

**DYDD IAU, 13 EBRILL 2023**

**AT: HOLL AELODAU'R CYNGOR SIR**

**YR WYF DRWY HYN YN EICH GALW I FYNYCHU CYFARFOD AML-LEOLIAD Y CYNGOR SIR A GYNHELIR YN Y SIAMBR, NEUADD Y SIR, CAERFYRDDIN SA31 1JP AC O BELL AM 10.00 YB, DYDD MERCHER, 19EG O EBRILL, 2023 ER MWYN CYFLAWNI'R MATERION A AMLINELLIR AR YR AGENDA SYDD YNGHLWM**

*Jake Morgan*

**DIRPRWY BRIF WEITHREDWR**

GELLIR GWYLIO'R CYFARFOD AR WEFAN Y CYNGOR DRWY'R DDOLEN CANLYNOL:-  
[HTTPS://CARMARTHESHIRE.PUBLIC-I.TV/CORE/PORTAL/HOME](https://carmarthenshire.public-tv/core/portal/home)

Swyddog Democraidd:	Emma Bryer
Ffôn (Ilinell uniongyrchol):	01267 224029
E-bost:	EBryer@sirgar.gov.uk

Wendy Walters Prif Weithredwr, *Chief Executive*,  
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP  
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

# AGENDA

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB
2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL.
3. CYHOEDDIADAU'R CADEIRYDD.
4. CYHOEDDIADAU GAN YR ARWEINYDD, AELODAU'R CABINET NEU'R PRIF WEITHREDWR (OS OES RHAI)
5. LLOFNODI YN GOFNOD CYWIR COFNODION CYFARFODYDD Y CYNGOR CYNGOR A GYNHALIWDYD AR Y :-
  - 5.1 1AF MAWRTH 2023 5 - 22
  - 5.2 8FED MAWRTH 2023 23 - 32
6. YSTYRIED YR ENWEBIADAU AR GYFER SWYDD CADEIRYDD Y CYNGOR AM FLWYDDYN Y CYNGOR 2023-24
7. YSTYRIED YR ENWEBIADAU AR GYFER SWYDD IS-GADEIRYDD Y CYNGOR AM FLWYDDYN Y CYNGOR 2023-2024
8. PENODI PERSON LLEYG I'R PWYLLGOR LLYWODRAETHU AC ARCHWILIO. 33 - 36
9. CYNLLUN LLESIANT BWRDD GWASANAETHAU CYHOEDDUS SIR GAERFYRDDIN: Y SIR GÂR A GAREM 37 - 78
10. YSTYRIED ARGYMHELLION Y CABINET O RAN Y MATER CANLYNOL:
  - 10.1 POLISI CARTREFI GWAG - EIN DULL O DDEFNYDDIO CARTREFI GWAG UNWAITH ETO 79 - 110
11. DERBYN ADRODDIADAU CYFARFODYDD Y CABINET A GYNHALIWDYD AR Y :-
  - 11.1 13EG MAWRTH 2023 111 - 116
  - 11.2 27AIN MAWRTH 2023 117 - 126
12. YSTYRIED Y RHYBUDDION O GYNNIG CANLYNOL:-
  - 12.1 RHYBUDD O GYNNIG A GYFLWYNWYD GAN Y CYNGHORWYR EDWARD THOMAS A ARWEL DAVIES

“Mae'r cyngor hwn yn gresynu at benderfyniad Banc Barclays i gau cangen Llandeilo ar 23 Mehefin. Mae'r penderfyniad hwn yn gadael rhan fawr o'r sir heb gyfleusterau bancio. Mae'r cyngor hwn yn gofyn i Barclays adolygu ei benderfyniad neu o leiaf ddarparu opsiynau amgen digonol i gwsmeriaid ymdrin â'r banc.”

## **12.2 RHYBUDD O GYNNIG A GYFLWYNWYD GAN Y CYNGHORWYR HEFIN JONES, EDWARD THOMAS, ROB JAMES A JOHN JAMES**

“Mae'r Cyngor hwn:

1. Yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru ailystyried ei sefyllfa i roi terfyn ar y cymhorthdal o ran y cynllun brys ar gyfer y sector bysiau a'i ymestyn hyd nes bod gwasanaethau wedi cael eu hailstrwythuro'n briodol, a sicrhau na chaiff unrhyw ardal ei gadael heb fynediad rhesymol i drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus.
2. Hefyd, mae'n gofyn i gamau brys gael eu cymryd ar y cyd â'r awdurdod lleol hwn i flaenoriaethu buddsoddiad a gweithredu gwasanaethau bysiau a arweinir gan y galw (gwasanaethau megis bwcabus a galw a theithio) yn yr ardaloedd hynny y bydd colli'r cymhorthdal hwn yn effeithio arnynt, gan wneud hyn mewn modd strategol a hyblyg gan alinio'r ddarpariaeth gyda'r galw.
3. Yn nodi mai nod Cynllun a Phapur Gwyn Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer Bws Cymru yw darparu gwasanaeth bws a fydd yn cael ei reoli a'i gynllunio er budd pennaf pobl Cymru ac yn gofyn bod dyddiad dechrau'r cynllun yn cael ei ddwyn ymlaen.”

## **13. CWESTIYNAU GAN Y CYHOEDD:-**

### **13.1 CWESTIWN GAN Y PARCH ANGHARAD GRIFFITH M.A. I'R CYNGHORYDD GLYNOG DAVIES, AELOD Y CABINET DROS ADDYSG A'R GYMRAEG:-**

“Gyda chynnydd sylweddol yn y maint o blant sydd yn derbyn diagnosis swyddogol o PDA sef Pathological Demand Avoidance yn ran o'r proffeil Autistic, gai ofyn felly:-

Pa gynlluniau/ strwythurau sydd eisoes mewn bodolaeth gyda chi fel Adran Addysg i sicrhau tegwch addysgiadol hir a byr dymor i'r plant a pha adnoddau a hyfforddiant a dealltwriaeth sydd gyda chi mewn bodolaeth i chi fel Staff Adran Addysg, staff ysgolion a chanolfannau ac yn wir fel Cyngor'.”

## **14. CWESTIYNAU GAN YR AELODAU (NID OES DIM WEDI DOD I LAW):-**

## **15. CYMARADWYO Y NEWIDIADAU CANLYNOL I AELODAETH PWYLLGORAU**

### **15.1 MAE'R GRWP LLAFUR WEDI ENWEBU'R CYNGHORYDD COUNCILLOR ANTHONY LEYSHON YN LLE'R CYNGHORYDD JOHN JAMES AR Y PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO**

### **15.2 MAE'R GRWP LLAFUR WEDI ENWEBU'R CYNGHORYDD ROB EVANS YN LLE'R CYNGHORYDD JACQUELINE SEWARD AR Y PWYLLGOR CRAFFU IECHYD A GWASANAETHAU CYMDEITHASOL**

