will increase the partial recoupment from schools (to consider more elements of the placement costs e.g. officer time, administration, monitoring, progress reviews etc). Currently, the Council only recoups the pupil funding element from the pupil's main school.
Additional Learning Needs	650	A review of all specialist settings and provision in light of the impending ALN Transformation and our Behaviour Services Review with the aim of upskilling school staff to deal with a range of ALN and implement our Inclusion Policy	0	70	30	100	This has been reprofiled from 2021-22 to allow for implementation post covid recovery with an intended commencement of Sept 2022. We will maintain the workforce on an outreach basis so that the pupils attend their local school and benefit from the additional support which could therefore become more widespread. It is expected that the TAs could be redeployed as part of the development of the centrally coordinated SEN support pool releasing part of this specific budget area.
Departmental - across Education Services	15,771	The majority of the Services' budgets are for the support, administration and management of the schools - School improvement, Grant support, Data, Admissions, School Meals, Music Service, ALN, safeguarding to name a few	0	180	100	280	Reprofiled due to direct link to review of MEP. Rationalising of Primary Schools will reduce the level of support required. The savings would actually be managerial as service provision would not be reduced, however it is a policy decision that would enable this efficiency to be delivered

Education & Children Total

50 250 252 552

Schools Delegated Budget

Primary School Delegated Budget	62,843	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the budget delegated to every school under the Fair Funding formula. The budget is to meet all the costs associated with running a school e.g. staff costs, premises costs, SEN specialist support, Service Level Agreements for specific services such as HR, IT, Legal, Grounds Maintenance, Music. 		270	480	750	It is proposed that we review our primary schools footprint identifying schools that are disproportionately expensive to operate and finding it challenging to sustain educationally effective teaching and learning structures due to low pupil numbers. Through carefully selected decommissioning and strategically driven school investment and federations the primary school estate could be reduced. Rationalising the number of schools will improve the financial stability of the remaining schools and reduce demands on a range of County Council services e.g. Finance, HR, catering, cleaning.
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Schools Delegated Budget Total

0 270 480 750

Environment**Waste & Environmental Services**

Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)	total budget for Waste is £16M	There are currently four HWRCs located across the County that serve all communities. The HWRCs are normally open 7 days a week.	20	30	0	50	Reduce opening days of Household Waste Recycling Centres - exact days and sites to be based on data-driven usage.
Commercial opportunity - income from Japanese Knotweed Treatment (net)	total budget for Grounds £1.2m	The grounds maintenance team arranges the treatment of Japanese Knotweed with respect to its own assets and other landownership across the Council.	0	0	10	10	Potential to treat knotweed for external clients, subject to wider corporate consideration on commercial activity that service departments can undertake.
Total Waste & Environmental Services			20	30	10	60	

DEPARTMENT	2021/22 Budget	FACT FILE	2022/23 Proposed	2023/24 Proposed	2024/25 Proposed	Total	EFFICIENCY DESCRIPTION
	£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Education & Children							
Additional Learning needs	650	The Authority has 5 Observation and Assessment Units (for ALN) based in 3 schools which pupils attend from across the county and are resourced with Teachers and TA's.	100			100	We would look to de-commission the Observation and Assessment Units however we will maintain the workforce on an outreach basis so that the pupils attend their local school and benefit from the additional support which could therefore become more widespread. Observation and assessment will be carried out in the mainstream as opposed to specialist settings.
Curriculum and Wellbeing- Youth Support Services	880	The Youth Support Service provides a range of statutory and non-statutory functions to meet the needs of Carmarthenshire's children and young people. The service offers support from universal youth support (e.g. Duke of Edinburgh & Youth Clubs) through to specialist interventions in working with children and young people with complex needs. This incorporates School-based Youth Work; Youth Justice and post 16 provision.	15			15	Reduce grants to 3rd sector
Education & Children Total			115	0	0	115	

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

Demographic, Legislative or continuing pressures**APPENDIX B**

	Description	2022/23 £'000
IT Hardware replacement scheme	Balance of Laptop Replacement scheme funded in previous year (increased requirement)	56
Election 2022	To provide sufficient funding for 2022 County Council elections	100
Recruitment of childcare paralegal	Increased requirement for legal support - increased caseload as well as increased complexity	30
Senior Property Lawyer	To provide recurrent funding for existing post which has been reserve funded	81
Loss of income - provisions markets	Sustained reduction in the level of rents achievable in provisions markets	60
Increase in Member allowances	Net budget increase required to meet recommendations of Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales (IRPW) which is a legislative requirement	200
Increase in Trade Unions facilities time	Funding to provide for increase in TU facility time	50
Total for the Chief Executives Department		577
Delegated School Budgets ALN	additional funding for delegated budgets and increased Additional Learning Needs demand (combination of schools & department budgets)	2,000
Department budgets ALN		
Delegated School Budgets		
Childrens Services	Increased funding for social work team required to address significant caseload post COVID19	300
Departmental budgets	additional funding to cover a range of pressures including direct payments, safeguarding and youth services and increase in home educated children	300
Total for the Education & Childrens Department		2,600
Demographic Growth 2.7% on older peoples budgets	Based on forecasts for population growth for over 75 age group and anticipation of increased intensity of care needs	1,643
NATIONAL Living Wage Increase - £8.91 to £9.50 - Additonal Increase above inflation	Actual increase of 6.6% applied to wage component of commissioned care	1,430
Additional increase to FOUNDATION Living Wage (to £9.90)	Included within WG Programme for Government. Minister's letter instructs Local Authorities to provide from base budgets	2,448
Social care levy effect on commissioned care	Estimated impact of National Insurance increase on commissioned care providers	694
Total for the Communities Department		6,215
Total for the Corporate Services Department		-

Waste	Increased cost of Waste Service delivery change (nb part year effect only)	1,294
Planning	3 new posts to address service areas of improvement plus £20k school greening fund	158
Highways	Increase Drainage and Gully Cleansing provision in recognition of Climate change increased frequency / severity of adverse weather events	200
Public and School Transport	Combination of Driver shortages and additional ALN demand	300
Total for the Environment Department		1,952
Corporate Joint Committees	Forecast budget requirement which will be levied on Carmarthenshire from new CJC	200
Energy (corporate)	Significant increase notified by Crown Commercial Services of up to 40% price increase on energy component of gas and electricity bills	1,000
TOTAL		12,544

CABINET
17 IONAWR 2022

**RHAGLEN GYFALAF PUM MLYNEDD (CRONFA'R CYNGOR) -
2022/23 - 2026/27**

**YR ARGYMHELLION / PENDERFYNIADAU ALLWEDDOL SYDD EU
HANGEN:**

Bod y Cabinet yn ystyried cynnwys yr adroddiad ac yn ei arnodi fel rhaglen cyfalaf dros dro at ddibenion ymgynghori, yn cynnwys ystyriaeth yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Craffu Polisi ac Adnoddau ar y 2^{ail} o Chwefror.

Y RHESYMAU:

Galluogi'r Awdurdod i gytuno Rhaglen Gyfalaf Pum Mlynedd 2022/23 i 2026/27.

Ymgynghorwyd â'r pwyllgor craffu perthnasol - OES

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO: Cyng. David Jenkins

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Enw Cyfarwyddwr y
Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol:

Randal Hemingway

Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Randal Hemingway

Swydd:

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau
Ariannol

Rhif ffôn: 01267 224886

Cyfeiriad E-bost:
RHemingway@sirgar.gov.uk

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
CABINET
17th January 2022**

**FIVE YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME (COUNCIL FUND) – 2022/23
TO 2026/27**

The report brings together the latest proposals for the five-year capital programme 2022/23 to 2026/27. It forms the basis of the budget consultation process with members and other relevant parties. Feedback from this consultation process, along with any updates, will inform the final Capital Programme budget report which will be presented to Cabinet on 21st February 2022 and County Council in March 2022.

The proposed gross expenditure on the capital programme for 2022/23 is £144.844m with the projected funding being £52.249m from the county council's own resources through the use of borrowing, reserves and general capital grant and, the balance of funding of £92.595m coming from external sources. These figures include projects delayed in 2021/22, mainly because of Covid-19 restrictions, that have been carried over and built into the budgets of future years.

The capital programme is projected to be fully funded over the five years.

It includes projected expenditure on the Swansea Bay City Region Deal projects against which the authority will borrow, with the funding being returned from both Welsh and UK governments over a 15-year period (from 2018/19).

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Randal Hemingway Head of Financial Services

(Please specify the outcomes of consultations undertaken where they arise against the following headings)

1. Scrutiny Committee

Relevant Scrutiny Committees will be consulted.

2. Local Member(s) N/A

3. Community / Town Council N/A

4. Relevant Partners N/A

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations N/A

**EXECUTIVE BOARD PORTFOLIO
HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED**

YES

Include any observations here

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
2021/22 – 2025/26 Capital Programme		Corporate Services Department, County Hall, Carmarthen. On-line via corporate website – Minutes of County Council Meeting 3 rd March 2021.
2022/23 – 2026/27 Capital Programme		Corporate Services Department, County Hall, Carmarthen.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES

CABINET

17th JANUARY 2022

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL PROGRAMME – 2022/23, 2023/24, 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27

DIRECTOR & DESIGNATION	DIRECTORATE	TELEPHONE NO.
C Moore, Director of Corporate Services	Corporate Services	01267 224120
AUTHOR & DESIGNATION	DIRECTORATE	TELEPHONE NO.
R Hemingway, Head of Financial Services	Corporate Services	01267 224886

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The report provides members with a view of the proposed five-year Capital Programme 2022/23, 2023/24, 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27.
- 1.2. This report forms the basis of the budget consultation process with members and other relevant parties. Feedback from this consultation process, along with any updates on the settlement figures and grant applications, will inform the final Capital Programme budget report which will be presented to Cabinet in February 2022 and County Council in March 2022.
- 1.3. The authority is required to approve a rolling capital programme each year as part of its budget setting process. This facilitates forward planning and is consistent with the requirements of the Prudential Code in terms of financial planning and funding while assisting officers in bidding for external funding.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. Last year the authority agreed a fully funded five-year capital programme 2021/22 to 2025/26 which was approved at County Council on 3rd March 2021.
- 2.2. 2021 was another unprecedented year and saw us reprioritise our capital strategy and capital programme to reflect the desire to boost local businesses and local economies in response to the Covid-19 pandemic. This commitment remains our focus in the coming years and coupled with the UK Government's levelling up funding will see significant investments to boost the Carmarthenshire economy. Following a particularly disappointing capital provisional settlement from the Welsh Government, which reduced by over £1.8m unhyponothecated capital funding, we will bring forward plans to increase borrowing to support our plans. The capital programme was revisited by the Strategic Assets Steering Group (SASG) and the Corporate Management

Team. Departments also submitted proposals for new and urgent projects for the programme. Projects have been assessed and prioritised with only the highest priorities being included in the programme.

- 2.3. The proposed capital programme is attached in Appendix A and shows the anticipated expenditure and sources of funding over the five year period.
- 2.4. The proposed Capital Programme and Funding is based on Welsh Government's (WG) Provisional Settlement, received on 21st December 2021. This year the capital funding across Wales is reduced from £177m in 2021/22 to £150m for 2022/23. For Carmarthenshire this means a reduction in funding from £11.866m to £10.037m, some £1.829m. This reduction has caused an unexpected shortfall in our funding for the first year of the programme. Capital funding returns to higher levels at £180m across Wales from 2023/24 and is supplement with further funding specifically for decarbonisation projects. The programme reflects this funding. The Final Settlement, is due in March, should there be any amendments in the funding figures that Cabinet will be asked to delegate to the Director of Corporate Services authority to adjust the programme accordingly, in liaison with the Chief Executive, Leader and Cabinet Member for Resources. Similarly, delegated authority to update the programme is sought should any other award of grant funding be received at the same time, for example, transport grants, again in consultation with the same.

3. PRIORITIES

- 3.1. The current Corporate Strategy for 2018-2023 (refreshed June 2019) sets out the Authority's strategic priorities, aspirations, overarching themes and core values, and the programme has been developed in line with these, whilst also recognising the priorities that have come forward as a consequence of the pandemic and Levelling Up funding.
- 3.2. The proposed capital programme of £269m over the five years is aimed at delivering a number of key projects that will create jobs and improve the quality of life for the people of Carmarthenshire. Including the delivery of the £82m Pentre Awel development which includes a £27m leisure centre element in Llanelli, the £19m Tywi Valley Path between Carmarthen and Llandeilo, the new £20m Town Centre Hub in Carmarthen, and upgrades to the community sport facilities in Ammanford.

The key investments within the programme are:

	£'m
Schools	73
Housing (Non HRA)	11
Lesiure & Culture	2
Regeneration	39
Swansea City Deal Region	74
ICT and Property	4
Environment	66

4. FUNDING

The provisional settlement received from WG allocated capital funding of £10.037m for the Authority in 2022/23, made up of Non-hypothecated Supported Borrowing of £5.942m and General Capital Grant of £4.095m. This is a £1.829m reduction from the 2021/22 award and has caused an unexpected shortfall in our funding for the year. It returns to £12.044m in years two to five of the programme and is also supplemented by a further £1.3m per annum for decarbonisation projects, based on figures provided in the provisional settlement.

- 4.1. The level of capital receipts funding included within the programme has been revised in line with latest estimates. Capital receipts of £3.5m will be applied over the five year period. It should be noted that there may be a need to amend future capital programmes if there is a shortfall in expected receipts.
- 4.2. The use of earmarked reserves was approved as part of previous years' reports and were included as funding for the current capital programme. In total some £36.5m of reserve funding is included over the five years of the programme.
- 4.3. The existing levels of investment into the schools estate programme is maintained with a realisation that additional funding will be needed in future years to deliver the whole MEP programme. New funding will be dependent on the ongoing MEP review which will be presented in a future report. The ongoing MEP review was agreed at a recent meeting of the cabinet.
- 4.4. Funding from external parties in the form of grants for the whole of the capital programme is currently expected to be in the region of £150m which includes £52m for City Deal projects and £33m for Levelling Up projects.
- 4.5. As part of the provisional annual settlement from Welsh Government, funding was made available on an all Wales basis for the following areas:
 - Active Travel Fund, Local Transport Fund, Road Safety and Safe Routes in Communities - £94m for 2022/23. Carmarthenshire will bid for funding from these grants and any successful awards will be added to the capital programme in due course.
 - Ultra-low Emissions Vehicles Transformation - £15m. Carmarthenshire will be bidding for projects under this funding, all-be-it this appears to have dropped from 2021-22.
- 4.6. Disappointingly, no award was made for Highways Refurbishment or Resilient Roads funding as in previous years which means we have had to revise down our commitments in this area. The grant in previous years received by Carmarthenshire was £1.5m and £2m respectively.
- 4.7. Given our significant investments in years 1 and 2 of the programme and the reduced capital settlement from WG we propose to make use of unsupported borrowing, short-term, to prevent what would otherwise be a shortfall in funding at the start of the programme. This will be repaid in years 3, 4 and 5 of the programme where funds are available.

5. CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2022/23 TO 2026/27

- 5.1. When the capital programme was approved at County Council on 3rd March 2021 it was fully funded. The new capital programme again remains fully funded over the five-year period.

Community Services

- 5.2. In recent years there have been significant investments across the Community Services portfolio with investments in the new Carmarthenshire Archive, Museums in Abergwili and Parc Howard and the ongoing development at Oriol Myrddin.
- 5.3. The new programme includes the provision of a new leisure centre in Llanelli, which will be delivered in conjunction with the Pentre Awel development under the umbrella of the Swansea Bay City Region.
- 5.4. In 2026/27 within Private Sector Housing, further funding is provided for Disabled Facility Grants of £2.5m. In recent years £2m has been awarded annually in this area so the additional £500k accounts for inflationary pressures.

Environment

- 5.5. For 2026/27 further allocations to existing rolling programmes of work are included, namely Highway Improvements £600k, Bridge Maintenance £400k, Road Safety Improvement £250k, public lighting, £400k.

Given the disappointing omission of specific highways Improvement grant funding in the WG settlement. In order to mitigate the effects of the removal of this funding from WG we propose to make available, from the council's own reserves, £1m to fund highways in 2022/23. This is in addition to our annual commitment of £600k already mentioned. We will work with the WG in the hope that funding towards this important strategic county asset of highways can be restore in future years.

- 5.6. 2026/27 also sees the continuation of the £66k annual allocation to Rights of Ways and Byways, in recognition of our obligations in this area and the wider community health and environmental benefits provided by these valuable resources.
- 5.7. Last year, as part of the reprioritisation of capital resources, funding for the Tywi Valley Path project was repurposed towards measures to stimulate the economy following the Covid-19 pandemic because of the project's lack of external grant funding. However, at the time a commitment was given that if grant funding did become available that we would seek to restore our match funding for this project. Therefore following an award of grant of £16.8m from the UK Government's Levelling Up Fund, £1.9m is awarded to deliver this project. A major investment which will bring significant benefits to the rural economy and improvement to health and wellbeing, and which delivers on our commitment to restore funding should grant funding be forthcoming. This will be funded by unsupported borrowing. In addition £366k is made available to upgrade parking provision for the Tywi Valley Path, making it more

accessible to a wider number of commuters, families, visitors and walking and cycling enthusiasts of all abilities; making it a truly landmark community resource.