- 15.3 MAE'R GRWP LLAFUR WEDI ENWEBU'R CYNGHORYDD MICHAEL THOMAS YN LLE'R CYNGHORYDD NYSIA EVANS AR Y PWYLLGOR CRAFFU CYMUNEDAU, CARTREFI AC ADFYWIO
- 15.4 MAE GRWP PLAID CYMRU WEDI ENWEBU'R CYNGHORYDD HEFIN JONES YN LLE'R CYNGHORYDD LLINOS DAVIES AR Y PWYLLGOR CRAFFU ADDYSG, POBL IFANC A'R GYMRAEG
- 16. COFNODION ER GWYBODAETH (AR GAEL AR Y WEFAN)
  - 16.1 PWYLLGOR CRAFFU CYMUNEDAU, CARTREFI AC ADFYWIO - 23AIN O CHWEFROR 2023
  - 16.2 OPWYLLGOR CRAFFU LLE, CYNALIADWYEDD A NEWID HINSAWDD - 24AIN O CHWEFROR 2023
  - 16.3 PWYLLGOR SAFONAU - 27AIN O CHWEFROR 2023
  - 16.4 PWYLLGOR TRWYDDEDU - 28AIN O CHWEFROR 2023
  - 16.5 PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO - 2AIL O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.6 PWYLLGOR SAFONAU - 7FED O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.7 PWYLLGOR CRAFFU IECHYD A GWASANAETHAU CYMDEITHASOL - 9FED O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.8 PWYLLGOR LLYWODRAETHU AC ARCHWILIO - 17EG O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.9 PWYLLGOR APELAU - 20FED O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.10 PWYLLGOR CRAFFU ADDYSG, POBL IFANC A'R GYMRAEG - 24AIN O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.11 PWYLLGOR CRONFA BENSIWN DYFED - 28AIN O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.12 PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO - 30AIN O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.13 PWYLLGOR CRAFFU PERFFORMIAD AC ADNODDAU CORFFORAETHOL - 31AIN O FAWRTH 2023
  - 16.14 PWYLLGOR LLYWODRAETHU AC ARCHWILIO - 31AIN O FAWRTH 2023

## DYDD MERCHER, 1 MAWRTH 2023

**PRESENNOL** Cyngorydd R.E. Evans (Cadeirydd) (Yn y Siambr)

**Cynghorwyr (Yn y Siambr):**

S.M. Allen	P. Cooper	C.A. Davies	B. Davies
G. Davies	K. Davies	L. Davies	M. Donoghue
L.D. Evans	N. Evans	P.M. Hughes	R. James
G.H. John	D. Jones	H. Jones	A. Lenny
N. Lewis	A. Leyshon	K. Madge	D. Nicholas
M. Palfreman	B.D.J. Phillips	D. Price	B.A.L. Roberts
E. Skinner	D. Thomas	E.G. Thomas	G.B. Thomas
M. Thomas	J. Tremlett	A. Vaughan Owen	

**Cynghorwyr (Yn rhithwir):**

K.V. Broom	J.M. Charles	M.D. Cranham	D.M. Cundy
S.A. Curry	A. Davies	W.R.A. Davies	T.A.J. Davies
L.M. Davies	S.L. Davies	T. Davies	A. Evans
D.C. Evans	H.A.L. Evans	W.T. Evans	A.D. Harries
J.P. Hart	T.M. Higgins	J.K. Howell	P. Hughes-Griffiths
J.D. James	M. James	J.P. Jenkins	B.W. Jones
A.C. Jones	G.R. Jones	M.J.A. Lewis	A.G. Morgan
D. Owen	S.L. Rees	H.B. Shepardson	R. Sparks
F. Walters	P.T. Warlow	D.E. Williams	J. Williams

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn y Siambr):**

W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr  
 C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol  
 J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau  
 G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant  
 A. Williams, Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Gwastraff  
 P.R. Thomas, Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol (Rheoli Pobl a Pherfformiad)  
 L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith  
 G. Morgan, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Democrataidd  
 R. Hemingway, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Ariannol  
 L. Jenkins, Swyddog Cymorth y Cabinet  
 S. Rees, Cyfieithydd Ar Y Pryd  
 K. Thomas, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwyr):**

K. Evans, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd Cynorthwyol  
 J. Owens, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd  
 S. Hendy, Swyddog Cefnogi Aelodau  
 R. Morris, Swyddog Cefnogi Aelodau

**Siambr - Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP ac o bell - 10.00 yb - 2.10 yp**

(Noder:

- Am 12:55pm tynnwyd sylw'r Cyngor at Reol 9 o Weithdrefn y Cyngor – Hyd y cyfarfod – ac, oherwydd y byddai'r cyfarfod wedi bod yn mynd rhagddo ers tair awr am 1:10pm, penderfynwyd gohirio ystyried y rheolau sefydlog, yn unol â Rheol 23.1 o Weithdrefn y Cyngor, er mwyn ystyried y materion a oedd yn weddill ar yr agenda.
- Hefyd cafodd y Cyngor 20 munud o egwyl am 12.55)

## 1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr L. Bowen, C. Davies, H. Davies, S. Godfrey-Coles, E. Rees a J. Seward.

## 2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL.

Y Cynghorydd	Rhif y Cofnod	Math o Fuddiant
A. Vaughan-Owen	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei wraig yn bennaeth ar ysgol gynradd
L.M. Davies	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei gŵr yn dysgu fel Pennaeth Cerdd
N. Evans	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei merch yn gweithio i'r gwasanaeth llyfrgelloedd
R. Evans	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei ferch yn gweithio i'r gwasanaeth llyfrgelloedd
L.D. Evans	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei merch yn athrawes
H. Shepardson	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei ferch yn athrawes
H. Shepardson	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Aelod o'r Awdurdod Tân
G. Morgan	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Tenant yn Llynnoedd Delta
T. Higgins	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei nith yn gweithio yn y gwasanaeth llyfrgelloedd
D.C. Evans	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei wraig yn gweithio yng Nghanolfan Gyswllt y Cyngor
K. Broom	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Aelod o'r Awdurdod Tân
K. Broom	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei merch yn gweithio ym maes Gofal Cymdeithasol
J. Hart	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei chwaer yn athrawes
B. Jones	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei mab yn bennaeth ysgol
P. Warlow	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei wraig yn gweithio ym maes Gofal Cymdeithasol
A. Evans	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei fam yn gweithio yn Adran y Prif Weithredwr
F. Walters	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Aelodau o'r teulu'n athrawon

A. Leyshon	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei ferch yn gweithio yn y gwasanaeth llyfrgelloedd
D. Nicholas	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei ferch yn gweithio yn yr Adran Gynllunio
C.A. Jones	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei merch-yng-nghyfraith yn gweithio ym maes Addysg
E. Williams	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Cadeirydd yr Awdurdod Tân
D. Cundy	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei berthnasau'n gweithio i'r Cyngor
E. Skinner	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei nith yn gweithio i'r Awdurdod
R. Sparks	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Mae ganddo fusnes yn y diwydiant hamdden a chaniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad ond nid pleidleisio
L. Roberts	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Aelodau o'r teulu yn gweithio i'r Cyngor
G.B. Thomas	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Aelod o'r Awdurdod Tân
M. Palfreman	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Mae ganddo fusnes ymgynghoriaeth gofal cymdeithasol – Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad ond nid pleidleisio
B. Davies	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei wraig yn gweithio ym maes Gofal Cymdeithasol
G. John	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Aelodau o'r teulu'n gweithio i'r Awdurdod
T.A.J. Davies	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei chwaer-yng-nghyfraith yn gweithio i'r Cyngor
Andrew Davies	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei wraig yn athrawes
J. James	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei fab-yng-nghyfraith yn gweithio i'r Awdurdod
R. James	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Ei bartner yn gweithio i'r Awdurdod
P.M. Hughes	5.1 – Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 – 2025/26	Aelod o'r teulu'n gweithio i'r Cyngor
M. Charles	7.1 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Rob James, Deryk Cundy, Andrew Davies ac Arwel Davies	Yn dirfeddiannwr ac wedi mynegi barn am y mater yn flaenorol. Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad ond nid pleidleisio
C.A. Davies	7.1 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Rob James, Deryk Cundy, Andrew Davies ac Arwel Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddi siarad ond nid pleidleisio

H. Jones	7.1 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Rob James, Deryk Cundy, Andrew Davies ac Arwel Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad ond nid pleidleisio
W.T. Evans	7.1 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Rob James, Deryk Cundy, Andrew Davies ac Arwel Davies	
M. Charles	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Yn dirfeddiannwr – caniatwyd gollyngiad iddo siarad a phleidleisio
C.A. Davies	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddi siarad a phleidleisio
A Davies	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad a phleidleisio
B. Davies	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad a phleidleisio
T.A.J. Davies	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Yn cadw gwartheg ar y fferm. Caniatwyd gollyngiad iddo siarad a phleidleisio
H.A.L Evans	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddi siarad a phleidleisio
L.D. Evans	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Aelod agos o'r teulu yn ffermio. Caniatwyd gollyngiad iddi siarad a phleidleisio
W.T. Evans	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad a phleidleisio



J.K. Howell	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Yn ffermwr. Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad a phleidleisio
H. Jones	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad a phleidleisio
J. Lewis	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Yn cadw gwartheg ar y fferm. Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddi siarad a phleidleisio
G.B. Thomas	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Caniatawyd gollyngiad iddo siarad a phleidleisio
S.M. Allen	7.2 - Rhybudd o Gynnig a gyflwynwyd gan y Cynghorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies	Ei gŵr yn filfeddyg ac yn ymwneud â dileu a thrin TB

### 3. CYHOEDDIADAU'R CADEIRYDD.

- Dywedodd y Cadeirydd ei fod yn bresennol mewn ymweliad diweddar gan Dywysog a Thywysoges Cymru â Gorsaf Ambiwylans Awyr Cymru yn Nafen, Llanelli,
- Estynnodd y Cadeirydd groeso i'r cyfarfod i Magda Smith, Marianna Pilichowska, Tom Vaughan-Jones, Jacob Eatly ac Iestyn Davies, aelodau'r Cyngor leuenctid a oedd yn gweithio tuag at eu Gwobr Cysgodi Cynghorwyr a oedd yn cydnabod dealltwriaeth pobl ifanc o ddemocratiaeth leol a'u rhan ynddi,
- Estynnodd y Cynghorydd Gareth Thomas ei longyfarchiadau i Ysgol Gynradd yr Hendy ar ennill cystadleuaeth Carol yr Ŵyl 2022 ar raglen Heno.

### 4. LLOFNODI YN GOFNOD CYWIR COFNODION CYFARFOD Y CYNGOR A GYNHALIWYD AR 25 IONAWR 2023

**PENDERFYNWYD** llofnodi bod cofnodion cyfarfod y Cyngor a gynhaliwyd ar 25 Ionawr 2023 yn gofnod cywir.

### 5. YSTYRIED ARGYMHELLION Y CABINET O RAN A MATERION CYNLYNOL:-

## 5.1. STRATEGAETH CYLLIDEB REFENIW 2023/24 I 2025/26

(NODER: Roedd y Cynghorwyr A Vaughan Owen, L.M. Davies, N. Evans, R. Evans, L.D. Evans, H. Shepardson, G. Morgan, T. Higgins, D.C. Evans, K. Broom, J. Hart, B. Jones, P. Warlow, A. Evans, F. Walters, A. Leyshon, D. Nicholas, C.A. Jones, E. Williams, D. Cundy, E. Skinner, R. Sparks, L. Roberts, G. Thomas, M. Palfreman, B. Davies, G. John, T.A.J. Davies, Andrew Davies, J. James, R. James a P.M. Hughes, wedi datgan buddiant yn yr eitem hon yn gynharach, ac arhosodd y cynghorwyr hynny yn y cyfarfod gan gymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth ynghylch y mater hwn a'r bleidlais ddilynol)

Rhodddwyd gwybod i'r Cyngor fod y Cabinet, yn ei gyfarfod ar 20 Chwefror, 2023 (gweler Cofnod 5), wedi ystyried Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw 2023/24 - 2025/26 a'i fod wedi gwneud nifer o argymhellion yn ei chylch, fel y manylwyd arnynt yn adroddiad Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol, i'w hystyried gan y Cyngor.

Cafodd y Cyngor gyflwyniad gan yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, ar ran y Cabinet, pryd y bu'n manylu ar gefndir y cynigion ar gyfer y gyllideb oedd yn cael eu cyflwyno at ystyriaeth y Cyngor, ynghyd â'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad ynghylch y gyllideb.

Esboniwyd bod proses gyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru yn llawer hwyrach na'r arfer, a bod yr adroddiad oedd yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Cyngor y diwrnod hwnnw wedi ei baratoi cyn i Lywodraeth Cymru gyhoeddi ffigurau'r setliad terfynol ar 28 Chwefror. Serch hynny, bu'n bosibl adolygu rhai o brif elfennau rhagdybiaethau a dyraniadau cyllideb y Cyngor. Roedd hynny wedi golygu bod modd ailedrych ar rai o'r cynigion gwreiddiol yn yr amlinelliad o'r gyllideb ac ystyried opsiynau pellach a'u cyflwyno fel rhan o'r adroddiad i'r Cyngor. Ar sail Cymru gyfan, er bod ffigurau'r setliad amodol yn adlewyrchu cynnydd o 7.9% yn y cyllid, a bod Sir Gaerfyrddin wedi cael codiad o 8.5%, roedd ffigur y setliad terfynol hefyd wedi rhoi £10.7k yn ychwanegol i Sir Gaerfyrddin a fyddai'n cael ei ychwanegu at ei chyllideb wrth gefn.

Oherwydd bod y setliad terfynol wedi'i gyhoeddi'n hwyr, dywedwyd wrth y Cyngor bod yr adroddiad yn rhoi awdurdod dirprwyedig i Gyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol, ar y cyd â'r Arweinydd, y Prif Weithredwr a'r Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, wneud unrhyw addasiadau yn ôl yr angen, ar ôl derbyn y setliad terfynol. Er bod y Cyngor wedi cael gwybod am y newidiadau hynny y diwrnod hwnnw, byddai angen i'r Cyfarwyddwr ddilyn yr addasiadau hynny drwodd o hyd yn y tablau cyllideb yn dilyn ei gyfarfod. Roedd y Cyfarwyddwr hefyd wedi addasu rhai o'r ffigurau eraill yn y strategaeth fel sy'n arferol wrth i fwy o wybodaeth a gwybodaeth gliriach fod ar gael, ac mae'r dilysiad cyfan presennol wedi ychwanegu mwy na £30m at y gyllideb.

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet er i'r adroddiad gadw'r cyflog tybiedig o 5% am 2023/24 ar gyfer y Cyd-gyngor Cenedlaethol, yn ogystal â staff addysgu, bod y cyflogwyr cenedlaethol mewn perthynas â staff y Cyd-gyngor Cenedlaethol, yn dilyn cyfarfod y Cabinet ar 20 Chwefror, wedi gwneud cynnig ariannol i'r Undebau Llafur oedd yn debyg i'r un a wnaed yn 2022/23. Amcangyfrifwyd bod y cynnig hwnnw yn adlewyrchu cynnydd o 6.7% gan arwain at ddiffyg o 1.7% oedd

yn cyfateb i tua £3m ar gyllidebau net. Dim ond yn ddiweddar yr oedd y cynnig hwnnw wedi'i wneud ac felly nid oedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gallu ystyried sut y gallai gael ei gefnogi o ystyried y ffaith ei fod unwaith eto yn uwch na bron pob un o ragdybiaethau Awdurdodau Lleol. O ganlyniad, barnwyd ei bod yn ddoeth i'r Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, ynghyd â'r Cyfarwyddwr, ystyried sut i ddarparu ar gyfer y pwysau cyllidebol ychwanegol, yn enwedig gan nad oedd cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru yn glir a bod y Cyfarwyddwr wedi nodi y byddai angen i'r Cyngor ddefnyddio cyfuniad o'r mesurau canlynol i ariannu'r diffyg, petai'n cael ei dderbyn:

- Dyrannu £1m o'r gyllideb wrth gefn,
- Defnyddio'r addasiad o ran ailbriso Ardrethi Annomestig Cenedlaethol, yr amcangyfrifir ei fod oddeutu £500k a,
- Dyrannu £1.5m o falansau cyffredinol, os nad oedd modd adfer y cyllid o danwariant yn ystod y flwyddyn,

Er nad oedd y cynnig uchod yn cael ei ystyried yn senario delfrydol, ystyrid ei fod yn ddull ymarferol a darbodus ar hyd o bryd yn y broses gyllideb. Hefyd, bu'n rhaid i'r Awdurdod gydnabod y risg bosibl y byddai trafodaethau'n mynd ymhellach yn ystod y flwyddyn sydd i ddod.