- 5.8. New funding for flood risk management of £75k per annum is made available to match external grants in years 1 and 2 of the programme.
- 5.9. An annual allocation of £250k is established for highways drainage, which will help to make a highway network more resilient to future weather events and reduce flood risks.
- 5.10. Significant investment continues to be main available to the upkeep and refurbishment of the County's estate.
 - Recognising the backlog of works across the council's operational estate, last year specific monies were made available for works at County Hall, £2.5m, and Ty Elwyn bringing the total investment to £1.2m. These works continue, alongside £300k for county farms slurry infrastructure.
 - In addition in 2026/27 it is proposed to continue the annual allocation towards Capital Maintenance across the county estate at £3m. (£14.7m across the five years.) This maintains our investment in this area whilst recognising that the estate may be downsized in coming years as we aim to release capital receipts to fund future programmes and await the outcome and recommendations of Better Ways of Working review.
- 5.11. £4.7m for refuse and recycling vehicle replacement is included, together with an additional £1m from reserves as the Authority's match funding contribution to our Waste Strategy which will see the rollout of kerbside sorting for recycling collections. It is hoped that this project will attract significant funding from WG which will see investment in the infrastructure at Nantycaws and the replacement of the current refuse lorries with an electric fleet in the coming years. It will make a huge contribution to our efforts to decarbonise our services to address our local, national and global commitment to Net Zero Carbon.
- 5.12. A five-year Fleet Replacement Programme for £6.5m, excluding refuse and recycling collection vehicles, is included to ensure that vehicles and plant machinery assets are replaced when they reach the end of their viable economic life. The funding for this capital spend will be provided directly from revenue budgets of the service users via prudential borrowing.
- 5.13. As part of the provisional settlement £20m per annum from 2023/24 will be made available on an all Wales basis for the decarbonisation agenda. We have assumed that this will be a proportional allocation per authority on the same basis as the General Capital Grant and that Carmarthenshire's allocation will therefore be £1.34m per year. Funding for the same is included in the programme. Given that the WG funding for decarbonisation is only available from 2023/24 we propose to supplement this programme with £500k from our own resources, set aside from the forecast underspends in 2021/22, in the coming financial year to accelerate decarbonisation measures across the authority's estate in response to the climate emergency. This is in addition to investments in recent years in retro-fitting some of our

buildings through the re-fit Cymru Project and £500k awarded for grants to private business throughout the county to introduce renewable energy measures.

Education and Children

- 5.14. In the Education and Children Services capital programme, the MEP includes the continuation of the 21st Century Schools improvement programme. Schemes are funded jointly by Welsh Government grant and the Authority.
- 5.15. As referenced earlier in the report a review of the MEP programme is being undertaken and this will influence the programme and priorities for delivery in future years. Amendments to the capital programme will be reported and incorporated upon completion of the review.
- 5.16. The MEP programme continues to include schemes to a total value of £25m which will be supported through the MIM funding approach.
- 5.17. It is proposed to setup a general education fund of £500k per annum to fund ongoing pressures on the education budget including: Equalities Works, Health and Safety measures, mobile classroom provision. It is proposed to fund this budget from within the already approved MEP funding.
- 5.18. £580k is awarded in 2022/23 to complete the new Bus Bays at Ysgol Dyffryn Taf, reflecting the urgency of the health and safety concerns of the current bus bay provision.

Chief Executive

- 5.19. ICT services are crucial to our future ways of working, therefore, the £2.7m allocated across the programme is maintained. This includes annual funding of £200k to support digital transformational projects across council services. The County Council will also see the benefit of the Swansea Bay City Region Digital Project across the County.

Regeneration

- 5.20. £3.75m is made available to match fund a Levelling Up grant of £15.86m the new Carmarthen town centre hub. A new community resource, in partnership with healthcare and education providers. It will also see a new home of the county's art collections currently unseen by the public, and a new fitness suite – for the final fitout of which a further £402k is made available. This development will bring footfall back to the town centre and be a catalyst for the regeneration and revitalisation of West Wales' premier town centre shopping destination.
- 5.21. Included within the City Deal budget is the Pentre Awel project (Zone 1) which will create five distinct buildings linked with a "street" space, comprising an aquatics centre, sports hall, multipurpose sports and fitness rooms and gym, education and training facilities, clinical delivery and research and innovation and business space. The budgeted costs of Zone 1 is £82m with the funding provided via City Deal (£40m), County Council finances, Llanelli Waterfront JV, and external market funding.

The project will also include the provision of a hydro-therapy pool, which will be part of the leisure element, the funding for which includes approximately £1m from a trust. This project, when costs are finalised, will be subject to a separate County Council report. With reference to the City Deal funding, the expenditure - whilst being incurred by the Authority, will be repaid to the Authority over a period of up to 15 years by both Welsh and UK governments. The structure of the City Deal projects means that WG expects the Authority to deliver the projects and raise the funding through borrowing which will then be repaid over a 15 year period. The projects or the Authority will need to accommodate the interest payments on this borrowing.

- 5.22. The Pentre Awel development also provides for an assisted housing development programme, in Zone 3, which is part of the HRA capital programme.
- 5.23. It should be noted that within the City Deal is the budget for the new Llanelli Leisure Centre at £27m, £1.7m of which is new funding from reserves and £7m previously reported as the Llanelli Area Review.
- 5.24. The County Council will also have an input in the regional projects delivered by the Swansea Bay City Region given its role as lead body.

6. WELLBEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS (WALES) ACT 2015

- 6.1. In considering the capital programme, members need to take into consideration the requirements of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Act requires the public bodies to carry out development sustainably, improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

‘... the public body must act in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’

- 6.2. In doing so, we must demonstrate the following five ways of working:
 - i. Looking at the long-term so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
 - ii. Understanding the root causes of issues to prevent them recurring
 - iii. Taking an integrated approach so that we look at all well-being goals and objectives of other services and partners
 - iv. Working with others in a collaborative way to find shared sustainable solutions
 - v. Involving a diversity of population in decisions that affect them

- 6.3. The Act identifies seven well-being goals and provide a shared vision for public bodies to work towards. We must work towards achieving all of them.
- i. A prosperous Wales
 - ii. A resilient Wales
 - iii. A healthier Wales
 - iv. A more equal Wales
 - v. A Wales of cohesive communities
 - vi. A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language
 - vii. A globally responsible Wales
- 6.4. Our well-being objectives are designed to maximise our contribution to achieving the seven well-being goals of the Act.
- 6.5. All projects within the programme have been assesses and scored with the five ways of working, the seven goals and our corporate well-being statement in mind.

7.

SUMMARY

The table below gives a breakdown of the expenditure by departments and the sources of funding.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME SUMMARY						
	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<u>Expenditure</u>						
Community Services	2,970	3,042	2,300	2,000	2,500	12,812
Environment	21,163	22,782	7,610	7,481	6,364	65,400
Education & Children	50,362	17,435	3,366	1,476	500	73,138
Chief Executive	1,755	465	1,657	200	200	4,277
Regeneration	68,595	33,801	4,500	6,294	201	113,391
Total Expenditure	144,844	77,525	19,433	17,451	9,765	269,018
<u>Grants and Contributions</u>						
External Funding	92,595	48,338	5,035	4,000	0	149,968
Net Expenditure Funded by CCC	52,249	29,187	14,398	13,451	9,765	119,050
<u>CCC Funding</u>						
Non-hypothecated Supported Borrowing	5,942	5,942	5,942	5,942	5,942	29,710
Unsupported Borrowing	5,648	1,406	-500	-1,947	-4,607	0
Prudential Borrowing - Fleet	1,980	7,250	1,000	1,000	0	11,230
General Capital Grant	4,095	6,102	6,102	6,102	6,102	28,503
Decarbonisation General Capital Grant	0	1,338	1,338	1,338	1,338	5,352
Capital Reserves	32,386	3,133	0	500	500	36,519
Joint Venture Funding Llanelli Leisure Centre	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
Direct Revenue Funding	2,198	516	516	516	490	4,236
Overall Net Position: Surplus + / Deficit (-)	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.1. To summarise the overall position, the capital programme is fully funded for the five years from 2022/23 to 2026/27.

7.2. The total cost of the programme is £269m of which £150m is funded from external grants and contributions.

7.3. The full detail of the proposed five-year capital programme is attached in Appendix A.

8. REVENUE IMPLICATIONS

8.1. The revenue budget strategy in 2022/23 allows for a £400k increase in the revenue budget implications of the capital programme.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 That Cabinet notes the content of this report and endorses it as a provisional capital programme for consultation purposes, including consideration by the Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 2nd February 2022.

Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2026/27

Capital Project 2022/23-2026/27	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Year 5			Five Year Total 2022/23:2026/27		
	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total
COUNCIL FUND	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			Five Year Total		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
COMMUNITIES																		
Private Sector Housing																		
Disabled Facility Grants	1,700	0	1,700	2,000	0	2,000	2,300	0	2,300	2,000	0	2,000	2,500	0	2,500	10,500	0	10,500
Enable - Adaptation to assist independent living	0	270	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	270
Sports & Leisure																		
Amman Valley Leisure Centre 3G Pitch	700	300	1,000	1,042	0	1,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,742	300	2,042
Ports																		
Burry Port Harbour Walls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Communities	2,400	570	2,970	3,042	0	3,042	2,300	0	2,300	2,000	0	2,000	2,500	0	2,500	12,242	570	12,812

Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2026/27

Capital Project 2022/23-2026/27	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Year 5			Five Year Total 2022/23:2026/27		
	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total
	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			Five Year Total		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
ENVIRONMENT																		
Countryside																		
Byways	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	80	0	80
Rights of Way Improvement Programme	50	0	50	50	0	50	50	0	50	50	0	50	50	0	50	250	0	250
Coastal and Flood Defence																		
Trebeddrod Reservoir	300	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Flood Management	75	425	500	75	425	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	850	1,000
Fleet Management																		
Fleet Replacement - Prudential Borrowing	1,980	0	1,980	2,520	0	2,520	1,000	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	6,500	0	6,500
Infrastructure																		
Multi Storey Car Park, Llanelli	60	0	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	300	0	300
Highways	1,600	0	1,600	600	0	600	600	0	600	600	0	600	600	0	600	4,000	0	4,000
Highways Drainage	250	0	250	250	0	250	250	0	250	250	0	250	250	0	250	1,250	0	1,250
Bridges and Structures	400	0	400	400	0	400	400	0	400	400	0	400	400	0	400	2,000	0	2,000
Street Lighting Replacement & Upgrade	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	400	400	0	400	400	0	400	1,200	0	1,200
Waste Management																		
Refuse and Recycling Strategic Infrastructure Transformation	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Refuse Vehicles replacement	0	0	0	2,125	0	2,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,125	0	2,125
Decarbonisation of Refuse and Recycling Collection Vehicles	0	0	0	2,605	0	2,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,605	0	2,605
Transportation																		
Road Safety Improvement Schemes	250	0	250	250	0	250	250	0	250	250	0	250	250	0	250	1,250	0	1,250
A4138 Hendy Link Road	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
Highway Junction Improvements/Signals Upgrade	25	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
Active Travel - Walking & Cycling Linkages	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Cross Hands Economic Link Road Phase 2	750	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	750	0	750
Public Transport Infrastructure																		
Tywi Valley Path - Levelling Up Fund	956	8,601	9,556	863	8,174	9,037	0	0	0	45	0	45	0	0	0	1,864	16,775	18,639
Tywi Valley Path - Carparking provision	193	0	193	193	0	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	0	386
Property																		
Capital Maintenance	2,582	0	2,582	2,838	0	2,838	3,246	0	3,246	3,072	0	3,072	3,000	0	3,000	14,738	0	14,738
Decarbonisation of Estate Programme	500	0	500	1,338	0	1,338	1,338	0	1,338	1,338	0	1,338	1,338	0	1,338	5,852	0	5,852
County Hall	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
Total Environment	12,137	9,026	21,162	14,183	8,599	22,782	7,610	0	7,610	7,481	0	7,481	6,364	0	6,364	47,775	17,625	65,400

Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2026/27

Capital Project 2022/23-2026/27	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Year 5			Five Year Total 2022/23:2026/27		
COUNCIL FUND	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total
	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			Five Year Total		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
EDUCATION & CHILDREN																		
Schools: General Projects																		
Non MEP Education Works - Equalities Works, Mobiles, H&S etc	500	0	500	500	0	500	500	0	500	500	0	500	500	0	500	2,500	0	2,500
Dyffryn Taf Bus Bays	580	0	580	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	580	0	580
School Capital Maintenance	3,141	0	3,141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,141	0	3,141
Improving Ventilation in Schools	134	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	0	134
21st Century BandA - Design stage Projects																		
Rhydygors	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Laugharne	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Dewi Sant	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
21st Century BandA - Approved Schemes																		
Llangadog	0	492	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	492
Rhys Prichard	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
21st Century BandB - Design stage Projects																		
Ammanford Primary Welsh Medium	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	235	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	235	435
Ammanford Primary Dual Stream	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	1,800	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	1,800	2,000
Llandeilo	50	0	50	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Ysgol Gymraeg Gwenllian	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Cross Hands Area	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Penygaer	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Carmarthen West	50	0	50	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Hendy	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Llanybydder/Llanllwni	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Gwendraeth Valley North	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Gwendraeth Valley Central	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Llandybie	50	0	50	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Heol Goffa New School	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Bryngwyn	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
Bro Myrddin	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	200
21st Century BandB - Approved Schemes																		
Y Castell	0	1,155	1,155	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,215	1,215
Pum Heol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pembrey	2,771	3,310	6,081	110	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,881	3,310	6,191
21st Century Match Funding																		
Band A Funding	1,536	3,012	4,548	872	3,570	4,442	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,408	6,582	8,990
Band B Funding	4,130	27,830	31,960	823	10,410	11,233	831	0	831	976	0	976	0	0	0	6,760	38,240	45,000
Childcare Places Offer Grant	0	658	658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	658	658
Total Education & Children	13,905	36,457	50,362	3,395	14,040	17,435	1,331	2,035	3,366	1,476	0	1,476	500	0	500	20,607	52,532	73,139

Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2026/27

Capital Project 2022/23-2026/27	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Year 5			Five Year Total 2022/23:2026/27		
COUNCIL FUND	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total
	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			Five Year Total		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
CHIEF EXECUTIVE																		
<i>Property</i>																		
Rural Estate Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
St David's Park - Block 3	1,290	0	1,290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,290	0	1,290
Digital Transformation	200	0	200	200	0	200	200	0	200	200	0	200	200	0	200	1,000	0	1,000
PSBA Network	75	0	75	75	0	75	75	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	225
Strategic Digital Initiatives	100	0	100	100	0	100	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	300
Information Security and Governance	50	0	50	50	0	50	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	150
Virtualised Server & Storage Environment Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	400
UPS 15KVA	15	0	15	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30
Voice Infrastructure	25	0	25	25	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	70
Business Critical Infrastructure & Strategic ICT Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	0	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	512	0	512
Total Chief Executive	1,755	0	1,755	465	0	465	1,657	0	1,657	200	0	200	200	0	200	4,277	0	4,277

Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2026/27

Capital Project 2022/23-2026/27	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Year 5			Five Year Total 2022/23:2026/27		
	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total
	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			Five Year Total		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
REGENERATION																		
Transformational Strategy Project Fund	1,500	3,000	4,500	0	0	0	1,500	3,000	4,500	2,000	4,000	6,000	0	0	0	5,000	10,000	15,000
Rural Employment Spaces JV	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	2,000
Ammanford, Carmarthen & Rural Area																		
Carmarthen Hub - Levelling Up Fund	1,759	7,443	9,202	1,896	8,417	10,313	0	0	0	93	0	93	0	0	0	3,748	15,860	19,608
Carmarthen Hub - Fit-out	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	201	201	0	201	402	0	402
Pendine Iconic International Visitors Destination	1,700	0	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,700	0	1,700
Swansea Bay City Region Projects																		
City Deal - Pentre Awel Wellness Project	0	36,100	36,100	0	11,781	11,781	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47,881	47,881
City Deal - Llanelli Leisure Centre	17,094	0	17,094	5,206	4,500	9,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,300	4,500	26,800
Total Regeneration	22,053	46,543	68,596	8,102	25,698	33,801	1,500	3,000	4,500	2,294	4,000	6,294	201	0	201	34,150	79,241	113,391
Total Council Fund	52,249	92,595	144,844	29,187	48,338	77,525	14,398	5,035	19,433	13,451	4,000	17,451	9,765	0	9,765	119,050	149,968	269,018
Total Council Fund Excluding HRA	52,249	92,595	144,844	29,187	48,338	77,525	14,398	5,035	19,433	13,451	4,000	17,451	9,765	0	9,765	119,050	149,968	269,018

Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2026/27

Capital Project 2022/23-2026/27	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Year 5			Five Year Total 2022/23:2026/27		
	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total
COUNCIL FUND	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			Five Year Total		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000