O ran dyfarniadau cyflog athrawon, roedd cynnig o 1.5% cyfunedig a 1.5% anghyfunol wedi cael ei gyflwyno gan Weinidog Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â'r setliad cyflog a oedd yn berthnasol o fis Medi diwethaf. Gan fod yr Awdurdod wedi cynnwys cynnydd o 5% yn ei strategaeth gyllideb, roedd diffyg posibl o tua £1.9m. Er bod disgwyl y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn ariannu rhan sylweddol o'r cynnig ychwanegol, nid oedd dim wedi'i gadarnhau'n ffurfiol ar hyn o bryd a byddai angen monitro'r sefyllfa yn ystod y flwyddyn, wrth i'r trafodaethau gael eu cwblhau.

Dywedwyd wrth y Cyngor yr ymgynghorwyd yn eang ynghylch cynigion y gyllideb am bron i chwe wythnos, a bod tua 2,000 o ymatebion wedi dod i law. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfodydd gydag Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid a'u Llefarydd dros Adnoddau. Hefyd, roedd 80 o bobl ifanc o ysgolion uwchradd y Cyngor wedi cyfarfod ag aelodau cabinet a swyddogion i fynegi eu barn am flaenoriaethau'r gyllideb. Roedd yn amlwg bod pawb a gymerodd ran yn yr ymgynghoriad yn gwerthfawrogi bod yn rhaid gwneud dewisiadau anodd.

Fel y nodwyd uchod, dywedwyd wrth y Cyngor fod newidiadau i rai o'r rhagdybiaethau allweddol megis cyfrifiadau cyflog ac incwm, prisiau ynni wedi'u diweddarau yn seiliedig ar y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf, a rhyddhau taliadau cyfalaf, wedi golygu bod modd gwneud rhai newidiadau i gynigion y gyllideb derfynol, fel y nodir ym mharagraff 3.2.5 yr adroddiad, a bod cyfanswm o bron i £1.8m ar gael yn sgil hynny i wneud newidiadau i gyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf. Yn unol â hynny, roedd y Cabinet wedi argymhell, er mwyn gwneud y defnydd gorau o'r swm hwnnw, bod yr addasiadau canlynol yn cael eu gwneud i Strategaeth y Gyllideb, a oedd yn ystyried y broses ymgynghori ac yn ymateb i'r adborth a gafwyd gan y cyhoedd a chynghorwyr:

Yn gyntaf:

Bod £1.3 miliwn yn cael ei ddarparu i ddileu neu leihau'r 9 gostyngiad penodol yn y gyllideb ym mharagraff 3.2.5, gan gynnwys:

- cadw Canolfan Hamdden Sanclêr ar agor wrth i ni weithio gyda'r gymuned i greu llwybr ariannol hyfyw ar ei chyfer,

- rhoi 1/4 miliwn o bunnoedd yn ôl i'r gwasanaethau plant ac ieuenctid er mwyn buddsoddi yn yr agenda atal,

- lleihau'r effaith ar y gwasanaeth cerdd i ysgolion a'r gwasanaethau anableded dysgu.

- lleihau'r gofynion ariannol ar ysgolion £700,000, a hefyd gohirio am flwyddyn unrhyw newidiadau i'r polisi plant sy'n codi'n 4 oed, er mwyn sicrhau ymgynghoriad ehangach a chaniatáu amser priodol i gynllunio unrhyw newidiadau posibl.

#### Yn ail:

• Gohirio codi tâl yn y 9 maes parcio sy'n rhad ac am ddim ar hyn o bryd, er mwyn rhoi amser i'r Awdurdod asesu ac ystyried yr effaith ehangach ar yr ardaloedd unigol. Gwerth gohirio hyn ym mlwyddyn 1 oedd £10k a

• Tynnu'n ôl y gostyngiad o £22k yng nghyllideb yr Iaith Gymraeg o dan yr Adain Polisi Corfforaethol, a oedd yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi prosiectau a gwaith ac ymchwil sy'n gysylltiedig â chomisiynu.

#### Yn drydydd,

bod £385 yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gefnogi busnesau a theuluoedd oedd yn gweithio'n galed drwy gyfyngu ar y cynnydd mewn taliadau meysydd parcio a phrydau ysgol i 5%, sef hanner y gyfradd chwyddiant ar hyn o bryd.

#### Yn bedwerydd,

Wrth ymateb i bryderon ynghylch priffyrdd a chanol trefi, bod £262k yn cael ei bennu'n uniongyrchol ar gyfer y blaenoriaethau hyn. Rydym yn cydnabod bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gweld crebachiad sylweddol yn ei chyllidebau cyfalaf, ac o ganlyniad roedd rhywfaint o'r gefnogaeth a ddarperid yn y gorffennol i waith llecynnau cyhoeddus wedi diflannu yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf – bydd y dyraniad cyllid hwn o leiaf yn lliniaru hynny'n rhannol.

Yn olaf, ac yn bwysicach fyth, roedd hynny'n gadael digon o arian i ostwng y cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor i 6.8% ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, a chredwyd bod hynny'n taro'r cydbwysedd cywir o ran diogelu gwasanaethau hanfodol y mae ein pobl yn dibynnu arnynt ac yn disgwyl i'r Cyngor eu darparu o ddydd i ddydd.

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet y byddai mabwysiadu'r cynigion yn galluogi'r Cabinet i gyflwyno cyllideb deg a chytbwys ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, a oedd yn ymateb i'r sylwadau oedd wedi deillio o'r ymgynghoriad. Pe bai'r holl gynigion sydd wedi'u hamlinellu yn yr adroddiad a'u crynhoi i'r Cyngor Sir yn cael eu rhoi ar waith, cadarnhaodd y byddai Strategaeth Gyllideb gynaliadwy a hyfyw yn cael ei darparu a fyddai'n gwneud y canlynol:

- Ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad,
- Sicrhau hyd y gellid fod lefel a safonau'r gwasanaethau'n cael eu cynnal,
- Cydnabod bod trigolion yn ei chael hi'n anodd yn yr hinsawdd bresennol a sicrhau bod gwasanaethau craidd yn cael eu diogelu,
- Paratoi'r Awdurdod, i'r graddau mwyaf posibl, am yr ansicrwydd sylweddol yn y dyfodol.

Fodd bynnag, dywedodd hefyd, yn wahanol i flynyddoedd blaenorol, fod y dyfarniad cyflog diweddar yn risg ariannol sylweddol i'r gyllideb yn y dyfodol, ac er bod y gost ychwanegol honno wedi cael ei rheoli yn y flwyddyn bresennol, roedd lefel y gost ychwanegol a'r ansicrwydd yn peri risg sylweddol i gynaliadwyedd gwasanaethau yn y tymor canolig yn y blynyddoedd 2025/26 ymlaen, yn dibynnu ar setliadau Llywodraeth Cymru yn y dyfodol a fyddai'n golygu bod angen monitro'r sefyllfa'n ofalus yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf.

I gloi, cynigiodd yr Aelod Cabinet, ar ran y Cabinet, argymhellion Strategaeth Gyllideb 2023/24 - 2025/26 fel y nodwyd yn yr adroddiad, gan bennu Treth Gyngor Band D ar gyfer 2023/24 o £1,490.97, sef cynnydd o 6.8 %.

**PENDERFYNWYD mabwysiadu a chymeradwyo'r argymhellion canlynol gan y Cabinet:**

**“y Strategaeth Gyllideb ar gyfer 2023/24, sy'n cynnwys y newidiadau ym mharagraff 4.1.4;**

**Bod Treth Gyngor Band D yn 2023/24 i'w gosod ar £1,490.97 (cynnydd o 6.80%);**

**Dileu cynigion arbedion penodol fel y nodir ym mharagraff 3.2.5 o'r adroddiad gan wneud y newidiadau canlynol:**

- i) **Gohirio cyflwyno taliadau newydd mewn 9 maes parcio sy'n rhad ac am ddim tan 2024/25 er mwyn i'r awdurdod asesu ac ystyried yr effaith ehangach ar yr ardaloedd unigol fesul achos. Gwerth gohirio hyn ym mlwyddyn 1 yw £10k,**
- ii) **Dileu'r arbedion o £22k ar gyfer yr Iaith Gymraeg o'r Gyllideb Polisi Corfforaethol**

**cyfyngu ar godi'r incwm a geir yn sgil prydau ysgol a meysydd parcio fel y nodir ym mharagraff 3.2.5;**

**Diwygio'r cyllid a ddyrennir ar gyfer priffyrdd a chanol trefi, fel y nodir ym mharagraff 3.2.5, i £262k i ddarparu ar gyfer y ddau newid a gynigiwyd gan y Cabinet**

**y Cynllun Ariannol Tymor Canolig a fydd yn sylfaen i gynllunio ariannol ar gyfer y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod;**

**Bod Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Prif Weithredwr, yr Arweinydd a'r Aelod**

**Cabinet dros Adnoddau, yn cael awdurdod dirprwyedig i wneud unrhyw newidiadau sy'n angenrheidiol o ganlyniad i setliad terfynol Llywodraeth Cymru a oedd i'w gyhoeddi ar 1 Mawrth 2023”.**

## **5.2. RHAGLEN GYFALAF PUM MLYNEDD 2023/24 - 2027/28.**

Rhoddwyd gwybod i'r Cyngor fod y Cabinet, yn ei gyfarfod ar 20 Chwefror 2023 (gweler Cofnod 6) wedi ystyried Rhaglen Gyfalaf Bum Mlynedd (Cronfa'r Cyngor) 2023/24 hyd at 2027/28 gan gymryd i ystyriaeth yr ymgynghoriad a gynhaliwyd a'r goblygiadau refeniw oedd yn deillio o'r rhaglen gyfalaf.

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau i'r Cyngor, ar ran y Cabinet, yr adroddiad ar y Rhaglen Gyfalaf Bum Mlynedd a fyddai'n buddsoddi £265m dros y pum mlynedd nesaf; £73m ohono ar gyfer yr ymrwymiad parhaus i wella ein hadeiladau ysgolion, £27m ar gyfer prosiectau Adfywio i hybu gweithgarwch economaidd, £86m i brosiectau a gefnogir gan y Fargen Ddinesig (sy'n cynnwys canolfan hamdden newydd ar gyfer Llanelli), a £59m i wella'r seilwaith economaidd lleol a'r amgylchedd ehangach.

Roedd y rhaglen yn darparu pecyn cynhwysfawr ac eang a gefnogir gan gyllid oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru, Llywodraeth y DU, ac adnoddau'r Cyngor ei hun.

Nodwyd bod y rhaglen gyfalaf fanwl dros dro wedi cael ei chyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Craffu - Perfformiad ac Adnoddau Corfforaethol ar 30 Ionawr at ddibenion ymgynghori. Yn dilyn codi pryderon am ddiffyg darpariaeth ar gyfer atal llifogydd a diffyg arian grant gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer mesurau datgarboneiddio, roedd y rhaglen wedi'i diwygio i gynnwys ymrwymadau pellach yn y meysydd hynny. Ni chodwyd unrhyw bryderon eraill yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad hwn ac roedd rhan o gofnod perthnasol y cyfarfod wedi'i chynnwys yn Atodiad B er gwybodaeth.

Dywedwyd, gan fod y rhaglen gyfalaf flaenorol yn canolbwyntio cymorth i fusnesau ar yr angen i roi hwb i'r economi leol, bod hynny'n parhau i fod yn ffocws wrth i'r Cyngor barhau i gynnal cymorth i'r economi leol gyda buddsoddiadau mawr mewn prosiectau ffyniant bro a chymorth parhaus i fuddsoddi mewn seilwaith.

Roedd y rhaglen yn cynnwys tri phrosiect trawsnewidiol parhaus, yr oedd pob un yn canolbwyntio ar brif dref wahanol.

Yn gyntaf - roedd y cytundeb i ddechrau adeiladu Parth Un datblygiad Pentre Awel yn Llanelli wedi cael ei lofnodi, am bris contract o £86m gan greu pum adeilad pwrpasol sy'n gysylltiedig â "stryd", a fyddai hefyd yn cynnwys canolfan gweithgareddau dŵr, neuadd chwaraeon, ystafelloedd chwaraeon a ffitrwydd amlbwrpas a champfa, cyfleusterau addysg a hyfforddiant, darpariaeth glinigol ac ymchwil, lle arloesi a lle i fusnesau. Byddai'r prosiect yn trawsnewid tirwedd ac economi de Llanelli, Sir Gaerfyrddin, a rhan fwy o orllewin Cymru.

Yn ail, byddai hwb gwerth £19.6m yn cael ei ddarparu yng nghanol tref Caerfyrddin gan gynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr â chanol y dref wrth i'r Cyngor adfer yn dilyn y pandemig, gan ddarparu cartref i gasgliad celf y Sir, cyfleusterau iechyd ac addysg, yn ogystal â bod yn gartref newydd i Hwb Caerfyrddin yr

awdurdod ac unedau manwerthu. Byddai'r buddsoddiad hefyd yn gatalydd ar gyfer y gwaith ehangach i adfywio canol y dref.

Yn drydydd, byddai buddsoddiad gwerth £19m i gwblhau Llwybr Dyffryn Tywi yn ardal Dinefwr yn creu manteision sylweddol i'r economi wledig ac yn gwella iechyd a llesiant trigolion.

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet, yn ogystal â'r prosiectau blaengar mawr hyn, y byddai'r Cyngor yn parhau i gefnogi ei raglenni buddsoddi parhaus mewn seilwaith a'r portffolio eiddo ym mlwyddyn pump y rhaglen:

Byddai'r rhaglen yn parhau i gefnogi Ysgolion a Chymunedau Dysgu Cynaliadwy a oedd, yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, wedi arwain at gwblhau adeiladau ysgolion newydd ac adnewyddu ysgolion ledled y sir. Yn fwyaf diweddar, roedd hyn yn cynnwys agor Ysgol Gynradd newydd Gorslas ac Ysgol Gynradd newydd Pum Heol ac roedd Ysgol Pen-bre yn cael ei hadeiladu ar hyn o bryd. Felly gwnaed darpariaeth yn y rhaglen ar gyfer datblygiadau dichonoldeb pellach, wrth i'r awdurdod barhau i weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru i lunio cynlluniau i gymunedau eraill ledled y sir elwa o'r buddsoddiad hwn mewn ysgolion a chyflwyno profiad addysg yr 21<sup>ain</sup> Ganrif ar gyfer ein plant a chenedlaethau'r dyfodol yn yr 21<sup>ain</sup> Ganrif.