Capital Programme 2022/23 - 2026/27

Capital Project 2022/23-2026/27	Year 1			Year 2			Year 3			Year 4			Year 5			Five Year Total 2022/23:2026/27		
COUNCIL FUND	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total Scheme	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total	County Council Funding	External Funding	Total
	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			2025/26			2026/27			Five Year Total		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Sources of Funding																		
Borrowing	13,570	0	13,570	14,598	0	14,598	6,442	0	6,442	4,995	0	4,995	1,335	0	1,335	40,940	0	40,940
Capital Receipts	0	0	0	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	3,500
Reserves / Revenue	34,584	0	34,584	3,649	0	3,649	516	0	516	1,016	0	1,016	990	0	990	40,755	0	40,755
Highways & Transport Grants		9,026	9,026		8,599	8,599		0	0		0	0		0	0	0	17,625	17,625
Economic Development Grants		46,543	46,543		25,698	25,698		3,000	3,000		4,000	4,000		0	0	0	79,241	79,241
Education Grants		36,457	36,457		14,040	14,040		2,035	2,035		0	0		0	0	0	52,532	52,532
Other Grants & Funding	4,095	570	4,665	7,440	0	7,440	7,440	0	7,440	7,440	0	7,440	7,440	0	7,440	33,855	570	34,425
Total Capital Programme Funding	52,249	92,595	144,844	29,187	48,338	77,525	14,398	5,035	19,433	13,451	4,000	17,451	9,765	0	9,765	119,050	149,968	269,018
Summary of Expenditure by Services																		
Public Housing																		
Private Housing	1,700	270	1,970	2,000	0	2,000	2,300	0	2,300	2,000	0	2,000	2,500	0	2,500	10,500	270	10,770
Social Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Culture & Leisure	700	300	1,000	1,042	0	1,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,742	300	2,042
Transportation, Infrastructure & Municipal	8,055	9,026	17,080	10,007	8,599	18,606	3,026	0	3,026	3,071	0	3,071	2,026	0	2,026	26,185	17,625	43,810
Economic Development	22,053	46,543	68,596	8,102	25,698	33,801	1,500	3,000	4,500	2,294	4,000	6,294	201	0	201	34,150	79,241	113,391
Education & Children	13,905	36,457	50,362	3,395	14,040	17,435	1,331	2,035	3,366	1,476	0	1,476	500	0	500	20,607	52,532	73,139
Property	5,372	0	5,372	4,176	0	4,176	4,884	0	4,884	4,410	0	4,410	4,338	0	4,338	23,180	0	23,180
ICT	465	0	465	465	0	465	1,357	0	1,357	200	0	200	200	0	200	2,687	0	2,687
Total Capital Expenditure by Service	52,249	92,595	144,844	29,187	48,338	77,525	14,398	5,035	19,433	13,451	4,000	17,451	9,765	0	9,765	119,050	149,968	269,018
Summary of Expenditure by Department																		
Community Services	2,400	570	2,970	3,042	0	3,042	2,300	0	2,300	2,000	0	2,000	2,500	0	2,500	12,242	570	12,812
Environment	12,137	9,026	21,162	14,183	8,599	22,782	7,610	0	7,610	7,481	0	7,481	6,364	0	6,364	47,775	17,625	65,400
Education & Children	13,905	36,457	50,362	3,395	14,040	17,435	1,331	2,035	3,366	1,476	0	1,476	500	0	500	20,607	52,532	73,139
Chief Executive	1,755	0	1,755	465	0	465	1,657	0	1,657	200	0	200	200	0	200	4,277	0	4,277
Regeneration including City Deal	22,053	46,543	68,596	8,102	25,698	33,801	1,500	3,000	4,500	2,294	4,000	6,294	201	0	201	34,150	79,241	113,391
Total Capital Expenditure By Department	52,249	92,595	144,844	29,187	48,338	77,525	14,398	5,035	19,433	13,451	4,000	17,451	9,765	0	9,765	119,050	149,968	269,018
External Grants	0	92,595	92,595	0	48,338	48,338	0	5,035	5,035	0	4,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	149,968	149,968
Net CCC Funding	52,249	0	52,249	29,187	0	29,187	14,398	0	14,398	13,451	0	13,451	9,765	0	9,765	119,050	0	119,050

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CABINET
17 IONAWR 2022

ADRODDIAD MONITRO CYLLIDEB REFENIW Y CYNGOR

Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Eu Hangen:

Sicrhau bod y Cabinet yn derbyn yr adroddiad Monitro Cyllideb ac yn ystyried y sefyllfa cyllidebol a'r camau cywirol priodol.

O ran adrannau yn rhagweld gorwariant sylweddol, dylai'r Prif Swyddogion a Phenaethiaid y Gwasanaethau barhau i adolygu eu sefyllfaoedd cyllidebol yn feirniadol a pharhau i roi ar waith bob gweithrediad priodol angenrheidiol, er mwyn cadw o fewn yr adnoddau a ddsbarthwyd, tra'n cydnabod y pwysau mae COVID19 wedi'i roi ar gyllideb yr Awdurdod yn ei gyfanrwydd.

Y Rhesymau:

I ddarparu'r newyddion i'r Cabinet ynglyn a sefyllfa diweddaraf cyllideb 2020/21, ar 31^{ain} Hydref 2021.

Ymgynghorwyd â'r pwyllgor craffu perthnasol: AMHERTHNASOL

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Cyng. David Jenkins

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:
Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol

Enw Cyfarwyddwr y
Gwasanaeth:
Chris Moore

Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Randal Hemingway

Swyddi:

Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau
Corfforaethol

Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau
Ariannol

Rhif ffôn: 01267 224886
Cyfeiriadau E-bost:

CMoore@sirgar.gov.uk

RHemingway@sirgar.gov.uk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cabinet

17th January 2022

The revenue budget monitoring reports as at 31st October 2021 are attached and indicate that:

COUNCIL FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT (Appendix A)

Overall, the monitoring report forecasts an underspend for the year at departmental level of £1,726k. with a forecast underspend on the Authority's net revenue budget of £1,279k.

At a high level this is due to a combination of:

- additional COVID19 related costs and lost income being largely refunded under the Welsh Government hardship scheme
- some services still paused or impacted by lockdown measures and social distancing during Q1
- Utilisation of some capital financing underspends, due to some significant pressure points on in-year capital project budgets, which was approved as part of a separate report.

The full year forecast reflects the impact which includes known financial positions up to the point of writing. As such the forecast continues to remain sensitive to any future worsening of the pandemic, in particular if any reintroduction public restrictions being required. During the first half of the year (April-September), additional expenditure and income loss totalling approximately £13 million has been claimed under the Welsh Government hardship scheme.

Members should note the risk on Council Tax collection rates and increased applications under the Council Tax Reduction Scheme, this will continue to be monitored closely, particularly as the furlough scheme has now ended.

Chief Executive's Department

The Chief Executive Department is anticipating an underspend of £548k for the year. This is made up of overspends due to a reduction in anticipated income from Commercial property, livestock markets and provision markets, offset by a net underspend on Industrial Premises, underspends on Member pay and travelling, staffing savings from vacant posts across the department, along with savings on utilities costs associated with our administrative buildings.

Operational budgets

The Chief Executive's section has an underspend of £181k, primarily due to vacant posts and an underspend on supplies and services.

There is a £74k net overspend in the People Management section. This consists of £32k in relation to a reduction in supplies and services costs, along with a £43k underspend due to fewer DBS checks being undertaken than budgeted for. These are offset by a £62k overspend in Employee Wellbeing, due to a shortfall in external SLA income and an unachieved training efficiency within Organisational Development of £29k. There is also a £58k overspend on various salary related costs along with other small overspends

The ICT & Corporate Policy section are reporting a £99k underspend largely due to part year vacant posts within the division, pending a team review which has now been completed.

Admin and Law are showing an underspend of £288k. Members pay and travelling are underspent by £102k, and there is an additional £27k of income for work undertaken on behalf of the HRA. There is also additional income from external work of £35k along with a £124k saving on staff vacancies and supplies and services.

The Marketing and Media section have a £201k anticipated net underspend, made up of an overspend of £178k within Marketing and Media on salary costs, pending a staffing review within the whole division (2019/20 saving proposal), and also a loss of income streams from external partners such as ERW. This is offset by an underspend on staffing costs in the Customer Services Centres, Translation Unit and Yr Hwb. These will all form part of the divisional staffing review.

Statutory Services are reporting an underspend of £121k. This is made up of a saving on vacant posts of £56k pending a divisional realignment, along with a £32k underspend on Registrars due to income generated above the budgeted figure. Coroners are anticipated to be underspent by £15k as a result of the appointment of medical examiners by the NHS, resulting in less cases being referred to the coroner. This underspend was partially offset by additional costs associated with a jury inquest during the year. There are also smaller underspends on supplies and services within County Elections and Registration of Electors.

The Regeneration division is expecting a £268k overspend for the year. This is made up of an overspend of £443k due to a loss of income on Livestock markets, provision markets, farms and Commercial Properties, largely due to an overall reduction in occupancy levels, along with a rent free period at Carmarthen Mart.

This is offset by savings in utilities costs due to staff working remotely of £76k, along with additional high levels of income due to continued high occupancy rates within industrial units, despite the pandemic of £67k. There is also an additional saving of £35k on staffing costs due to a vacant post along with other smaller savings.

Department for Communities

The Department for Communities is £169k overspent for the year. There are significant variances in social care services though these are largely offset by reduced costs where service provision is reduced due to COVID19 restrictions, or additional funding. Social care teams have prioritised the safe delivery of key services, meaning that the department has been unable to progress some of the planned savings proposals.

Older People's budgets have an underspend of £1,395k. There are significant underspends in both commissioned and local authority Residential Beds due to reduced associated costs as a result of fewer occupied beds, as well as reduced provision of day services due to COVID19 restrictions.

Physical Disabilities services are underspent by £123k. The budget variances across the range of services are due to alternative care provision in response to residential respite and community services restrictions.

In Learning Disability services, there is an overspend of £1,323k. Budgetary pressure remains on Residential and Group Homes / Supported Living as the savings target are difficult to deliver due to COVID19 restrictions. Also, an increased demand for Direct Payments and a lack of availability of alternative provision due to COVID restrictions has added further pressure. These pressures have been offset with savings due to the reduction of Day Services.

The overspend in Mental Health of £391k is due to increased demand with the main budget pressure in Residential Beds and Group Homes / Supported Living.

Support Services are underspent by £28k largely due to additional income as result of transport support provided to health services.

Leisure & Culture Services is forecasting a nil variance. There is still likely to be a material reduction in income across a number of Services due to the ongoing restrictions, however the Welsh Government have confirmed that the recovery of lost income can now be claimed until the 31st March 2022.

Council Funded Housing and Public Protection Services are forecasting a nil variance.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Department is anticipating an £892k underspend for the year.

Rent Allowances are anticipating an underspend of £294k, largely due to efficient recovery of overpayments. There is a £346k underspend on pre LGR pension costs along with a £133k underspend on Rates Relief due to low take up of the scheme.

There are also underspends on salaries due to vacancies across the department, and staff not yet at the top of their scale, along with a reduction in bank charges. There is also £35k of net additional income from services provided to external organisations.

These underspends are offset by an expected overspend of £572k on Council Tax Reduction Scheme due to increased demand. This is a demand led budget, for which WG funding has not increased for many years despite WG's increased expectations in terms of Council's tax

raising abilities. We received a contribution from WG in 2020/21 to cover this shortfall, but we are yet to receive confirmation whether the same will apply this year.

Department for Education and Children

The Department for Education and Children is currently forecasting to break even for the year.

A full review of budget allocation across the department is being undertaken to highlight both the immediate and longer-term pressures. Where appropriate, budgets are being realigned.

A number of services are facing increasing demand with in-year underspends in other service areas, mainly due to vacancies and additional grant funding, financially supporting these pressures – special education needs £697k, school meals £583k, commissioning & social work including legal costs £386k, fostering services £68k, direct payments £159k are the most significant.

Schools Delegated Budgets

Schools working budgets are forecasting to utilise £4.7m of their reserves in the current year. A significant proportion of this is committed for recovery and catch up as one-off additional expenditure, funded by grant received last year. Council officers are in the process of reviewing budget forecasts as some schools continue to experience difficulties in setting a balanced budget.

Environment

The Environment department is reporting a projected underspend of £455k for the financial year, largely due to increased income forecasted from internal recharges reflecting the work projected to the end the financial year by the Property division.

The Waste and Environmental Services division is projecting a £39k underspend, mainly due to the £49k surplus on Green Waste collections due to increased customer base, a £37k underspend in Cleansing as a result of vacant posts which are to be filled imminently following review and savings within other areas including Public Conveniences and Grounds Maintenance. These savings are offset by an underachievement of income against budget on the Sustainable Drainage Approval service which has resulted in a £53k overspend.

Highways and Transportation are projecting a £203k overspend for the year. The main variance is the estimated £417k overspend on school transport due to additional operating days plus supply chain tender prices are increasing. There is a net loss of income of £116k in parking services due to the volume of ticket sales projected not matching budgeted levels, together with a £14k pressure on Nantyci Park & Ride due to a decrease in demand for the service. These pressures are offset by an estimated £161k underspend in Property Design/CHS Works as a result of increased income from internal recharges reflecting work projected during the year, a £55k salary saving due to a vacant post and a reduction in an employee's contracted working hours within the Road Safety team, £82k income projection within Traffic management and Transport Strategic Planning and £32k savings from vacant posts within other areas including school crossing patrols and Public Rights of Way. .

The Planning Division is showing a forecasted £198k underspend, largely due to vacant posts within the team during the year, which includes a vacant Head of Planning post and savings

on consultants' fees due to a covid-related delay in the LDP process. These savings are offset by an estimated shortfall in anticipated income.

The Property Division is reporting a £385k underspend, mainly due to increased income from Property Maintenance reflecting additional work anticipated during the year including significant unexpected projects.

The Business Support division is projecting a £35k underspend during the year.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (Appendix B)

The HRA is predicting to be underspent by £1,337k for 2021/22. Repairs and Maintenance is forecast to be underspent by £731k. Budget Managers are predicting underspends on Minor Works £1,471k due to capacity and procurement issues and an overspend on Voids/Responsive/Other +£740k mainly due to costs associated with catch up on repairs delayed by COVID19.

Supervision & Management and Support is projecting an underspend of £232k mainly due to staff vacancies £393k, transport costs £27k due to reduced visits, offset by additional legal costs £171k premises/supplies/other +£17k.

Capital financing charges will be £344k less than budgeted due to reduced borrowing in 2020/21 reducing the MRP requirement as result of 2020/21 end of year position and additional grants secured in 2021/22.

Income (inclusive of rents) will be under target by approximately +£19k. This is made up predominantly of less than budgeted rental/service charge income of +£32k and small variation in interest receivable +£15k. We will receive more grant than anticipated of £66k primarily from Welsh Government.

Lists of the main variances are attached to this report.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: Chris Moore

Director of Corporate Services

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities NONE	Legal NONE	Finance YES	ICT NONE	Risk Management Issues NONE	Staffing Implications NONE	Physical Assets NONE
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3. Finance

Council Fund

Overall, the Authority is forecasting an underspend of £1,279k at this point in time. The final out-turn position will be influenced by COVID19 related expenditure, income loss and respective claims from WG through the remainder of the financial year.

HRA

The HRA is predicting to be underspent by £1,337k for 2021/22.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Chris Moore

Director of Corporate Services

1. Scrutiny Committee – Not applicable

2. Local Member(s) – Not applicable

3. Community / Town Council – Not applicable

4. Relevant Partners – Not applicable

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations – Not applicable

CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED
NO

Include any observations here

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
2021/22 Budget		Corporate Services Department, County Hall, Carmarthen

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

COUNCIL'S BUDGET MONITORING REPORT 2021/22

Director and Designation	Author & Designation	Telephone No	Directorate
C Moore, Director of Corporate Services	R Hemingway, Head of Financial Services	01267 224886	Corporate Services

Table 1

Forecasted for year to 31st March 2022

Department	Working Budget				Forecasted				Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year
	Controllable Expenditure	Controllable Income	Net Non Controllable	Total Net	Controllable Expenditure	Controllable Income	Net Non Controllable	Total Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
Chief Executive	33,803	-14,545	-2,517	16,740	32,388	-13,678	-2,517	16,192	-548	-342
Communities	160,332	-65,814	13,585	108,104	165,878	-71,191	13,585	108,273	169	476
Corporate Services	77,079	-45,838	-1,686	29,556	75,893	-45,543	-1,686	28,664	-892	-650
Education & Children (incl. Schools)	190,589	-34,277	23,348	179,660	208,556	-52,244	23,348	179,660	0	5
Environment	129,726	-81,094	12,759	61,390	142,953	-94,775	12,758	60,936	-455	-358
Departmental Expenditure	591,530	-241,568	45,489	395,451	625,668	-277,431	45,488	393,725	-1,726	-869
Capital Charges/Interest/Corporate				-20,155				-20,655	-500	-200
Levies and Contributions:										
Brecon Beacons National Park				152				152	0	0
Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Authority				10,737				10,737	0	0
Net Expenditure				386,185				383,959	-2,226	-1,069
Transfers to/from Departmental Reserves										
- Chief Executive				0				274	274	171
- Corporate Services				0				446	446	325
- Education & Children (incl Schools)				0				-0	-0	-5
- Environment				0				227	227	179
Net Budget				386,185				384,906	-1,279	-399

Chief Executive Department
Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget				Forecasted				Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Chief Executive	846	0	-845	2	667	-2	-845	-180	-181	-163
People Management	4,499	-1,558	-2,619	322	4,876	-1,861	-2,619	396	74	24
ICT & Corporate Policy	5,956	-940	-4,780	235	5,881	-964	-4,780	137	-99	-91
Admin and Law	4,495	-849	703	4,349	4,326	-968	703	4,061	-288	-261
Marketing & Media	2,751	-696	-1,430	625	2,551	-698	-1,430	423	-201	-71
Statutory Services	1,286	-310	281	1,258	1,814	-959	281	1,137	-121	-31
Regeneration	13,970	-10,193	6,173	9,950	12,273	-8,227	6,173	10,218	268	251
GRAND TOTAL	33,803	-14,545	-2,517	16,740	32,388	-13,678	-2,517	16,192	-548	-342