Nodwyd bod gwaith dichonoldeb o'r fath wedi bod yn mynd rhagddo ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2022/23 ar sawl ysgol, ac felly nid oedd y prosiectau hynny wedi'u rhestru fel rhan o'r rhaglen newydd. Byddai ffrwyth y gwaith hwnnw'n cael ei weld yn y dyfodol wrth i'r prosiectau sicrhau cyllid grant gan y llywodraeth a chael cymorth yn y blynyddoedd nesaf. Nodwyd hefyd nad oedd yr ysgolion cynradd yn Rhydaman, a oedd yn rhan o'r rhaglen, wedi'u rhestru gan eu bod yn rhan o geisiadau Model Buddsoddi Cydfuddiannol (MIM), ac felly byddent yn cael eu darparu ar y cyd â phartneriaid yn y sector preifat a fyddai'n cael eu hariannu trwy referniw maes o law.

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet, yn ogystal â'r prosiectau blaengar a amlinellwyd, y byddai'r Awdurdod yn ceisio parhau i gefnogi ein rhaglenni treigl parhaus o fuddsoddiadau mewn seilwaith a phortffolio eiddo'r awdurdod ym mlwyddyn pump y rhaglen, hynny yw:

£2.5m ar gyfer Grantiau Cyfleusterau i'r Anabl.  
£250k i wella Diogelwch Ffyrdd.  
£250k ar gyfer draenio priffyrdd  
£400k ar gyfer cryfhau pontydd  
£600k ar gyfer Adnewyddu Priffyrdd yn barhaus  
£400k ar gyfer Goleuadau Cyhoeddus  
£500k ar gyfer Gwaith Cyffredinol Addysg gan gynnwys addasiadau i gydymffurfio â'r Ddeddf Cydraddoldeb  
£2m ar gyfer y Gronfa Prosiect Adfywio Strategol.  
£3m ar gyfer Cynnal a Chadw Cyfalaf ar gyfer buddsoddi yn ein hystâd eiddo.

Gyda'i gilydd, dros y pum mlynedd nesaf, byddai mwy na £48m yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn y rhaglenni treigl hyn.

Nodwyd hefyd fod bwriad i barhau â'r dyraniad blynyddol o £66k i Hawliau Tramwy a Chilffyrdd yn 2026/27, a hynny i gydnabod rhwymedigaethau'r Cyngor yn y maes hwnnw a'r manteision iechyd ac amgylcheddol cymunedol ehangach a ddarperir gan yr adnoddau gwerthfawr hyn.

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet y byddai buddsoddiadau pellach hefyd yn cael eu gwneud ar draws y rhaglen fel a ganlyn:

O ran Addysg - byddai arian ychwanegol ar gael i gwblhau'r cilfannau bysiau yn Ysgol Dyffryn Taf. Byddai cymeradwyaeth yn cael ei cheisio i gynnwys rhagor o gilfannau bysiau mewn ysgolion eraill, sef: Glanymôr, Dyffryn Aman ac i wella rheoli traffig yn Ysgol Bro Myrddin. Pecyn ariannol newydd gwerth £1.7m. Oherwydd bod y prosiectau hyn yn frys byddent i gyd yn cael eu cynnwys ym mlwyddyn gyntaf y rhaglen newydd. Yn ogystal, o ystyried yr angen brys am ddarparu uned Anhwylder Sbectrum Awtistig ar gyfer disgyblion oedran uwchradd yn nwyrain y sir, roedd cynnig am uned o'r fath yn ardal Llanelli/Porth Tywyn hefyd wedi'i gynnwys yn y flwyddyn gyntaf - 2023/24, gwerth £2m.

O ran Cymunedau - yn ogystal â'r cyllid parhaus ar gyfer Grantiau Cyfleusterau i'r Anabl, y soniwyd amdano eisoes, o fewn y portffolio hamdden byddai cae 4G yn cael ei ddarparu yng Nghanolfan Hamdden Dyffryn Aman. Byddai gwaith hefyd yn dechrau ar ailddatblygu Oriol Myrddin gan gyd-fynd â'r prosiectau diwylliannol eraill a gwblhawyd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, megis Archif newydd Sir Gaerfyrddin – Y Stordy, a gwaith ailddatblygu Amgueddfa'r Sir yn Abergwili a Pharc Howard.

O ran yr Amgylchedd - byddai £75k yn cael ei ddarparu yn 2023/24 i roi arian cyfatebol ar gyfer gwaith rheoli llifogydd a £1m ar gyfer gwaith lliniaru llifogydd. Byddai £4.7m yn cael ei ddarparu ar gyfer cerbydau sbwriel ac ailgylchu newydd yn lle'r rhai presennol, a oedd yn cael ei gynnwys fel rhan o'r ymrwymiad i gyflwyno casgliadau didoli ac ailgylchu o dŷ i dŷ.

Wrth i'r awdurdod geisio symud i economi carbon isel byddai ei briffyrdd yn parhau i chwarae rhan bwysig, felly, i gydnabod eu pwysigrwydd i'r economi leol, ac i liniaru diffyg cymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn benodol ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn priffyrdd, roedd swm o £1m o gyllid newydd yn cael ei gynnwys yn y rhaglen a ariannwyd drwy fenthyca ar gyfer gwelliannau i briffyrdd. Roedd hynny'n ychwanegol at y rhaglen dreigl flynyddol barhaus gwerth £600k ac yn cyd-fynd â'r buddsoddiadau sylweddol mewn gwelliannau i briffyrdd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

O ran Datgarboneiddio, yn ystod y flwyddyn flaenorol roedd y Cyngor wedi cyflwyno £500k i ddatgarboneiddio ei ystâd adeiledig a byddai'n parhau â'r buddsoddiad hwnnw gyda £500K arall yn 2023/24. Roedd hynny'n ychwanegol at y grantiau a oedd ar gael i fusnesau lleol gyflwyno mesurau ynni adnewyddadwy a oedd yn cael eu rhoi yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf gan ddangos ymrwymiad Sir Gaerfyrddin i'r agenda newid hinsawdd a datgarboneiddio.

Roedd Technoleg Gwybodaeth a Chyfathrebu (TGCh) yn hanfodol i ffyrdd o weithio yn y dyfodol; felly, roedd y rhaglen yn cynnwys £2.4m yn y maes hwn. Mae'n cynnwys cyllid blynyddol o £200k i gefnogi prosiectau trawsnewidiol digidol ar draws gwasanaethau'r cyngor. Byddai'r Sir hefyd yn gweld budd Prosiect Digidol Dinas-ranbarth Bae Abertawe yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf.