Chief Executive Department - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Chief Executive							
Chief Executive-Chief Officer	237	0	206	0	-30	Savings on supplies & services	-27
Chief Executive Business Support Unit	610	0	461	-2	-151	3 vacant posts not anticipating filling this financial year & a staff member on maternity leave, £31k savings on supplies & services	-136
People Management							
TIC Team	233	-60	247	-60	13	1 x employee regraded with no funding	13
Business & Projects Support	262	0	230	0	-32	Savings on supplies & services	-22
Employee Well-being	775	-350	789	-302	62	Shortfall on budgeted external SLA income. Referrals have reduced from pre COVID19 levels.	36
Organisational Development	522	-39	522	-10	29	Training efficiency target not currently being met.	13
Employee Services – HR/Payroll Support	134	0	165	0	32	£16k graduate not funded, 2 x employees regraded with no funding £9k. Additional £7k agency to cover additional work done for Police/ fire pension payments	27
DBS Checks	124	0	83	-2	-43	Review of DBS checks process & budget to be undertaken	-39
Other variances					13		-4
ICT & Corporate Policy							
Chief Executive-Policy	687	-31	588	-23	-91	3 Vacant posts for most of the year whilst team review was being completed. Restructure now complete resulting in vacant posts going out to advert imminently.	-64
Other variances					-8		-27
Admin and Law							
Democratic Services	1,886	-276	1,800	-318	-128	Underspend on Members pay £59k & travelling costs £43k, along with an additional £27k of income for work undertaken for the HRA	-122
Democratic Services - Support	506	0	454	-35	-87	ERW (£7k) & PCC (£7k); Posts vacant for part of year, expecting to be filled from Jan. There are also savings on supplies & services.	-67
Land Charges	136	-305	91	-281	-20	Savings on supplies & services	-33
Legal Services	1,898	-267	1,857	-259	-33	2 vacant posts during the year. Expected to be filled imminently.	-21
Central Mailing	45	0	28	-3	-20	Saving on franking machine leasing costs.	-19

Chief Executive Department - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Marketing & Media							
Marketing and Media	373	-167	503	-119	178	Overspend on salaries pending divisional realignment. Loss of income streams from external partners (e.g. ERW £80k). Looking at alternative potential partnership arrangements	199
Translation	566	-52	464	-52	-102	Vacant post pending divisional realignment & number of staff members working reduced hours, savings on supplies & services	-91
Customer Services Centres	1,141	-353	933	-350	-205	10 vacant posts during the year, six anticipated to be filled before year end. Difficulty in filling posts currently.	-119
Yr Hwb, Rhydaman a Llanelli	191	-94	78	-53	-73	3 vacant posts pending divisional realignment offset partly by less income, due to decreased demand for desk rental space	-61
Statutory Services							
Registration Of Electors	170	-2	249	-94	-12	Savings on supplies & services	7
Registrars	441	-307	522	-419	-32	Additional income being generated compared to budget.	-35
Coroners	372	0	357	0	-15	Following the appointment of medical examiners by the NHS, fewer cases are being referred to the Coroner leading to less direct and indirect costs. This is partly offset by additional costs as a result of a jury inquest during the year.	36
Electoral Services - Staff	294	0	238	0	-56	2 Vacant posts pending divisional realignment	-33
Other variances					-6		-7
Regeneration & Property							
Property	1,156	-88	1,041	-8	-35	Vacant posts due to be filled imminently, this partially offsets a shortfall in external income generated.	-12
Commercial Properties	33	-594	66	-494	133	General loss of income due to properties becoming vacant & no immediate prospect of re-letting	152
Provision Markets	596	-660	566	-515	115	General downturn in demand for stalls & consequent reduction in achievable rents. Partially offset by COVID19 income claim from WG for losses specifically attributable to COVID19.	128
Administrative Buildings	3,324	-777	3,162	-691	-76	Additional essential maintenance planned during the year. Offset by savings on utilities, as staff continue to work from home	-84
Industrial Premises	485	-1,482	358	-1,422	-67	Occupancy levels are still high despite the pandemic	-81
County Farms	76	-342	73	-315	24	Market forces dictate rent/ lease achievable.	14

Chief Executive Department - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021
Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021	Notes	Aug 2021
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Forecasted Variance for Year		Forecasted Variance for Year
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000
Livestock Markets	61	-213	57	-38	171	Majority of overspend relates to Nant y Ci. No rental income for 24 months for Nant y Ci as per the terms of the new agreement. Additional premises maintenance costs to obtain animal health and farm assurance licences.	137
Other variances					3		-2
Grand Total					-548		-342

Department for Communities
Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget				Forecasted				Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Adult Services										
Older People	63,364	-22,250	3,193	44,307	62,454	-22,735	3,193	42,912	-1,395	-1,002
Physical Disabilities	7,622	-1,875	276	6,023	8,174	-2,550	276	5,900	-123	-102
Learning Disabilities	40,834	-11,098	1,282	31,018	42,010	-10,951	1,282	32,341	1,323	1,353
Mental Health	10,263	-4,107	228	6,384	10,640	-4,093	228	6,775	391	334
Support	9,498	-8,009	1,133	2,621	9,635	-8,175	1,133	2,593	-28	-100
Homes & Safer Communities										
Public Protection	3,348	-1,248	532	2,633	3,671	-1,570	532	2,633	0	-14
Council Fund Housing	9,199	-7,996	1,021	2,224	13,141	-11,938	1,021	2,224	0	6
Leisure & Recreation										
Leisure & Recreation	16,203	-9,230	5,922	12,895	16,153	-9,179	5,922	12,896	0	-0
GRAND TOTAL	160,332	-65,814	13,585	108,104	165,878	-71,191	13,585	108,273	169	476

Department for Communities - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Adult Services							
Older People							
Older People - LA Homes	8,237	-3,891	8,219	-4,359	-486	Reduced costs associated with fewer beds occupied in conjunction with support from Hardship Fund	-425
Older People - Private/ Vol Homes	25,962	-12,918	25,539	-12,918	-423	Reduced costs associated with fewer beds occupied in conjunction with support from Hardship Fund	-417
Older People - Extra Care	774	0	853	0	79	Cwm Aur contract - savings proposals in previous years only partially delivered	73
Older People - LA Home Care	7,569	0	7,565	-81	-86	Part year vacant posts	-39
Older People - Private Home Care	8,984	-2,573	8,900	-2,573	-84	Decrease in hours being commissioned by the Council because of the lack of availability of care linked to recruitment and retention issues. Also, significant funding being received from Welsh Government under the Hardship Fund to help address the pressures in the sector.	65
Older People - Enablement	1,920	-444	1,834	-444	-85	Part year vacant posts	-41
Older People - Day Services	873	-82	738	-0	-53	Reduced provision of day services due to COVID19 restrictions	-74
Older People - Private Day Services	276	0	100	0	-176	Reduced provision of day services due to COVID19 restrictions	-201
Older People - Other variances					-81		57
Physical Disabilities							
Phys Dis - Private/Vol Homes	1,499	-306	1,235	-306	-264	Demand led - Reduced use of residential respite care due to COVID19	-346
Phys Dis - Community Support	185	0	115	0	-70	Reduction in provision of community based services due to COVID19 restrictions	-90
Phys Dis - Direct Payments	2,634	-589	2,925	-589	291	Demand for Direct Payments increasing as a consequence of fewer alternatives during COVID19 restrictions e.g. community support and respite	291
Phys Dis - Other variances					-80		43
Learning Disabilities							
Learn Dis - Private/Vol Homes	11,384	-4,373	12,226	-4,373	842	Pressure remains on this budget as alternative provision is unavailable due to COVID19 restrictions. Timelines for achieving savings have slipped as many of the initiatives require face to face contact with service users and providers.	832
Learn Dis - Direct Payments	3,916	-558	4,771	-558	855	Direct Payments increasing due to demand	882
Learn Dis - Group Homes/Supported Living	10,171	-2,254	10,562	-2,254	391	Rightsizing in Supported Living ongoing but delayed due to COVID19. Accommodation and Efficiency project plans for strategic longer term future accommodation options as well as current client group has experienced delays due to COVID19.	361
Learn Dis - Day Services	2,515	-405	2,315	-370	-165	Loss of income received, staff vacancies and client taxis not used. Reduced premises and running costs as building based provision is reduced due to social distancing regulations and alternatives provided.	-129

Department for Communities - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Learn Dis - Private Day Services	1,327	-82	881	-82	-446	Day Services significantly reduced. Where care has been reassessed and alternative has been provided, the additional cost is shown as an overspend in that budget.	-470
Learn Dis - Other variances					-154		-124
Mental Health							
M Health - Private/Vol Homes	6,203	-3,294	6,474	-3,294	271	Pressure remains on this budget as alternative provision is unavailable due to COVID19 restrictions. Timelines for achieving savings have slipped as many of the initiatives require face to face contact with service users and providers.	135
M Health - Group Homes/Supported Living	1,265	-410	1,514	-410	249	Rightsizing in Supported Living ongoing but delayed due to COVID19. Accommodation and Efficiency project plans for strategic longer term future accommodation options as well as current client group has experienced delays due to COVID19.	236
M Health - Direct Payments	148	-44	263	-44	115	Direct Payments increasing due to demand	113
M Health - Community Support	623	-76	505	-76	-118	No payment to Hafal Dom care grant scheme	-114
M Health - Other variances					-126		-36
Support							
Holding Acc-Transport	1,500	-1,773	1,520	-1,886	-93	Provision of additional services to support Hywel Dda	-145
Other Variances - Support					65		45
Homes & Safer Communities							
Public Protection							
PP Management support	104	-8	103	-29	-21	Under on Travel, photocopying & postages due to covid	0
PP Business Support unit	155	0	128	0	-27	Under on Travel, photocopying & postages & vacancies due to covid	0
Public Health	290	-14	276	-19	-19	Legal Fees & Internal Design de-committed for Corporate to pay	0
Noise Control	219	0	174	-0	-46	Under on salaries	-9
Animal Safety	162	0	125	-3	-40	Vacant Posts.	-20
Food Safety & Communicable Diseases	506	-38	520	-41	11	Overspend on Agency costs.	20
Financial Investigator	90	-410	171	-335	157	Delays in receipt from prosecutions	0
Other Variances					-15		-5

Department for Communities - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Council Fund Housing							
Penybryn Traveller Site	177	-130	179	-116	16	£27k Legal Fees & Costs	2
Temporary Accommodation	512	-110	1,797	-1,428	-33	Over achieved on Income	0
Social Lettings Agency	814	-818	844	-830	18	Additional maintenance costs	3
Other Variances					-0		1
Leisure & Recreation							
Millennium Coastal Park	254	-138	281	-191	-26	Higher level of income achieved than budgeted	0
Pendine Outdoor Education Centre	534	-346	506	-298	20	Includes £22k R & M not budgeted	9
Pembrey Beach Kiosk	0	-42	0	-79	-37	Higher level of income achieved than budgeted	-40
St Clears Leisure Centre	151	-43	248	-42	98	Estimated cost of planned maintenance	96
Llandovery Swimming Pool	345	-239	311	-226	-22	In year staff vacancies	-33
Actif Facilities	295	0	267	0	-27	Capital recharge not budgeted £22k plus smaller expenditure underspends	-27
Actif health, fitness and dryside	199	-125	211	-165	-28	Grant award not budgeted £20k plus in year vacancy	-37
Catering - Sport Centres	346	-290	324	-290	-22	In year staff vacancies	0
PEN RHOS 3G PITCH	16	-36	8	-39	-12	Higher level of income achieved than budgeted	-16
ESD Rev Grant - Ynys Dawela	44	-43	4	-16	-12	Backdated grant award not budgeted	4
Pembrey Country Park Restaurant	422	-326	473	-338	39	Includes £40k R & M not budgeted	16
Museum of speed, Pendine	86	-26	80	0	20	Museum Development consultancy fees not budgeted	21
Museums General	150	0	214	-18	46	Unable to fully achieve vacancy factor	50
Archives General	141	-3	163	-2	23	Part year effect of new Archive Assistant not budgeted	28
Arts General	16	0	0	0	-16	Vacant post being held pending restructure	-16
St Clears Craft Centre	107	-38	63	-33	-39	In year vacancies	-28
Laugharne Boathouse	151	-114	133	-108	-12	Forecast underspend on Materials for Resale due to COVID restrictions	-11
Entertainment Centres General	468	-62	383	-24	-47	In year staff vacancies	-50
Leisure Management	439	0	456	-1	16	Tour of Britain costs	-3
Other Variances					41		37
Grand Total					169		476

Corporate Services Department
Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget				Forecasted				Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Financial Services	13,576	-2,592	-856	10,128	12,898	-2,430	-856	9,611	-517	-517
Revenues & Financial Compliance	63,504	-43,246	-830	19,428	62,996	-43,113	-830	19,053	-375	-133
GRAND TOTAL	77,079	-45,838	-1,686	29,556	75,893	-45,543	-1,686	28,664	-892	-650

Corporate Services Department - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Financial Services							
Accountancy	1,748	-467	1,736	-465	-10	£34k part year net vacancies, due to be filled during the year, offset by overspends on consultant, software and subscriptions,	-26
Treasury and Pension Investment Section	265	-195	228	-212	-54	£34k part year vacancies, due to be filled during the year. £20k external SLA income from the WPP and other smaller underspends	-38
Payments	557	-77	500	-74	-55	£36k part year vacancies, due to be filled during the year. £19k savings on supplies and services	-38
Audit Fees	322	-93	281	-93	-42	A proportion of audit fees are chargeable directly to grants	-40
Bank Charges	68	0	58	0	-11	Charges reduced since introduction of new contract	-19
Miscellaneous Services	8,230	-122	7,812	-63	-359	£346k underspend on pre LGR pension costs, £13k underspend on Treasury Management costs	-335
Other variances					14		-21
Revenues & Financial Compliance							
Procurement	611	-35	533	-35	-79	£79k part year vacancies, due to be filled during the year.	-47
Audit	487	-19	432	-35	-70	£34k part year vacancies, £21k saving on supplies and services along with £15k additional income over budget from SLA income	-26
Business Support Unit	142	0	108	0	-34	£29k part year vacancy, due to be filled during the year along with £5k savings on supplies and services	-24
Corporate Services Training	60	0	35	0	-25	Low uptake of training courses during year	-9
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	16,828	0	17,400	0	572	Increased demand since COVID19. WG contribution received for the shortfall in 2020/21, but no confirmation to date whether that will be replicated in 2021/22	572
Rent Allowances	41,323	-41,540	40,961	-41,472	-294	Predicted underspend based on anticipated payments due, anticipated reimbursement from DWP and recovery of overpayments.	-294
Rates Relief	328	0	195	0	-133	Low take-up anticipated in 2021/22	-133
Housing Benefits Admin	1,684	-752	1,279	-663	-316	A number of posts have been vacant during the year to date. Some of these will now not be filled until the new financial year. A large number of staff members are also currently on lower points of the salary scale but budgeted at the top of scale. This amounts to a saving of £403k. A £15k saving on supplies and services costs is also anticipated. This is offset by the ongoing annual reduction in admin grant received from DWP.	-173
Other variances					4		1
Grand Total					-892		-650

Department for Education & Children
Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget				Forecasted				Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Schools Delegated Budgets	141,558	-19,748	0	121,810	146,299	-19,748	0	126,551	4,741	5,625
Reserve utilisation				0		-4,741		-4,741	-4,741	-5,625
Director & Strategic Management	1,829	0	-109	1,720	1,381	0	-109	1,272	-448	-801
Education Services Division	7,668	-3,074	17,981	22,575	8,674	-3,975	17,981	22,680	105	228
Access to Education	3,577	-100	1,410	4,887	10,370	-6,769	1,410	5,011	124	142
School Improvement	2,514	-523	460	2,451	3,645	-1,629	460	2,477	26	16
Curriculum & Wellbeing	8,323	-4,103	895	5,115	9,577	-5,334	895	5,138	23	133
Children's Services	25,120	-6,730	2,711	21,102	28,610	-10,048	2,711	21,273	171	289
TOTAL excluding schools	49,031	-14,529	23,348	57,850	62,257	-27,754	23,348	57,851	0	5
GRAND TOTAL	190,589	-34,277	23,348	179,660	208,556	-52,244	23,348	179,660	0	5

Department for Education & Children - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Director & Strategic Management							
Director & Management Team	1,423	0	973	0	-450	Travel, supplies & services etc across dept savings identified towards 2022/23 efficiency requirement. This is supporting in year pressures detailed below across other service areas & has reduced from August as a result of growth budget being allocated to service areas.	-800
Other variances					2		-1
Education Services Division							
School Redundancy & EVR	1,925	0	2,019	0	93	Forecast based on known redundancies year to date & £100k contingency for late notifications	84
Early Years Non-Maintained Provision	1,269	-919	1,564	-1,437	-223	Grant income facilitating the release of core budget for other service in year pressures	-0
Special Educational Needs	3,998	-2,155	4,579	-2,538	197	Staffing costs for additional classes in attached units £160k & additional statements approved £530k, partially funded (-£500k) by other services having part year vacancies & utilising core budget where grant funding has been applied.	97
Sensory Impairment	361	0	405	0	44	Increased staffing required to meet demand, recruitment to be progressed once funding identified	47
Other variances					-7		-1
Access to Education							
School Modernisation	124	0	211	-37	50	£41k closed schools & £9k additional transport costs following school reorganisations	45
School Meals & Primary Free Breakfast Services	3,148	-100	9,768	-6,637	83	Primary school free breakfasts voluntary income shortfall £90k. Forecasts include high levels of sickness cover £200k and increasing food costs £190k, along with reduced income £100k, partially funded (-£500k) by other services having part year vacancies & utilising core budget where grant funding has been applied	93
Other variances					-9		4
School Improvement							
School Effectiveness Support Services	517	0	506	-16	-27	Maximising grant income for core budget to support other pressures	-11
National Model for School Improvement	805	0	897	-40	52	One off costs re ERW partially offset by part year vacant posts	26

Department for Education & Children - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Curriculum and Wellbeing							
Music Services for Schools	1,037	-727	1,203	-853	40	Forecast SLA income not sufficient to cover projected staffing costs - vacant posts to be reviewed for affordability	41
Education Other Than At School (EOTAS)	2,380	-150	2,765	-485	50	Increase in demand for placements at PRUs requiring additional staffing	62
Youth Offending & Prevention Service	1,769	-991	2,027	-1,302	-53	Additional Grant allocation from WG - Support for Young People in Wales, offsetting core budget to support other services areas as continue to provide reduced services in some areas & recruiting pressures due to covid challenges	4
Adult & Community Learning	631	-631	608	-624	-16	Delays in recruitment	-2
School Information Systems	320	-28	305	-28	-15	Part year vacancy	-3
Other variances					17		32
Children's Services							
Commissioning and Social Work	7,241	0	7,556	-209	106	Increased staffing costs forecast at this stage in the year (£281k) and overspend forecast on legal costs (£105k) - more external providers being used as a result of increased sickness levels internally and also complexity of cases, partially offset by part year vacancies across the dept (-£280k)	149
Fostering Services & Support	4,176	0	4,244	0	68	Increase in Special Guardianship Orders (SGO's)	60
Adoption Services	540	0	1,070	-474	56	Adoption costs remain high with a further increase in projected costs of inter agency fees £35k, panel member costs £21k	21
Garreglwyd Residential Unit	466	-202	1,083	-820	-0	Assumes £497k income from Hywel Dda Health Board	0
Respite Units	971	0	954	-2	-19	Recruitment delays and 1 officer partially grant funded	27
Short Breaks and Direct Payments	803	-75	969	-181	59	Overspend due to increased Direct Payments demand since change in legislation, further increase linked to COVID19 £125k and also increased demand for 1-2-1 support under Short Breaks, due to lack of available building based services £92k. This is partially offset by in year vacancy £58k & £100k efficiencies across the dept.	61
Family Aide Services	111	0	285	-208	-34	Maximisation of grant income, partially offsetting overspends elsewhere within the division	-39

Department for Education & Children - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021	Notes	Aug 2021
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Forecasted Variance for Year		Forecasted Variance for Year
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000
Other Family Services incl Young Carers and ASD	509	-268	699	-484	-26	Part year vacancy (-£11k). Sessional workers, travel and activity costs for Young Carers (-£15k) as not currently running clubs or holiday activities (COVID19 guidance)	13
School Safeguarding & Attendance	398	-120	718	-505	-65	Maximisation of grant income, partially offsetting overspends elsewhere within the division	-81
Other Variances					27		78
Grand Total					0		5

Environment Department
Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget				Forecasted				Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Business Support & Performance	4,219	-3,784	489	923	5,694	-5,295	489	888	-35	-2
Waste & Environmental Services	26,581	-4,590	1,364	23,355	27,697	-5,745	1,364	23,316	-39	-37
Highways & Transportation	61,720	-40,273	10,632	32,079	63,721	-42,072	10,632	32,282	203	60
Property	32,248	-30,504	-56	1,688	41,027	-39,669	-56	1,303	-385	-252
Planning	4,959	-1,944	330	3,345	4,812	-1,994	330	3,148	-198	-127
GRAND TOTAL	129,726	-81,094	12,759	61,390	142,953	-94,775	12,758	60,936	-455	-358

Environment Department - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021

Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Business Support & Performance							
Emergency Planning	76	0	62	0	-14	LRF commitment covered by WG grant for 2021/22 (£11k); post not at top of budgeted scale point (£3k).	-13
Business Support	-87	-35	-103	-35	-17	A few vacant posts to be filled before year end.	-6
Departmental - Core	48	0	63	0	15	H&Wellbeing posts not budgeted for (£11k); previous year efficiency not yet delivered.	15
Departmental - Policy	6	0	-17	0	-22	Vacant post now filled	-0
Other variances					2		2
Waste & Environmental Services							
SAB - Sustainable Drainage approval Body Unit	127	-130	115	-66	53	Anticipated income not materialised - Dependent on number of submissions and market buoyancy of development projects	63
Cleansing Service	2,700	-129	2,722	-188	-37	Vacant posts to be filled imminently following review	3
Green Waste Collection	555	-435	534	-463	-49	Increased customer base	-43
Other variances					-7		-60
Highways & Transportation							
Design Services CHS Works	4,068	-4,329	4,368	-4,720	-91	Increased income from internal recharges reflecting work projected during the year.	-51
Property Design - Business Unit	2,848	-3,176	3,229	-3,627	-70	Increased income from internal recharges reflecting work projected during the year.	-3
Transport Strategic Planning	402	0	362	0	-40	Project Management fees recovered from grants	-0
Section 106 Transport schemes	0	0	1	-14	-14	Income received in 2021/22 for expenditure incurred in previous years	-14
School Transport	11,770	-923	12,306	-1,043	417	Additional operating days plus supply chain tender prices are increasing	0
Traffic Management	581	-70	1,049	-580	-42	Net increase in Traffic Regulation orders income	-13
Car Parks	2,068	-3,134	2,075	-3,026	116	Volume of anticipated ticket sales does not match budgeted levels	165
Nant y Ci Park & Ride	82	-34	118	-56	14	Reduced demand on the service	16
Road Safety	184	0	129	-0	-55	Underspend due to vacant post being filled part way during the year, an officer working part time and time recharged to grants	-30
School Crossing Patrols	154	0	142	-2	-14	Vacancies on some sites need to be filled.	-9
Public Rights Of Way	978	-79	945	-64	-18	Vacant posts and 1 employee working reduced hours	-0
Other variances					1		-2

Environment Department - Budget Monitoring - as at 31st October 2021
Main Variances

PRE-CABINET 10th JANUARY 2022

Division	Working Budget		Forecasted		Oct 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 2021 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Property							
Property Division Business Unit	140	0	97	0	-43	Net effect of the transfer of the previous Head of Property post holder	-0
Property Maintenance Operational	26,918	-28,233	34,664	-36,329	-350	Increased income from internal recharges reflecting work projected during the year, including significant unexpected projects.	-251
Other variances					8		-0
Planning							
Planning Admin Account	352	-16	342	-58	-52	Savings on supplies and services and vacant posts including the part-year effect of the Head of Service vacancy (now filled)	-94
Building Regulations Trading - Chargeable	441	-492	411	-432	30	Shortfall in income anticipated	86
Policy-Development Planning	706	-2	572	-2	-134	£79k underspend due to staff vacancies and £55k savings on consultants fees both due to covid-related delay in the LDP process	-136
Development Management	1,693	-935	1,691	-878	55	Shortfall in income anticipated	57
Conservation	471	-13	473	-52	-37	Vacant post estimated to be filled in January 2022	-29
Net Zero Carbon Plan	129	0	88	0	-41	Vacant post estimated to be filled before year-end and savings on various fees/costs	0
Other Variances					-18		-10
Grand Total					-455		-358

Housing Revenue Account - Budget Monitoring as at 31st October 2021

	Working Budget £'000	Forecasted £'000	Oct 21 Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Aug 21 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
Expenditure					
Repairs & Maintenance					
Responsive	1,950	2,536	586	Forecast expenditure based on spend to date. Increased demand due to backlog created by COVID19 restrictions.	578
Minor Works	3,271	1,800	-1,471	Potential capacity issues within Minor Works Framework due to increase in volume of work being procured, options being explored with Contractors to increase capacity.	-1,471
Voids	3,717	3,855	139	Overspend on Council Tax costs due to increased Void properties over longer periods.	193
Servicing	1,826	1,866	40	Prediction based on current spends and values of works done after 7 months	38
Drains & Sewers	151	126	-25	Prediction based on current spends and values of works done after 7 months	-31
Grounds	816	816	0		0
Unadopted Roads	113	113	0		0
Supervision & Management					
Employee	5,758	5,366	-393	Vacant posts primarily in Home Improvement Team (-£143k) and Strategic Housing Delivery Team (-£75k)	-286
Premises	1,170	1,148	-22		10
Transport	74	47	-27	Reduction in staff travel due to working from home.	-44
Supplies	938	1,109	171	Mainly legal fees and costs	13
Recharges	1,783	1,822	39	Linked to vacant posts for capitalised salaries	0
Provision for Bad Debt	594	594	0		0
Capital Financing Cost	15,068	14,724	-344	Lower MRP than budgeted for, due to less borrowing in 2020/21 outturn. Also additional grants to support capital programme have reduced the forecast borrowing from £16.4m to £14.8m	-155
Central Support Charges	1,742	1,731	-11		-11
DRF	11,333	11,333	0		0
Total Expenditure	50,303	48,985	-1,318		-1,165

Housing Revenue Account - Budget Monitoring as at 31st October 2021

	Working Budget £'000	Forecasted £'000	Oct 21	Notes	Aug 21
			Variance for Year £'000		Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
Income					
Rents	-42,025	-41,999	26	Prediction close to target for rent due and voids	34
Service Charges	-816	-810	6		10
Supporting People	-68	-68	0		0
Interest on Cash Balances	-23	-8	15		15
Grants	-246	-305	-59	Overachievement of income linked to Welsh Government grants.	-53
Insurance	-213	-213	0		0
Other Income	-457	-464	-7		-0
Total Income	-43,847	-43,866	-19		5
Net Expenditure	6,456	5,119	-1,337		-1,159

HRA Reserve	£'000
Balance b/f 01/04/2021	19,444
Budgeted movement in year	-6,456
Variance for the year	1,337
Balance c/f 31/03/2022	14,325

CABINET
17 IONAWR 2022

DIWEDDARU RHAGLEN GYFALAF 2021/22

Y Pwrpas: I adrodd y amrywiant cyllidebol yn y rhaglen gyfalaf.

Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Eu Hangen:

1. I dderbyn yr adroddiad diweddaraf ar y rhaglen gyfalaf.
2. Bod y prosiectau newydd a'r ailbroffilio fel y nodir yn yr adroddiad yn cael eu cytuno.

Y Rhesymau:

I ddarparu'r newyddion ynglyn a sefyllfa gyllideb ddiweddaraf y rhaglen gyfalaf 2021/22, ar 31^{ain} Hydref 2021.

Ymgynghorwyd â'r pwyllgor craffu perthnasol: AMHERTHNASOL

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R Cabinet SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:
Cyng. David Jenkins

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:

Enw Cyfarwyddwr y
Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol:

Randal Hemingway

Awdur yr Adroddiad:

Randal Hemingway

Swydd:

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau
Arrianol

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CABINET 17th JANUARY 2022

CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2021/22 UPDATE

The current capital programme is based on information available as at the end of October 2021. **Appendix A** shows a forecasted net spend of £74,790k compared with a working net budget of £105,168k, giving a **-£30,378k** variance. The variance projected at this time relates mainly to delays with regeneration projects.

The net budget includes the original H.R.A. and General Fund capital programmes approved by Council on 3rd March and slippage from 2020/21 and, amendments approved by Cabinet on 25th October 2021. Some of the budgets have also been amended to account for differences in actual grant allocations compared with the anticipated allocations at the time the programme was approved.

Appendix B details the main variances within each department.

New Projects to note and approve for the current year:

Private Housing: Additional grant has been awarded to the ENABLE programme of £338k. taking the total amount of grant for this project to £307k in 2021/22 which is 100% funding by the grant.

Social Care: £375k has been awarded in Intermediate Care Fund (ICF) grant funding for various projects.

Regeneration: As part of Westminster Government's Levelling Up programme across the United Kingdom the Carmarthen West and Pembrokeshire South bid was successful in attracting £15.86m grant funding for the Carmarthen Hub. The grant requires a match funding from the County Council of £3.748m. This funding will be identified as part of the five-year budget setting process, however, £544k match funding is required in 2021/22 for the initial stages of the project. It is proposed to fund this from underspends within the current year and slip the variance as negative slippage to future years at the end of year.

Environment: The Dinefwr bid for Levelling up was also successful and awarded £16.775m to deliver the Towy Valley Path. This bid requires £1.864m match funding from the County Council which will be identified as part of the five-year budget setting process. £563k match funding is required during the current year and it is proposed to fund this from underspends on other projects and slip the variance as negative slippage to future years. As part of the current five-year programme, in-house council funding was reduced against this project as it had historically not been supported by external funds, however, a commitment was given to restore that funding should external funding materialise. Supporting the match funding for this project will deliver on that commitment.

Education and Children: £600k ICF grant has been awarded for the refurbishment of the residential accommodation at Rhydygors.

Slippage to future years of the five-year capital programme.

Regeneration: £20.594m of expenditure on City Deal projects to be slipped forward to future years to correlate with the construction phase.

Environment: £6.249m of expenditure on the fleet replacement programme. social welfare buses, refuse and highways lorries not being replaced in this financial year.

The slippage will be built into future years of the five-year capital programme.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?	YES
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IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: **Randal Hemingway** Head of **Financial Services**

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES

3. Finance

The capital programme shows an in-year forecasted variance of **-£30,378k** against the 2021/22 approved budget as at 31st October 2021.

7. Physical Assets

The capital programme will have an impact on the physical assets owned by the Authority.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Randal Hemingway Head of Financial Services

(Please specify the outcomes of consultations undertaken where they arise against the following headings)

1. Scrutiny Committee

Relevant Scrutiny Committees will be consulted.

2. Local Member(s) N/A

3. Community / Town Council N/A

4. Relevant Partners N/A

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations N/A

**CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO
HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED**
NO

Include any observations here

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
2021/22 Capital Programme		Corporate Service Department, County Hall, Carmarthen. On-line via corporate website – Minutes of County Council Meeting 3 rd March 2021.

Capital Programme 2021/22							
Capital Budget Monitoring - Report for October 2021							
	Working Budget			Forecasted			Variance for Year
Department	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	
Public Housing	40,223	-8,845	31,378	37,025	-9,375	27,650	-3,728
Private Housing	3,908	-307	3,601	2,598	-307	2,291	-1,311
Leisure	4,355	-1,261	3,094	2,667	-359	2,308	-787
Social Care	1,109	-712	397	804	-472	332	-65
Environment	35,343	-17,072	18,270	36,761	-19,601	17,160	-1,110
Education & Children	27,877	-7,293	20,584	18,589	-6,645	11,943	-8,641
Chief Executive	2,544	0	2,544	1,786	-179	1,606	-938
Regeneration	40,227	-14,929	25,298	19,527	-8,027	11,500	-13,799
TOTAL	155,587	-50,419	105,168	119,756	-44,966	74,790	-30,378

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Capital Programme 2021/22								
Capital Budget Monitoring - Report for October 2021 - Main Variances								
DEPARTMENT/SCHEMES	Working Budget			Forecasted			Variance for Year £'000	Comment
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000		
COMMUNITIES								
- Public Housing	40,223	-8,845	31,378	37,025	-9,375	27,650	-3,728	
Sewage Treatment Works Upgrading	184	0	184	74	0	74	-110	
Internal and External Works (Property)	16,164	0	16,164	17,469	0	17,469	1,305	Acceleration of voids work.
Environmental Works (Housing Services)	380	0	380	616	0	616	236	Garages investment programme accelerated. Overspend will be covered within department.
Adaptations and Equalities Works (Building Services)	1,500	0	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	0	
Programme Delivery and Strategy	896	0	896	707	0	707	-189	Owing to staffing vacancies.
Housing Development Programme	20,900	-1,020	19,879	16,459	-1,550	14,910	-4,970	Delays at Tyisha and engineering works at other sites in addition to ongoing COVID19 related delays.
CX Housing Assets - Asset Management System	200	0	200	200	0	200	0	
MRA and IHP Grants Income	0	-7,825	-7,825	0	-7,825	-7,825	0	
- Private Housing	3,908	-307	3,601	2,598	-307	2,291	-1,311	
Disabled Facilities Grant (DFG)	3,033	0	3,033	2,000	0	2,000	-1,033	We have a further 400 enquiries that are yet to be assessed. Therefore, despite there being the demand to spend the full budget because of the available resources and contractor capacity the likely spend will be lower.
Renewal Area: Remedial Works	41	0	41	41	0	41	0	Remedial Works to be funded from Capital Receipts.
ENABLE - Adaptations to Support Independent Living	307	-307	0	307	-307	0	0	Additional award of grant from Welsh Government.
Travellers Sites	27	0	27	27	0	27	0	Funded by a revenue contribution.
Empty Properties Initiatives	500	0	500	223	0	223	-278	Project slipped to 2022/23.
- Leisure	4,355	-1,261	3,094	2,667	-359	2,308	-787	
Carmarthen Leisure Centre & Track	0	0	0	37	0	37	37	Retentions to be covered from within the capital programme.
Amman Valley Leisure Centre Masterplan	10	0	10	11	0	11	1	Project slipped to future years.
Oriol Myrddin Redevelopment	1,887	-1,000	887	200	-100	100	-787	Contractor to be appointed by December 2021. Projected start on site March 2022. Project to slip into 2022/23.
Burry Port Harbour Walls	765	0	765	765	0	765	0	
Libraries & Museums	1,422	-150	1,272	1,422	-150	1,272	0	
Country Parks	271	-111	161	232	-109	123	-37	Majority of underspend is on the Pembrey Country Park Cycling Hub and will be utilised to cover spend on other projects, mainly the new BMX pump track.
- Social Care	1,109	-712	397	804	-472	332	-65	Slip to 2022/23.
TOTAL								
ENVIRONMENT	35,343	-17,072	18,270	36,761	-19,601	17,160	-1,110	
Highways & Infrastructure	27,513	-17,072	10,441	29,449	-19,317	10,131	-310	Main slippages into 2022/23: -£291k Trebeddrod Reservoir, £166k Cross Hands Economic Link Road, -£214k Works at Nantycaws delayed because of fire. £566k Towy Valley Path match funding for Dinefwr Levelling Up Project.
Property	7,829	0	7,829	7,313	-284	7,029	-800	Slippage on works at Ty Elwyn.