Yn gyffredinol, roedd y rhaglen gyfalaf arfaethedig yn ymrwmo'r Cyngor i fuddsoddiad sylweddol dros y pum mlynedd drwy fanteisio ar gyfleoedd cyllido a chael yr arian mwyaf posibl o ffynonellau allanol posibl. Byddai cyfuniad o gynlluniau newydd a phresennol, yn unol â'r weledigaeth gorfforaethol, yn datblygu'r economi leol, yn creu swyddi ac yn gwella ansawdd bywyd ein trigolion ac ymwelwyr â'r sir, gan ddiogelu adnoddau ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Nodwyd mai oddeutu £168m o arian y Cyngor Sir oedd ar gael ar gyfer y rhaglen ar hyn o bryd, a'i fod yn cynnwys benthyca, wedi'i gynnal a heb ei gynnal, cronfeydd wrth gefn a chyllid refeniw uniongyrchol, a Derbyniadau Cyfalaf yn sgil gwerthu asedau nad oedd eu hangen mwyach a byddai grantiau cyfalaf a chyfraniadau o £100m yn dod o gyrff arian grant allanol. Fel rhan o setliad eleni, roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu ffigurau dangosol o ran cyllid cyfalaf cyffredinol hyd at 2024/25, fel yr oedd yn cael ei adleisio yn y rhaglen. Roedd y cyllid ar gyfer blynyddoedd tri, pedwar a phump y rhaglen yn seiliedig ar lefel dybiedig o gymorth sy'n cyfateb i'r hyn a dderbyniwyd yn 2024/25 wrth symud ymlaen. Nodwyd bod cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2023/24 £55K yn llai na'r hyn roeddid yn ei ddisgwyl o'r blaen. Roedd lefel gyffredinol yr arian tybiedig ym mlynyddoedd diweddarach y rhaglen yn fwy na'r ymrwymadau presennol. Byddai'r cyllid nas ymrwymwyd hwn yn caniatáu hyblygrwydd i'r awdurdod helpu â phwysau yn y dyfodol a fyddai'n gysylltiedig â chostau cynyddol a heriau eraill.

Fel y nodwyd o ran y Strategaeth Cyllideb Refeniw, roedd y setliad terfynol wedi'i dderbyn ar 28 Chwefror ac roedd swyddogion wedi asesu'r prif ffynonellau cyllid ar gyfer y rhaglen gyfalaf ac wedi cadarnhau nad oeddent wedi newid ers y setliad amodol. Fodd bynnag, byddai angen gwneud gwaith pellach i asesu grantiau cyfalaf uniongyrchol ac unrhyw newidiadau o ganlyniad i'r rheiny ac, os oes angen, byddai'r argymhelliad terfynol yn yr adroddiad yn mynd i'r afael â hyn.

Dyweddodd yr Aelod Cabinet fod manylion cynhwysfawr y rhaglen arfaethedig wedi'u nodi yn Atodiad A i'r adroddiad a byddai swyddogion yn parhau i fonitro cynlluniau unigol a'r cyllid sydd ar gael. Tra byddai angen rheoli'r ddwy elfen hyn yn agos i sicrhau bod cynlluniau'n cael eu cyflawni'n llawn, cadarnhaodd fod y rhaglen yn cael ei chyllido'n llawn am y pum mlynedd.

Nodwyd bod Atodiad C, a oedd yn ofynnol gan gôd cyllid cyfalaf prudential, yn cynnwys dogfen Strategaeth Gyfalaf y Cyngor, ac yn manylu ar y cyd-destun tymor hir o ran y penderfyniadau ar wariant cyfalaf a buddsoddi, ac yn rhoi ystyriaeth briodol i risg a gwobrwyo, a'r effaith ar gyflawni canlyniadau blaenoriaethol.

Dyweddodd yr Aelod Cabinet fod y Rhaglen Gyfalaf yn ceisio manteisio ar gyfleoedd a'i bod yn gynhwysfawr ac yn uchelgeisiol, gan ganolbwyntio ar ysgogi'r economi a darparu cyfleusterau o ansawdd uchel i'n trigolion.

## **PENDERFYNWYD mabwysiadu'r argymhellion canlynol gan y Cabinet:**

### **“5.2.1 Cymeradwyo'r cyllid a'r Rhaglen Gyfalaf Bum Mlynedd, fel y'u nodwyd yn Atodiad A yr adroddiad, gyda 2023/24 yn**

gyllideb bendant a 2024/25 i 2027/28 yn gyllidebau amhendant/dangosol;

- 5.2.2 **Bod y rhaglen yn cael ei hadolygu, yn ôl yr arfer, oni lwyddir i gael y cyllid disgwylidig gan gyrff allanol neu'r Cyngor Sir;**
- 5.2.3 **Bod y Strategaeth Gyfalaf, fel y manylir arni yn Atodiad C, yn cael ei chymeradwyo;**
- 5.2.4 **Bod Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol, mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Prif Weithredwr, yr Arweinydd a'r Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau, yn cael awdurdod dirprwyedig i wneud unrhyw addasiadau angenrheidiol o ganlyniad i'r setliad terfynol gan Lywodraeth Cymru a oedd i'w gyhoeddi ar 1 Mawrth 2022”.**

### **5.3. POLISI RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS A STRATEGAETH 2023-24**

Rhodddwyd gwybod i'r Cyngor fod y Cabinet, yn ei gyfarfod ar 20 Chwefror, 2023 (gweler Cofnod 7) wedi ystyried Polisi a Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys 2023/24.

Roedd yr adroddiad wedi'i lunio yn unol â gofynion Côd Ymarfer diwygiedig CIPFA ynghylch Rheoli'r Trysorlys 2017, lle roedd y Cyngor wedi cytuno'n flaenorol i gynnal Polisi Rheoli'r Trysorlys a oedd yn manylu ar bolisïau ac amcanion gweithgareddau'r Awdurdod o ran Rheoli'r Trysorlys. Nodwyd ei bod hefyd yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys yn flynyddol cyn dechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol yr oedd yn ymwneud â hi. Yn ogystal, dan ddarpariaethau Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003, roedd yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo Dangosyddion Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod.

**PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL fabwysiadu'r argymhellion canlynol gan y Cabinet:**

- 5.3.1 **Bod Polisi a Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer 2023-24 a'r argymhellion a nodwyd ynddynt yn cael eu cymeradwyo;**
- 5.3.2 **Bod Dangosyddion Rheoli'r Trysorlys, y Dangosyddion Darbodaeth, y Datganiad ynghylch y Ddarpariaeth Isafswm Refeniw, y Strategaeth Fuddsoddi, a'r argymhellion yn cael eu cymeradwyo.**

### **5.4. STRATEGAETH GORFFORAETHOL CYNGOR SIR CAERFYRDDIN 2022-27**

Dywedwyd wrth y Cyngor fod y Cabinet, yn ei gyfarfod ar 13 Chwefror 2023 (gweler Cofnod 6) wedi ystyried Strategaeth Gorfforaethol y Cyngor 2022-2027, a oedd yn cynnwys amcanion llesiant y Cyngor ac yn nodi trywydd a blaenoriaethau'r sefydliad yn ystod cyfnod y weinyddiaeth bresennol, gan hefyd ddarparu'r fframwaith cyflawni ar gyfer gweledigaeth ac ymrwymadau'r Cabinet

yn ystod y cyfnod. Byddai'r strategaeth newydd yn canolbwyntio ar nifer llai o amcanion yn seiliedig ar y boblogaeth gan nodi'r blaenoriaethau thematig, blaenoriaethau gwasanaethau a galluogwyr busnes craidd y byddai'r Cyngor yn ceisio eu symud yn eu blaen yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.