Capital Programme 2021/22							Variance for Year £'000	Comment
Capital Budget Monitoring - Report for October 2021 - Main Variances								
DEPARTMENT/SCHEMES	Working Budget			Forecasted				
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000		
EDUCATION & CHILDREN	27,877	-7,293	20,584	18,589	-6,645	11,943	-8,641	
21stC - Band A - Design Stage Schemes	1,363	0	1,363	222	0	222	-1,141	Delays with acquiring land for Laugharne Primary School. Slippage on Rhydygors.
21stC - Band A - WG FBC Approved Schemes	6,753	0	6,753	5,755	0	5,755	-997	Slip to future years.
21stC - Band B - Design Stage Schemes	5,274	0	5,274	1,212	0	1,212	-4,062	Slip to 2022/23
21stC - Band B - WG FBC Approved Schemes	7,524	0	7,524	4,350	0	4,350	-3,174	Slip to 2022/23 (Castell, Pum Heol and Pembrey)
Education - Equality Act Works	0	0	0	343	0	343	343	Ongoing commitment to Equalities Act works.
Dyffryn Taff Bus Bays	176	0	176	120	0	120	-57	Urgent and critical works to be undertaken from within the existing capital budget. Works will continue into 2022/23.
Infant Class Size	799	-799	0	858	-809	49	49	Covered by MEP match funding.
Welsh Language Immersion Centre (Maes y Gwendraeth)	687	-364	323	947	-364	583	260	Initial project specification changed to allow cost effective creation of additional classrooms. Additional Costs to be covered by savings on other projects.
School Buildings - Education Capital Maintenance Grants	3,174	0	3,174	3,174	0	3,174	0	Funded from displaced 2020/21 monies. Grant received in 2020/21 but authorised by WG to be applied in other areas of capital to displace funds to deliver the education maintenance project in 2021/22.
Flying Start Capital Expansion Programme	675	-675	0	665	-665	0	0	
Childcare Offer Places	620	-620	0	360	-360	0	0	
Play Opportunities Grant Projects	50	0	50	50	0	50	0	Purchase of van funded from displaced 2020/21 monies. Grant received in 2020/21 and applied in other areas.
Rhydygors Intermediate Care Project	600	-600	0	213	-213	0	0	
MEP Income - 21 st Century Schools Grant	0	-4,234	-4,234	0	-4,234	-4,234	0	
Other Projects with Minor Variances	181	0	181	319	0	319	138	Other minor projects, retentions and provision expenditure.
CHIEF EXECUTIVE	2,544	0	2,544	1,786	-179	1,606	-938	
IT Strategy Developments	1,219	0	1,219	711	-179	531	-688	Slip to 2022/23.
Purchase of Grillo Site, Burry Port	414	0	414	0	0	0	-414	Saving against the purchase of the site.
Glanamman Industrial Estate Redevelopment	818	0	818	955	0	955	137	
Rural Estates	67	0	67	74	0	74	7	Additional expenditure covered by revenue contribution.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	27	0	27	46	0	46	20	Retention works on St David's Park buildings 2 and 14 and Refurbishment works to Block 3.

Capital Programme 2021/22							Variance for Year £'000	Comment
Capital Budget Monitoring - Report for October 2021 - Main Variances								
DEPARTMENT/SCHEMES	Working Budget			Forecasted				
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000		
REGENERATION	40,227	-14,929	25,298	19,527	-8,027	11,500	-13,799	
Swansea Bay City Region Projects	5,721	-5,521	200	3,089	-2,889	200	0	Majority of spend expected in 2022/23. Budget slipped to future years.
County Wide Regeneration Funds	6,972	-1,500	5,472	1,546	-750	796	-4,676	Delays on grants to third parties due to impact of COVID19 on project delivery timeframes. Project to slip to 2022/23.
Cross Hands East Strategic Employment Site Phase 1	668	0	668	668	0	668	0	
Cross Hands East Phase 2	513	-202	311	558	-301	257	-54	
Cross Hands East Plot 3 Development	7,335	-3,970	3,366	529	-429	100	-3,266	Construction expected to start in February 2022. Slip to 2022/23.
Valleys Town Centres	122	-122	0	65	-64	0	0	
Carmarthen Town Regeneration - Jacksons Lane	21	0	21	53	-33	21	0	
Carmarthen Old Town Quarter	702	0	702	150	0	150	-552	Detailed design to follow Greening Infrastructure masterplan outcome.
Pendine Iconic International Visitors Destination	2,846	-130	2,716	2,221	-130	2,091	-625	Currently in discussion with insurance company regarding storm damage claim, and in discussion with new contractor following contractor failure. Works will continue into the next financial year.
Llandeilo Market Hall	3,586	-821	2,764	2,255	-821	1,434	-1,331	Completion expected September 2022.
Ammanford Regeneration Development Fund	299	0	299	127	0	127	-171	Progress delays on third party schemes due to COVID19. Slipped to 2022/23.
Ammanford Town Centre Regeneration	21	0	21	21	-18	4	-18	
Levelling Up Fund Projects	0	0	0	2,920	-2,375	544	544	Carmarthenshire West and Pembrokeshire South Levelling up. Covered from underspends in other projects in 2021/22. Negative slippage to future years.
Town Centre Loan Scheme	1,400	0	1,400	1,400	0	1,400	0	Loan will be let this financial year for the Linc Llanelli. Funding already received from the Welsh Government.
TRI Strategic Projects - Market Street North	1,811	0	1,811	68	0	68	-1,744	Project called in by Welsh Government planning division.
TRI Strategic Projects - Former YMCA Building, Stepney Street, Llanelli	1,868	0	1,868	3,169	0	3,169	1,301	Funded by Strategic TRI allocation.
Transforming Town Centres Strategic Projects	4,211	-2,500	1,711	0	0	0	-1,711	Slip to 2022/23. External funding will be drawn down in advance of CCC monies that will be required in future years.
Tudalen 285 Business Support for Renewable Energy Initiatives	500	0	500	0	0	0	-500	Slip to 2022/23. Grant Programme to be launched in February 2022.
Ten Towns Growth Plan	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	-1,000	Slip to 2022/23. Expressions of interest to town and community councils being worked up.
Other Projects	632	-163	469	689	-218	471	2	Llanelli JV.
TOTAL	155,587	-50,419	105,168	119,756	-44,966	74,790	-30,378	

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Y Bwrdd Gweithredol

17 Ionawr 2022

Y Pwnc: Adroddiad Cynnydd Interim y Strategaeth Toiledau Lleol

Pwrpas: Bydd yn ofynnol cyhoeddi Adroddiad Cynnydd Interim erbyn mis Chwefror 2022

Yr argymhellion / penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Ystyried y wybodaeth yn yr adroddiad hwn a chymeradwyo Adroddiad Cynnydd Interim drafft y Strategaeth Toiledau Lleol.

Rhesymau: Rhan 8 o Ddeddf Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru) 2017: Mae Darpariaeth Toiledau yn gosod dyletswydd ar bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru i baratoi a chyhoeddi strategaeth toiledau lleol ar gyfer ei ardal. Mae'r Ddeddf hefyd yn gosod dyletswydd ar bob awdurdod lleol i gyhoeddi adroddiad cynnydd interim o fewn chwe mis i ben-blwydd cyhoeddi 2 flynedd y Strategaeth Toiledau Lleol wreiddiol. Yn achos Sir Gaerfyrddin, bydd hyn yn digwydd ym mis Chwefror 2022, gan y cafodd y strategaeth wreiddiol ei mabwysiadu ym mis Awst 2019.

Mae statws y Strategaeth Toiledau Lleol a gyhoeddwyd yn parhau i fod yn gyfredol gan fod diweddariadau cyfnodol wedi'u gwneud.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol OES

Pwyllgor Craffu Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a'r Amgylchedd 22 Rhagfyr 2021.

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:- Y Cyng. Hazel Evans - yr Aelod Cabinet dros yr Amgylchedd

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Yr Amgylchedd

Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:
Ainsley Williams

Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Rhys Davies

Swydd:

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Gwastraff

Rheolwr y Gwasanaethau Bwrdeisiol a Chydymffurfiaeth

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY-
CABINET MEETING-
17 January 2022**

Local Toilets Strategy Interim Report

Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017: Provision of Toilets came into force on 31 May 2018 and placed a duty on each local authority in Wales to prepare and publish a local toilets strategy for its area.

There is no statutory requirement for local authorities to provide public toilets and the duty to prepare a strategy does not in itself require local authorities to provide and maintain public toilets themselves but are required to take a strategic view across their area on how these facilities can be provided and accessed by the local population.

The Act also requires local authorities to prepare an interim progress report setting out the steps taken in line with the strategy every two-year period from the date of the adopted strategy. This interim progress report is required to be published within six months of the end date of the two-year period.

Carmarthenshire County Council published its Local Toilets Strategy during August 2019. The strategy identified the following 10 key recommendations to enhance Carmarthenshire's long term toilet provision:

- Review of all current toilet facilities – position/mapping and opening times
- Identify and encourage other council facilities to become more publicly available
- Establish partnership links with public/private companies and organisations
- Investigate options for a Community Partnership Toilet Scheme (CTS)
- Ensure adequate provision of Portable Toilet facilities such as during temporary events
- Encourage the installation of Changing Places toilets within appropriate new building developments
- Explore charging options to eradicate social misuse and vandalism where appropriate
- Improve Communication and Information on available toilet facilities
- To make available public toilet data on the Welsh Government Mapping Application (LLE National Map of toilets)
- Where appropriate, to consider the incorporation of toilet provision in accordance with planning policy and national planning guidance.

The attached report sets out progress made to date.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

YES

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: **A I Williams** **Head of Waste & Environmental Services**

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE

1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

Any increase in public toilets provision supports Wellbeing Objective 8 – Community Cohesion, Resilience & Safety (Live Well). It also supports Wellbeing Objective 9 – Supports older people to age well and maintain dignity and independence in later years (Age Well).

2. Legal

We have a statutory duty under Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 to publish an interim progress report.

5. Risk Management Issues

Failing to publish an Interim Progress Report would result in the authority being non-compliant with the requirements of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 (Part 8 Provision of Toilets).

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: **A I Williams** **Head of Waste & Environmental Services**

1. Scrutiny Committee - to be consulted

2. Local Member(s) - N/A

3. Community / Town Council - N/A

4. Relevant Partners - N/A

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations - N/A

**CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO
HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED: YES**

Cllr. Hazel Evans is aware of the updates made since the initial strategy was published (as outlined in the detailed report) and endorses the interim progress report as set out.

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Carmarthenshire County Council's Local Toilets Strategy		https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1219856/local-toilets-strategy.pdf
Public Health (Wales) Act 2017		https://www.legislation.gov.uk/en/anaw/2017/2/contents

Local Toilets Strategy

Interim Progress Report

February 2022

DRAFT

carmarthenshire.gov.wales

Cyngor **Sir Gâr**
Carmarthenshire
County Council



Tudalen 291

Contents	Page
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Local Toilets Strategy Recommendations	2
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Next Steps	10
Appendix A, Current List of Facilities	11

Introduction

Carmarthenshire County Council published its Local Toilets Strategy in August 2019 following the introduction of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017, Part 8, which places a duty on local authorities to prepare and publish a local toilets strategy for its area.

The strategy sets out the long-term strategic view on how these facilities can be provided and accessed by our local population and visitors alike.

The aim of the strategy is to enable a broader consideration of options available for providing toilets for public use, ranging from traditional stand-alone public toilets through to toilets in private ownership, and to increase the number of publicly available toilets by entering into partnerships with businesses, making available facilities in suitable Council buildings and to encourage the integration of accessible facilities into any new building development where practicable.

There is no statutory requirement for local authorities to provide public toilets, however, the aim of the strategy is to mitigate potential impacts where there may be a loss of toilet facilities and to enhance provision by additional creative ways.

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017, Part 8, also requires local authorities to prepare and publish a progress report following a two-year period from first publication. This progress report therefore outlines what we have achieved to date in line with the action plan therein.

The purpose of this report has not been to undertake a fundamental review of Local Toilets Strategy, rather it is an assessment of progress made to date.

Carmarthenshire County Council's Local Toilets Strategy identified ten recommendations to support and enhance public convenience availability and awareness within the County.

Summary of Local Toilets Strategy Recommendations

In partnership with the British Toilet Association, Carmarthenshire County Council's Local Toilets Strategy identified 10 key recommendations to enhance Carmarthenshire's long term toilet provision:

1. Review of all current toilet facilities – position/mapping and opening times
2. Identify and encourage other council facilities to become more publicly available
3. Establish partnership links with public/private companies and organisations
4. Investigate options for a Community Partnership Toilet Scheme (CTS)
5. Ensure adequate provision of Portable Toilet facilities such as during temporary events
6. Encourage the installation of Changing Places toilets within appropriate new building developments
7. Explore charging options to eradicate social misuse and vandalism where appropriate
8. Improve Communication and Information on available toilet facilities
9. To make available public toilet data on the Welsh Government Mapping Application (LLE National Map of toilets)
10. Where appropriate, to consider the incorporation of toilet provision in accordance with planning policy and national planning guidance.

Progress on Delivering the Benefits of the Strategy

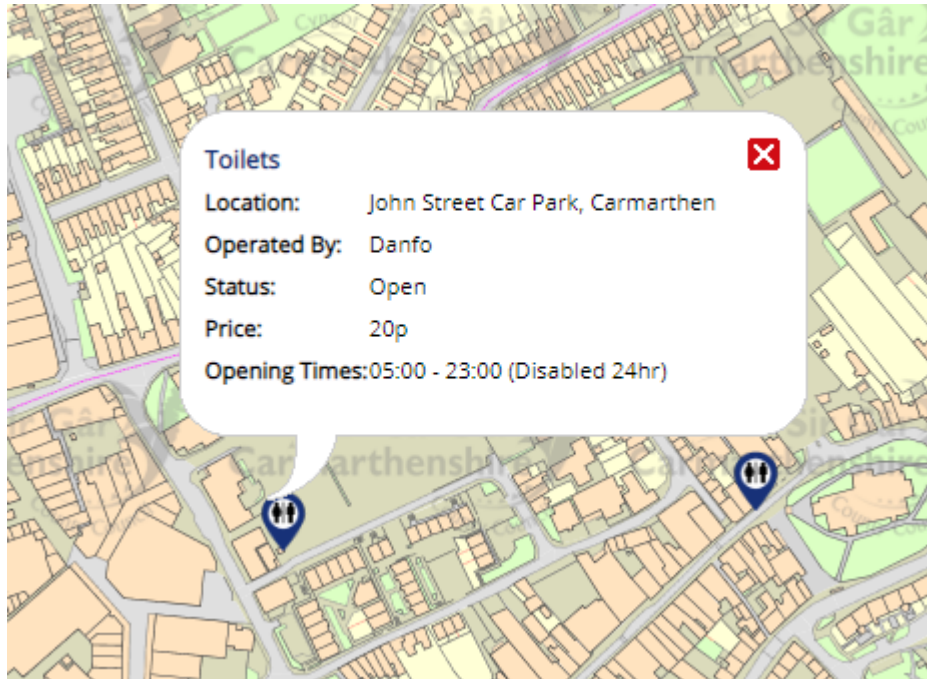
To date, in line with the recommended actions within the strategy, we have increased the number of identified publicly available facilities from forty to sixty-three. This represents an increase of 57 percent.

1. Review of all current toilet facilities – position/mapping and opening times

A review of Carmarthenshire County Council and Town/Community Council traditional standalone public toilet facilities has been undertaken. These facilities have been mapped on the Carmarthenshire County Council corporate website. Each mapped location has additional data (by zooming in and clicking on the relevant location icon, figure 2) to incorporate opening times, operational responsibility, and provides information on whether any charges apply. (See figure 1 & 2)



(Figure 1)



(Figure 2)

This review identified several other facilities which have since been added to the corporate website mapping details including relevant individual information.

2. Identify and encourage other council toilet facilities to become more publicly available

A review of in-house facilities was also undertaken to identify appropriate publicly accessible buildings where individual location, access and circumstances would allow use by members of public such as libraries, leisure centres and office locations. This review identified a further fifteen toilet facilities which have been added to Carmarthenshire County Council's corporate website and the Welsh Government's Lle Mapping facility. A small number of toilets within the Authority's buildings were deemed unsuitable for public use due to the remote location of the facilities from the building entrance or public area.

The following additional existing locations were identified and listed as suitable for public access:

- Ty Elwyn, Llanelli
- Ffwrnes, Llanelli
- Lyric, Carmarthen
- St. Clears Leisure Centre

- Newcastle Emlyn Leisure Centre
- Municipal Buildings, Crescent Road, Llandeilo
- Carmarthen Leisure Centre
- Llanelli Leisure Centre
- Ammanford Library
- Llandovery Library
- Carmarthen Library
- Amman Valley Leisure Centre
- Llandovery Swimming Pool
- Llanelli Library
- Burry Port Library

3. Explore potential partnership links with public/private companies and organisations

Due to the pandemic situation, this action has been temporarily delayed. As Covid-19 restrictions ease, and cases of transmission stabilise and crucially, confidence grows amongst companies and organisations, they can then be approached to establish their appetite to help with respect to suitable provision in future.

4. Community/Comfort/Partnership Toilet Scheme (CTS)

The Community Toilet Partnership is a managed scheme which aims to tap into the already available toilet provision on a more formal basis to enhance existing provision. The scheme allows members of the public to use the toilet facilities in a range of approved local businesses and other organisations during their opening hours without purchasing any goods or services. Participating premises undertake to keep their toilets safe, clean, hygienic, easily accessible, and well-stocked. In return, they receive an annual grant payment based on the range of facilities they are able to offer.

Participants in the scheme are also required to display a sticker in their window (the National Logo scheme signage provided by Welsh Government) and agree to their facilities being regularly inspected without prior notification, for quality, accessibility, and cleanliness. It is anticipated that the businesses may see increased footfall which in turn may encourage users to return to those businesses in the future.

Again, due to the ongoing concerns amongst businesses in relation to the Covid-19 pandemic, activity on the initiative (Community Toilet Scheme across the County) was suspended shortly following its inception, as lockdown had essentially closed most accessible toilets in shopping centres and other business establishments.

Initially, the Pensarn shopping area in Carmarthen was identified as a high priority area due to lack of available provision. Following discussions with all relevant business establishments in the vicinity, one retail outlet was identified as having appropriately positioned toilet facilities which could be made available to the public. Consequently, this establishment participated in the scheme prior to the national lockdown.

There remains concerns from business premises in general to open their facilities to non-customers because of the ongoing Covid-19 situation. However, as the severity of the pandemic diminishes and confidence returns, it is anticipated that many suitable businesses will be amenable to the scheme. As such, a targeted approach to appropriate business premises should facilitate an increase in publicly available toilets as the pandemic situation stabilises.

5. Portable Toilet Provision

For larger events, advice regarding the adequate provision of sanitary facilities at events is provided by the Events Safety Advisory Group for Carmarthenshire. The Advisory Group includes representatives from the County Council (highways/traffic management, environmental health, licensing, marketing), Dyfed Powys Police, Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service, Welsh Ambulance Service, and the South Wales Trunk Road Agency. Events which are referred to the Safety Advisory Group and requested to produce an Event Management Plan in addition to any licence application.

Example Event Management Plan templates are available to download from Carmarthenshire County Council's Corporate website and include a relevant section on toilet provision/consideration.

For smaller events that may not be referred to the Safety Advisory Group there is a specific Licensing For Events page, [Licensing for events \(gov.wales\)](#) which includes a link to the toilet strategy.

Event organisers are advised on the appropriate toilet provision in line with the online Purple Guide which has been written in consultation with the Events Industry Forum and the Health & Safety Executive.

The current guidance on portable toilet provision at events is shown in the table below.

	Female Toilets	Male Toilets
For events with a gate time of less than 6-hours duration opening	1 per 100	1 per 500, plus 1 urinal per 150
For events with a gate opening time of 6 hours or more, but with little or no alcohol or food served	1 per 85	1 per 425, plus 1 urinal per 125
For events with a gate opening time of 6 hours or more, with alcohol and food served in quantity	1 per 75	1 per 400, plus 1 urinal per 100
For campsites at major events, swapping the emphasis from urinal to WCs for males	1 per 75	1 per 150, plus 1 urinal per 250

6. Changing Places Toilets

As standard accessible toilets do not meet the need of all people with a disability, some people often need extra space and equipment to allow them to use the facilities safely and comfortably. These needs are met by Changing Places toilets.

The Welsh Government has recently undertaken a consultation exercise on its proposals to increase the provision of Changing Places toilets and Baby Changing facilities in certain types of buildings and to revise the Approved Document M guidance on compliance with the Building Regulations (relating to access to and use of buildings). The proposals will allow local planning authorities to enhance the provisions of Changing Places toilets over and above the minimum requirement.

The responses to this consultation are currently being reviewed by Welsh Government and details of the outcome will be published in due course.

There are currently four Changing Places toilets in Carmarthenshire. These are located at Carmarthen (Cartrefi Cymru), Kidwelly (Parc Y Bocs Farm Shop and Café), Ammanford (Tesco) and a recently installed facility at Pembrey Ski and Activity Centre.

Further additional Changing Places toilets are planned at the following locations:

Pendine (Caban) Hostel – this location will benefit from all specified equipment required for a Changing Places facility, however, due to layout restrictions, it is unable to meet the exact

positional specification requirements. As such, this facility will not therefore be advertised as a full Changing Places unit.

Two Changing Places facilities are planned at the new Pentre Awel / Wellness Centre at Llanelli. This is part of a large-scale development project with current indication of completion during early 2024.

One further Changing Places unit is also planned within the ground floor of the Ffwrnes Theatre at Llanelli.

Changing Place facilities will be expected as an integral aspect of the design of most new Council Buildings and venue facilities where general public access is provided. Such a provision will be encouraged in other new non-Council owned public access buildings where appropriate.

7. Charging – helping to eradicate social misuse and vandalism

We are not experiencing any significant vandalism or social misuse in facilities which are not already subject to charging fees. Therefore, there is currently no intention to introduce charging mechanisms at additional locations. This situation will however be subject to ongoing review where the introduction of charging may be considered to deter misuse where continuous issues arise.

8. Improve Communication and Information on available toilet facilities

Detailed information on locations and opening times have been added to the Carmarthenshire County Council corporate website (public convenience map). Individual details at each location are displayed by clicking on the location icon. Detailed information is also provided via the Welsh Government's Lle Mapping portal.

Although the pandemic has delayed some of the marketing actions, the tourism sector is now fully open, and the County Council is undertaking a number of actions as part of its economic recovery plan

It was anticipated that parts of the UK would be very busy from Easter 2021 onwards when the major lockdown restrictions were lifted and the possibility of areas being overrun by the volume of tourists. To help manage the situation, the County Council set up a cross-departmental working group to meet on a weekly basis to manage the "Hot Spots" in Carmarthenshire and work together on resource allocation.

Part of the work undertaken was a customer satisfaction survey with over 400 face to face interviews being carried out. Overall responses were incredibly positive as to quality and enjoyment of experience. On the question "How would you rate the following aspects of your visit today?", 88% rated cleanliness of the public toilets as good or above. In the section on asking visitors what we could do to improve, and what visitors feel would improve

their perception of future visits, people responded that better signage and interpretation of information boards would be beneficial.

Our aim over Winter 2021 is to work with the newly formed 10 Towns working groups on the content and services required to be displayed on the information panels, which will be installed after conducting a customer flow analysis for each area. As identified in the visitor research, public toilets will be included and highlighted as a priority on these Visitor Information Points (VIP) signage. Draft examples of these Visitor Information Points (VIP) signage have now been produced for the majority of the towns within the County.

A further key promotional channel is the Discover Carmarthenshire website which is currently being refreshed. Public convenience information will be displayed on each town webpage in addition to the respective activity pages such as walking and road cycling.

9. To make available public toilet data on the Welsh Government Mapping Application (LLE National Map of toilets)

Detailed information on available toilet facilities has been provided to the Lle National Map of Toilets. The information provided to the portal for each facility is as follows:

- Location.
- UPRN (Unique Property Reference Number).
- Coordinates.
- Post Codes.
- Access notes (for example, whether any charges apply or whether there are any additional access factors such as steps).
- Daily opening hours.
- Off-peak season information (for example, change of opening hours and relevant times).
- Bank Holiday opening times (if different from normal operating times).
- Types of cubicles available (female / male / unisex / baby change / disabled (open access or whether RADAR key access) / changing places).

<https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/new?layer=inspire-wg:Toilets>

10. Where appropriate, to consider the incorporation of toilet provision in accordance with planning policy and national planning guidance.

As part of the preparation of the Revised Local Development Plan 2018 -2033 the intention has been to consider the opportunities for integrating guidance and policy requirements in respect of the provision of public facilities. The content of guidance will inform the preparation of the Local Development Plan and the outcomes of its preparatory process

will be reflected in future versions of the strategy. Where appropriate, matters around the incorporation and provision of toilet facilities within developments will be considered in accordance with planning policy and national planning guidance.

It is noted that the adoption of the Revised Local Development Plan has been delayed through the impacts arising from Covid-19 and the publication of Natural Resources Wales guidance on phosphate levels in identified protected Rivers. An update schedule for adoption will be made available in due course.

Next Steps

In line with internal guidance and dependent on the current COVID-19 circumstances, a targeted approach will be made to encourage appropriate businesses to participate in the Community Toilet Scheme. It is anticipated that this scheme will provide an increase in the number of publicly accessible toilet facilities available in key areas of need.

A continuous review will be undertaken of the currently identified toilet premises to include any changes to opening times and types of facilities available. Suitable additional premises will also be added to the list of available toilets, for example, new buildings / toilet facilities, appropriate office facilities and the planned Community Toilet Scheme locations.

The Local Toilets Strategy will be subject to formal review within a year of each ordinary election. The next election date in Wales is Thursday 5th May 2022. Therefore, the latest date for review of Carmarthenshire's Local Toilets Strategy will be the 4th May 2023.

Current List of Public Toilets

The facilities shown below are only indicative of general toilet provision within the County. Additional toilets may be available to the public but are not included here because they are not advertised as such. In particular, there will be commercial premises which provide customer facilities.

APPENDIX A

Carmarthenshire current public toilet provision

		Facilities available														Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Ammanford, Carregamman Car Park	SA18 3EL	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Carmarthen, John Street Car Park	SA31 1QT	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Carmarthen, St. Peter's Car Park	SA31 1LN	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Laugharne adjacent to Castle	SA33 4SP	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llandeilo Car Park	SA19 6HL	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llandovery Car Park	SA20 0AB	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanelli adjacent to Town Hall	SA15 3AH	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

		Facilities available															
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)	
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)				
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex		
Llanelli East Gate Bus Station	SA15 1SG	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
St. Clears Car Park	SA33 4AG	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Abergorlech Village Centre	SA32 7SN	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Alltwalis Village Centre	SA32 7EB	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ammanford Central Park	SA18 3BE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ammanford Coop Car Park	SA18 1DL	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Brechfa Village Centre	SA32 7RA	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Burry Port Railway Station	SA16 0EP	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Cenarth	SA38 9JL	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

		Facilities available														
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Cynwyl Elfed	SA33 6TU	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ferryside Beach Entrance	SA17 5TD	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Glanamman Cwmamman Square	SA18 1DZ	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Gorslas adjacent to Park	SA14 7HP	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Kidwelly Town Centre	SA17 4UU	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanboidy Village Centre	SA34 0EL	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanddowror Tenby Road	SA33 4HJ	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanstephan Beach Car Park	SA33 5JX	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

		Facilities available														
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Llanybydder Square	SA40 9TX	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Meinciau adjacent to Community Hall	SA17 5LE	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Newcastle Emlyn near Mart	SA38 9AD	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Newcastle Emlyn Market Hall	SA38 9AS	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Parry Thomas Centre Pendine Beach	SA33 4NY	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Whitland West Street	SA34 0AB	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Park Howard Llanelli	SA15 3JQ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanelli Market	SA15 1YH	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Carmarthen Market	SA31 1QY	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

		Facilities available														
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Bristol House A48	SA4 0FS	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Meidrim Car Park	SA33 5QL	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llandybie	SA18 3HY	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Penygroes	SA14 7RP	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ffarmers	SA19 8LQ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ffaldybrenin	SA19 8QR	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Llansawel	SA19 7JF	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pembrey Country Park Ski Centre	SA16 0EJ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Cefn Sidan Beach Kiosk	SA16 0EJ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ty Elwyn, Llanelli	SA15 3AA	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

		Facilities available														
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Yr Orsaf café, Pembrey Counrty Park (outside toilets)	SA16 0EJ	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ffwrnes, Llanelli	SA15 3YE	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Lyric, Carmarthen	SA31 1BD	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
St. Clears Leisure Centre	SA33 4BT	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Newcastle Emlyn Leisure Centre	SA38 9LN	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Municipal Buildings, Llandeilo	SA19 6HW	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Carmarthen Leisure Centre	SA31 3NQ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Llanelli Leisure Centre	SA15 3AE	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ammanford Library	SA18 3DN	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

		Facilities available														Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)	
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled							
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)				
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex		
Llandovery Library	SA20 0AA	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Carmarthen Library	SA31 1LN	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Amman Valley Leisure Centre	SA18 2NP	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Llandovery Swimming Pool	SA20 ODY	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Llanelli Library	SA15 3AS	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Burry Port Library	SA16 OAE	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Llyn Llech Owain Country Park	SA14 7NF	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Carmarthen Park	SA31 3AX	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Adjacent to North Dock Discovery Centre Llanelli	SA15 2LF	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

		Facilities available														
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Pembrey Country Park Play Area Car Park	SA16 0EJ	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Burry Port Harbour (West)	SA16 0ER	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwiadol

Y CABINET
17 Ionawr 2022

NEWID POSIBL I BOLISI ADNEWYDDU'R SECTOR PREIFAT

Ystyried diwygio Polisi Adnewyddu'r Sector Preifat i gynnwys Grantiau Cyfleusterau i Bobl Anabl ar gyfer addasiadau bach a chanolig heb brawf modd.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gofyn i Awdurdodau Lleol ddefnyddio eu pwerau o dan Orchymyn Diwygio Rheoleiddio 2002 i sicrhau bod Grantiau Cyfleusterau i Bobl Anabl ar gael ar gyfer addasiadau bach a chanolig heb ddefnyddio prawf modd. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn amlinellu'r goblygiadau a'r opsiynau ar gyfer mabwysiadu neu wrthod y cais hwn.

Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau allweddol sydd eu hangen:

Ar ôl ystyried yn ofalus a chydabod y cynnydd posibl yn y galw, yr opsiwn a ffefrir yw Opsiwn 4:

Rhoi dewis i'r ymgeisydd o

- fwrw ymlaen ag opsiwn 2, heb unrhyw brawf modd ac amodau ad-dalu o 10 mlynedd ynghlwm wrth Grant Cyfleusterau i Bobl Anabl yn ôl disgrisiwn, neu
- i wneud cais am Grant Cyfleusterau i Bobl Anabl gorfodol a chael prawf modd.

Y bwriad yw cynnal adolygiad ar effaith y newid arfaethedig ar ôl y 6 mis cyntaf a darparu adroddiad pellach os oes unrhyw bryderon wedi'u nodi.

Y Rhesymau:

Byddai Opsiwn 4 yn bodloni cais Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu Grantiau Cyfleusterau i Bobl Anabl ar gyfer addasiadau bach a chanolig heb brawf modd ond mae hefyd yn galluogi'r Awdurdod i adennill y grant wrth werthu'r eiddo o fewn cyfnod o 10 mlynedd yn dilyn cwblhau'r gwaith.

Y rheswm dros gyfyngu'r amodau ad-dalu i 10 mlynedd yw adlewyrchu hyd oes cyfartalog yr addasiad.

Angen ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Craffu perthnasol NAC OES

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad NAC OES

YR AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:

Y Cyngorydd Linda Davies Evans, Tai

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Cymunedau	Swyddi:	Ffôn: 01267 246244
Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth: Jonathan Fearn	Pennaeth Tai Eiddo a Phrosiectau Strategol	Cyfeiriadau e-bost: jfean@sirgar.gov.uk
Awdur yr Adroddiad: Rob Evans	Rheolwr Asiantaeth Gwella Cartrefi	rjevans@sirgar.gov.uk

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
CABINET
17TH JANUARY 2022**

POSSIBLE AMENDMENT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR RENEWAL POLICY

An enquiry for a DFG can be made by disabled person who is the owner of the dwelling or a tenant if the property is rented.

DFGs are available to provide essential adaptations to give the applicant better freedom of movement into and around their home and to access essential facilities within the home. An Occupational Therapist assesses the individual and makes a recommendation for what they consider “necessary and appropriate “to meet the needs of the disabled person.

The mandatory DFG is means tested to calculate if an applicant can afford a contribution towards the cost of the required adaptation. The maximum grant that can be awarded is £36,000.

Attached to the DFG are grant conditions relating to the repayment of the grant if the property is sold with 10 years of the grant being completed (with certain exception). These conditions apply to DFGs that exceed the sum of £5,000 and are registered as Local Land Charge.

Example of repayment if the property is sold:

<u>DFG paid</u>	<u>Amount Repayable</u>
Up to £5000	No repayment
£6000	£1000
£12,000	£7,000
£36,000	£31,000

In 2018 the Wales Audit Office (WAO) published a report on Housing Adaptations which found that to improve the delivery time of DFGs the Welsh Government should review whether DFGs should continue to be means-tested. Subsequently, the Public Accounts Committee undertook an inquiry into the issues raised by the WAO and recommended that the Welsh Government reviewed current approaches to the means test, among other proposed reforms.

The means test for DFGs is required by legislation (with certain exemptions, such as people on particular benefits), with details of how this test must be conducted set out in regulations. Removing the means test from the mandatory DFG process would require new legislation. However, local authorities can already carry out adaptations without requiring a means test using powers granted under the Regulatory Reform Order (2002).

The Welsh Government has issued updated non-statutory guidance to local authorities recommending the removal of the means test for small and medium adaptations.

What is categorised as a small or medium adaptations?

The Welsh Government's Housing Adaptations Service Standards define the type of work involved within each category. The guidance states that, while medium and large adaptations are funded through DFGs and subject to a means test, small adaptations tend to be delivered differently.