**PENDERFYNWYD mabwysiadu'r argymhelliad canlynol gan y Cabinet:**

**“bod Strategaeth Gorfforaethol y Cyngor 2022-2027 yn cael ei chymeradwyo”.**

**6. DERBYN ADRODDIAD CYFARFOD Y CABINET A GYNHALIWYD AR Y DYDDIADAU CANLYNOL:**

**6.1. 30 IONAWR, 2023**

**PENDERFYNWYD derbyn adroddiad cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 30 Ionawr, 2023.**

**6.2. 13 CHWEFROR 2023**

**PENDERFYNWYD derbyn adroddiad cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 13 Chwefror 2023.**

**7. YSTYRIED Y RHYBUDDION O GYNNIG CANLYNOL:-**

**7.1. RHYBUDD O GYNNIG A GYFLWYNWYD GAN CYNGHORWYR ROB JAMES, DERYK CUNDY, ANDREW DAVIES AC ARWEL DAVIES**

[NODER:

Roedd y Cyngorwyr M. Charles, C.A Davies a H Jones wedi datgan buddiant yn yr eitem hon yn gynharach, a chaniatawyd gollyngiad gan y Pwyllgor Safonau iddynt siarad ar yr eitem, ac arhosodd y cyngorwyr hynny yn y cyfarfod gan gymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth ond wedyn gadael y cyfarfod yn ystod y bleidlais]

Bu'r Cyngor yn ystyried y Rhybudd o Gynnig canlynol a gyflwynwyd gan y Cyngorwyr Rob James, Deryk Cundy, Andrew Davies ac Arwel Davies:-

“Bod Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn cefnogi pryderon trigolion a busnesau lleol ynglŷn â'r cynnig i godi peilonau i gysylltu Parc Ynni Mithil â'r Grid Cenedlaethol yn Sir Gaerfyrddin; yn credu y dylai Bute Energy weithio gyda thirfeddianwyr i osod y ceblau dan ddaear; a'n bod ni, fel Awdurdod, yn ysgrifennu'n ffurfiol at y cwmni ynni i gefnogi'r pryderon a godwyd.”

Eiliwyd y cynnig.

Rhoddwyd cyfle i gynigwyr ac eilydd y Cynnig siarad o blaid y Cynnig a bu iddynt amlinellu'r rhesymau dros ei gyflwyno, fel y'u nodwyd yn y Cynnig.

Gwnaed nifer o ddatganiadau yn mynegi cefnogaeth i'r Cynnig.

## **PENDERFYNODD y Cyngor gefnogi'r Cynnig.**

### **7.2. RHYBUDD O GYNNIG A GYFLWYNWYD GAN CYNGHORWYR GARETH THOMAS, ANN DAVIES, ROB JAMES AC CRISH DAVIES**

[NODER:

Roedd y Cyngorwyr M. Charles, C.A Davies, A. Davies, B. Davies, T.A.J. Davies, H.A.L. Davies, L.D. Evans, W.T. Evans, J.K. Howell, H. Jones, J. Lewis a G.B. Thomas wedi datgan buddiant yn yr eitem hon yn gynharach, a chaniatawyd gollyngiad gan y Pwyllgor Safonau iddynt siarad a phleidleisio ar yr eitem, ac arhosodd y cyngorwyr hynny yn y cyfarfod gan gymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth a'r bleidlais.

Gadawodd y Cynghorydd S.M. Allen, a oedd wedi datgan buddiant yn yr eitem hon yn gynharach, Siambr y Cyngor ac ni chymerodd unrhyw ran yn y drafodaeth na'r bleidlais ddilynol].

Bu'r Cyngor yn ystyried y Rhybudd o Gynnig canlynol a gyflwynwyd gan y Cyngorwyr Gareth Thomas, Ann Davies, Rob James a Crish Davies:-

“Strategaeth ddileu effeithiol ar gyfer TB buchol

Mae'r cyngor hwn yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru fanteisio ar y cyfle a ddaw yn sgil y strategaeth dileu TB buchol newydd i ganfod ei heffeithiolrwydd o ran lles anifeiliaid (bywyd gwylt a da byw), iechyd y cyhoedd a'r gost.

Mae lefelau heintio cyson uchel, ei effaith ar les anifeiliaid ac iechyd y cyhoedd ynghyd â'r gost gynyddol i'r pwrs cyhoeddus yn awgrymu nad yw'r mesurau presennol yn addas i'r diben.

Gofynnwn i Lywodraeth Cymru nodi'r pwyntiau canlynol a chymryd camau yn eu cylch: -

- Mae TB buchol yn glefyd trosglwyddadwy y dylid mynd i'r afael ag ef yn gyfannol fel mater lles bywyd gwylt ac anifeiliaid fferm, gan ddefnyddio cyfres gynhwysfawr o fesurau, a arweinir gan y cyngor gwyddonol gorau sydd ar gael.
- Mae'r gofyniad i brofi gwartheg yn aml yn rhoi straen ar dda byw ac yn peri risg uchel o anaf a hyd yn oed marwolaeth i'r rhai sy'n ymwneud â chynnal profion ar gyfer TB buchol.
- Mae'r methiant parhaus i fynd i'r afael â TB buchol yn peri lefelau sylweddol o broblemau iechyd meddwl ymhlith teuluoedd sy'n ffermio a phobl mewn rolau cysylltiedig.
- Mae angen ymdrin ag achosion o'r clefyd ar ddaliadau mewn modd sensitif drwy gyfathrebu'n effeithiol ac yn symlach.
- Dylai fod gan fwrdd y rhaglen ddileu gynrychiolaeth gytbwys gan gynnwys yr holl randdeiliaid yr effeithir arnynt.”

Eiliwyd y cynnig.

Rhoddwyd cyfle i gynigwyr ac eilydd y Cynnig siarad o blaid y Cynnig a bu iddynt amlinellu'r rhesymau dros ei gyflwyno, fel y'u nodwyd yn y Cynnig.

Gwnaed nifer o ddatganiadau yn mynegi cefnogaeth i'r Cynnig.

**PENDERFYNWYD cefnogi'r Cynnig.**

**8. CWESTIYNAU GAN Y CYHOEDD (NID OEDD DIM WEDI DOD I LAW).**

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

**9. CWESTIYNAU GAN YR AELODAU (NID OEDD DIM WEDI DOD I LAW).**

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

**10. COFNODION ER GWYBODAETH (AR GAEL AR Y WEFAN)**

Dywedodd y Cadeirydd fod y cofnodion a amlinellir ar agenda o dan 10.1 – 10.8 ar gael i'w gweld ar wefan y Cyngor.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**CHAIR**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**DATE**

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

## DYDD MERCHER, 8 MAWRTH 2023

**PRESENNOL** Cyngorydd R.E. Evans (Cadeirydd)

**Cynghorwyr (Yn y Siambr):**

S.M. Allen	W.R.A. Davies	T.A.J. Davies	B. Davies
G. Davies	L. Davies	L.D. Evans	N. Evans
P.M. Hughes	G.H. John	D. Jones	H. Jones
A. Lenny	D. Nicholas	D. Price	B.A.L. Roberts
E.G. Thomas	M. Thomas	J. Tremlett	A. Vaughan Owen

**Cynghorwyr (Yn rhithwir):**

K.V. Broom	J.M. Charles	M.D. Cranham	D.M. Cundy
S.A. Curry	A. Davies	C. Davies	H.L. Davies
K. Davies	L.M. Davies	T. Davies	M. Donoghue
A. Evans	H.A.L. Evans	W.T. Evans	S. Godfrey-Coles
A.D. Harries	J.P. Hart	T.M. Higgins	J.K. Howell
P. Hughes-Griffiths	J.D. James	M. James	R. James
J.P. Jenkins	A.C. Jones	N. Lewis	A. Leyshon
K. Madge	A.G. Morgan	D. Owen	M. Palfreman
B.D.J. Phillips	S.L. Rees	E.M.J.G. Schiavone	H.B. Shepardson
E. Skinner	R. Sparks	D. Thomas	F. Walters
P.T. Warlow	D.E. Williams	J. Williams	

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn y Siambr):**

W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr;  
 C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol;  
 J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau;  
 G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant;  
 A. Williams, Cyfarwyddwr Lle a Seilwaith;  
 L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith;  
 R. Hemingway, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Ariannol;  
 P.R. Thomas, Prif Weithredwr Cynorthwyol (