Small adaptations in the private sector within Carmarthenshire tend to be delivered through our partners in Carmarthenshire Care and Repair therefore the proposed changes will mainly have implications for the means test for medium grants.

Small

- Grab rails
- Stair rails
- Small ramps
- Accessible taps
- Key safes
- Mop stick handrails
- Outdoor rails
- External / staircase lights
- Additional electrical sockets

Medium

- Walk in showers
- Stair lifts
- Large ramps
- A combination of adaptations installed as one job

Large

- Building an extension to provide a downstairs bedroom and/or bathroom
- Through floor lift
- Significant internal structural modifications e.g. relocate a bathroom or kitchen

Who would be affected from the removal of the means test

Applicants that would benefit from the removal of means testing:

- Low-medium income households with mortgages would benefit if they were assessed to be able to afford a contribution but are unable to afford it in practice. Many have limited savings and the housing costs calculations do not necessarily take actual costs into account.
- Households with high incomes would benefit even though they could afford adaptations without the use of public funds

Applicants that these changes will not affect:

- Low-income households already on means-tested benefit would not benefit as they would be assessed through means test as having a nil contribution for DFGs.
- Disabled adults in need of large adaptations would not benefit as this form of assistance will continue to be means tested.

It is important to note that no applicant would be disadvantaged by these proposed changes.

Applicant's contribution through a means test in previous years

The table below summarises the value of applicants means tested contributions over the last 6 years. Between 10% to 16% of DFGs completed each year have a means tested contribution towards the cost of works with an average contribution of £1,178.48. The yearly average total value of applicant's contributions made over the last 6 years is £32,075.83

6 year Analysis of contributions				
Number of DFGs Completed	Number of DFGs with Contributions	% of DFGs that have contributions	Average value of contribution in a year	Average contribution
1,066	146	14%	£32,075.83	£1,178.48

The above information sets out the known likely additional demand on future budgets. What is not known is how many perspective applicants are currently deterred from applying for a DFG because of the means test. This could be because they know their contribution would exceed the cost of the required works or they do not wish to disclose their financial information. It is likely, therefore, that the annual cost to the Authority of the means test being removed will be higher than the current average of £32K.

Case example

Mr E worked in the financial sector prior to his retirement. Following his retirement Mr E had a stroke which resulted in him requiring home adaptations to enable him to live safely. Due to the nature of Mr E's previous employment and the monthly pension he now receives Mr E did not approach the Authority for assistance as he knew his income would result in a means test contribution that would exceed the cost of the work required. Mr E and his family paid for his home to be adapted to meet his needs themselves.

Impact on the service

The full impact of this proposed changed is unknown, however possible implications are: -

- Increased demand for DFGs resulting in additional Occupational Therapy assessments on top of the significant backlog that we are currently working through.
- Applicants waiting longer for their home to be adapted
- Additional demand on the available budget.
- Further pressure on contractor availability to undertake the required adaptations

In 2005, the means test was removed for works for children and young people and we did not see any significant increase in applications. It should be noted, however, that works for children and young people represent a small proportion of cases (6% of all DFGs completed in 2020/21.)

The impact of this proposed change will be continuously monitored throughout the first year and any increases in enquiries, delay in delivery times or budget pressures will be recorded.

Options to respond to the Welsh Governments request

Option 1

Continue with the current process of only providing adaptations to homeowners through the mandatory Disabled Facilities Grant which includes a means test and not amending the Private Sector Renewal Policy

Option 2

Comply with the Welsh Government's request and offer DFGs without a means test for small and medium adaptations as part of our Renew Policy and apply the 10 years grants conditions already outlined in the Housing Grant Construction and Regeneration Act.

Option 3

Offer DFGs without a means test for small and medium adaptations as part of our Renew Policy and apply lifetime conditions that the grant would be repayable in full on disposal of the property with no exemptions.

Option 4

Give the applicant a choice of:

- proceeding with option 2, with no means test and 10 years repayment conditions attached to a discretionary DFG, or
- to apply for a mandatory DFG and be means tested.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

NO

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: Jonathan Fearn Head of Housing Property and Strategic Projects

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	NONE	YES	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The Report sets out the Welsh Government’s request for each Local Authority to consider. The policy decision is, however, a matter for the County Council.

Finance

The table below summarises the value of applicants means tested contributions over the last 6 years. Between 10% to 16% of DFGs completed each year have a means tested contribution towards the cost of works with an average contribution of £1,178.48. The yearly average total value of applicant’s contributions made over the last 6 years is £32,075.83

6 year Analysis of contributions				
Number of DFGs Completed	Number DFGs with Contributions	% of DFGs that have contributions	Average value of contribution in a year	Average contribution
1,066	146	14%	£32,075.83	£1,178.48

The above information sets out the known likely additional demand on future budgets. What is not known is how many perspective applicants are currently deterred from applying for a DFG because of the means test. This could be because they know their contribution would exceed the cost of the required works or they do not wish to disclose their financial information. It is likely, therefore, that the annual cost to the Authority of the means test being removed will be higher than the current average of £32K.

The DFG budget within the Council Fund Capital Programme 2021/22 – 2025/26 is £2m per year.

Staffing Implications

It is likely that removal of the means test would increase the number of DFG applications which would put pressure on existing staff resources. Staff resources would need to be monitored and potentially increased to ensure turnaround times are met if the volume of applications increases beyond expectations.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Jonathan Fearn Head of Housing Property and Strategic Projects

- 1. Scrutiny Committee N/A
- 2. Local Member(s) N/A
- 3. Community / Town Council N/A
- 4. Relevant Partners N/A
- 5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations N/A

**CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO
HOLDER(S) AWARE / CONSULTED**

Cllr Linda Evans has been consulted and agrees with the recommendations

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Wales Audit Office: Housing Adaptations (2018)		https://audit.wales/system/files/publications/housing-adaptations-2018-english.pdf
Welsh Government: Housing Adaptations Standards of Service (2019)		https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-04/housing-adaptations-standards-of-service.pdf
Welsh Government Written Statement: Removing the means test on small and medium Disabled Facilities Grants.		https://gov.wales/written-statement-removing-means-test-small-and-medium-disabled-facilities-grants

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

CABINET

17 IONAWR 2022

Pwnc**RHYBUDD GYNNIG A GYFEIRIWDYD GAN Y CYNGOR AR Y 10FED O DACHWEDD 2021 - CLYMOG JAPAN****Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Angen:**

1. Ystyried y Rhybudd Gynnig ynghylch Clymog Japan a chytuno ar unrhyw gamau pellach.

Rhesymau:

Yn ei gyfarfod ar 10^{fed} o Dachwedd 2021 cyfeiriodd y Cyngor Rybudd o Gynnig at y Cabinet. Galwodd y Rhybudd o Gynnig am ystyriaethau mewn perthynas â Chlymog Japan.

Ymgynghorwyd â'r pwyllgor craffu perthnasol	NA
Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad	OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad	NAC OES

AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cyngorydd Philip Hughes, Aelod o'r Cabinet dros Ddiogelu'r Cyhoedd

Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Cymunedau

Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:
Jonathan Morgan

Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Llinos Jenkins

**Pennaeth Cartrefi a
Chymunedau mwy Diogel**

Swyddog Cymorth y Cabinet

jmorgan@sirgar.gov.uk

LISJenkins@sirgar.gov.uk

CABINET SUMMARY

17th JANUARY 2022

NOTICE OF MOTION REFERRED FROM COUNCIL (10TH NOVEMBER 2021) JAPANESE KNOWTWEED

At County Council on the 10th of November, the following Notice of Motion was agreed and is presented to Cabinet for further discussion:

That Council:

- Notes the decision made by the Plaid and Independent administration in 2016 to not [respond] to or taking any formal action with regards to requests on private properties regarding Japanese Knotweed and other invasive non-native plants, which was, and still is, in line with the approach of other Welsh Councils;
- Recognises that the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014 gave powers to Councils to issue 'Community Protection Notices' to tackle knotweed on private land that has a detrimental effect on the quality of life of the locality and is persistent and unreasonable;
- Notes that, outside Wales, Bristol has utilised these powers to support residents, who have had their lives negatively impacted by the failure of landowners to manage knotweed;
- Calls on this Plaid and Independent administration to reverse their decision and start utilising Community Protection Notices (CPNs) to support to tackle the issue of knotweed on private land causing a detrimental impact residents in many Carmarthenshire communities, and also calls on Welsh Government to urge other councils to consider taking similar action.

The following information may assist the Cabinet in their discussion –

Issues:

1. The powers available to LAs to deal with the issue of invasive weeds (including Japanese Knotweed) are limited. There are provisions, however, contained within the Antisocial Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, using (CPNs) which in principle would allow the council against a landowner who had JN on their land
2. There are also powers contained within the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 which makes it an offence for anyone to plant or cause the species to grow in the wild (this includes undertaking activities that contributes to its spread). This is enforced by the Police.
3. The CPN Powers are rarely used by Local Authorities to tackle Japanese Knotweed, although there are some limited examples.

The main concerns in using CPNs include:

1. A CPN should not be served if the problem affects just one property. This is because to serve a CPN the presence of the Japanese Knotweed at a particular location must cause a nuisance to the wider public
2. Japanese Knotweed is not a species that has any adverse public health effects.
3. For a CPN to be served, the presence of Japanese Knotweed at that location **must** have a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the wider locality; be of a persistent or continuing nature; and be unreasonable. This is a subjective assessment and must be evidence based.
4. The Identification of landowners will be an issue in many cases where Japanese Knotweed has established on unregistered / vacant land
5. The treatment of Japanese Knotweed can be very costly and lengthy, requiring a long-term treatment plan; one season of spraying or injection will not be sufficient to control the species. There is likely to be a three-year minimum treatment. In some cases, a 10-year treatment plan will be required and, even then, there is no guarantee of absolute success. Costs vary, but generally three-year treatment plan can be expected to cost in the region of £1,500 for a small-scale domestic property to £3-£4,000 for a more heavily infected domestic property. The prices will vary depending on contractor used and site-specific circumstances. In any event, a contractor who is Property Care Association Registered will be required.
6. Non-compliance with a CPN is an offence. Individual householders, therefore, who receive a CPN will be criminalised if they are unable to afford the cost of undertaking the work to treat the Japanese Knotweed on their land properly. This would disproportionately impact on poorer households in the County.
7. Due to the long-term nature of the treatment, the compliance with a notice could take several years to determine. Although a recognised treatment plan would aid in this regard, LA's cannot stipulate that one should be entered into – recipients would be free to choose how they remove the knotweed. This could lead to householders attempting “DIY” treatments which could cause more harm through unintended consequences e.g. uncontrolled application of chemicals and burning and risk spreading the Japanese Knotweed even further.
8. The full scale of the problem both at a county and national level is not clear. A ‘Heat map’ published by the Woking based company Environet Uk Ltd earlier this year relied on members of the public reporting sightings of Japanese Knotweed. This identified over 500,000 locations nationally, with particularly high concentrations in urban and former industrial areas in North West England, the Midlands, London and South Wales. Swansea and Llanelli were in the top 10 locations nationally, although the heat map shows hundreds of locations across the County where Japanese Knotweed has been reported. It is possible however, that this is an underreporting of the level of Japanese Knotweed due to the way in which the data is gathered.

9. Given the complex and lengthy nature of any investigation into and subsequent treatment of JN, there would be a considerable resource required to undertake this function across the County. There is no current capacity within existing resources to carry out this work.
10. In the event of non-compliance with a CPN, the Council would have the option of carrying out works in default and recovering the cost from landowners. This would place a financial burden on the Council. Again, there would be no guarantee that the works in default would eradicate the JN and the Council would be at risk of compensation claims if the works in default caused damage to the landowner's property. It may prove difficult to recover any costs from poorer households.
11. The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) are in the process of updating their guidance to establish a management framework that sets out how house sales can proceed, even where knotweed is found. This is likely to have an impact on the decision process when considering whether a CPN is appropriate.
12. Large land owners in Carmarthenshire, including the Council and NRW, proactively maintain their areas of land and treat JN where it is evident. A policy of issuing CPNs will therefore impact predominantly on individual householders.

Alternative approaches to enforcement by way of CPN

Given the impact of enforcement action on householders, both in terms of cost and possible criminal sanction, the Council could consider the following alternative approaches:

- Continue with its current practice of advising affected landowners and signposting them to sources of guidance. This is the approach adopted by most local authorities; and
- Viewing the situation as a commercial opportunity to offer Japanese Knotweed treatment services to the public, either directly on a cost recovery basis or more commercially through a potential trading company. Expertise in this area would be needed to develop and implement.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?	No
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IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: Jonathan Morgan, Head of Homes and Safer Communities

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

Current Environmental Protection Policies do not include provision for dealing with Japanese Knotweed as a “nuisance” species. If the decision not to investigate is reversed, policies will need to be reviewed and updated accordingly.

Non-compliance with any enforcement action will be a criminal offence, which may disproportionately affect poorer residents who do not have the financial means to carry out works that are required.

Legal

The primary legal powers to deal with invasive plants, including JK, are specified in points 1 and 2 in the Executive Summary.

Finance

Additional resources would be required to deal with this matter including taking enforcement action or legal redress where required. Further work would be needed on more accurate financial implications

Risk Management

A decision to deal with JK without adequately resourcing could result in a failure to deliver the function. This could lead to additional risks to the Authority from our Corporate Complaints process and the Public Services Ombudsman for Wales.

The Council will continue, however, to control and limit growth of JK on its own land.

Staffing implications

A decision to deal with Japanese Knotweed will have implications on staff resourcing. It will lead to an increase in workloads and public expectation in an area of work that will require substantial training and expertise to deliver.

It will also require the necessary staff resources to deal with lengthy and complex investigations which are sufficiently robust to withstand any enforcement / legal challenges.

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: **Jonathan Morgan, Head of Homes and Safer Communities**

1.Scrutiny Committee

Not applicable

2.Local Member(s)

Not applicable

3.Community / Town Council

Not applicable

4.Relevant Partners

Not applicable

5.Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Not applicable

**CABINET PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S)
AWARE/CONSULTED - YES**

Cllr Philip Hughes supported the NoM at the County Council meeting on the 10th November

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Council Meeting 15 th September 2021 Link to agenda and minutes		Agenda for County Council on Wednesday, 10th November, 2021, 10.00 am (gov.wales)

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

N/A

CABINET

17 IONAWR 2022

Pwnc**RHYBUDD GYNNIG A GYFEIRIWDYD GAN Y CYNGOR - 15FED O FEDI 2021
AWYRU MEWN YSGOLION****Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Angen:**

Ystyried y Rhybudd Gynnig ynghylch awyru mewn ysgolion a chytuno ar unrhyw gamau pellach.

Rhesymau:

Yn ei gyfarfod ar 15fed o Fedi 2021 cyfeiriodd y Cyngor Rybudd o Gynnig at y Cabinet.

Galwodd y Rhybudd o Gynnig am ystyriaethau mewn perthynas ag awyru mewn ysgolion

Ymgynghorwyd â'r pwyllgor craffu perthnasol	NA
Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad	OES
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad	NAC OES

AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:-

Y Cyngorydd Glynog Davies, Aelod o'r Cabinet dros Addysg a Gwasanaethau Plant

**Y Gyfarwyddiaeth: Addysg a
Gwasanaethau Plant**

**Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:
Simon Davies**

**Awdur yr Adroddiad:
Llinos Jenkins**

Pennaeth Mynediad i Addysg

Swyddog Cymorth y Cabinet

LISJenkins@sirgar.gov.uk

CABINET SUMMARY

17th JANUARY 2022

NOTICE OF MOTION REFERRED FROM COUNCIL (15TH SEPTEMBER 2021) VENTILATION IN SCHOOLS

On the 15th of September 2021, Council considered the following Notice of Motion submitted by Councillor Glynog Davies:-

“Council notes that the Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 is infecting children and young people at an unprecedented rate, yet schools in Wales have reopened with no remedial mechanisms in place to protect pupils and staff.

As it’s an airborne virus, ventilation and clean air is key in the battle against SARS-CoV-2, as recognised by the *Joint Union Guide to Improving Ventilation in Schools and Colleges* (Sept 2021) and the Welsh Government strategy to provide CO2 monitoring equipment. However, monitors are not a solution to poor ventilation: they just indicate that there is a problem and remedial action should be taken.

This council notes that the ozone technology proposed by the Welsh Government, for which £3.3m funding was allocated, has been put on hold following safety concern by medical experts. We also note HSE advice that the most suitable equipment for use in rooms with poor ventilation are:

- High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters which are no less than 99.97% efficient at capturing human-generated viral particles associated with SARS-CoV-2 (*Centres for Disease Control and Prevention; Ventilation in Buildings; update 2 June 2021.*) and:
- Ultraviolet-based devices

This council therefore calls on Welsh Government to urgently consider approving, tendering and funding UV-C and /or HEPA units, as recommended by the HSE and validated as being appropriate and safe for use by the WHO, The Lancet and other leading medical authorities and publications”

The Notice of Motion was supported and passed to Cabinet for consideration.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?

No

IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report:

Signed: Simon Davies, Head of Access to Education

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Simon Davies, Head of Access to Education

1.Scrutiny Committee

Not applicable

2.Local Member(s)

Not applicable

3.Community / Town Council

Not applicable

4.Relevant Partners

Not applicable

5.Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Not applicable

EXECUTIVE BOARD PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED YES

Cllr Glynog Davies proposed the NoM at the County Council meeting on the 15th September

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Council Meeting 15 th September 2021 Link to agenda and minutes		Agenda for County Council on Wednesday, 15th September, 2021, 10.00 am (gov.wales)

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

N/A

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection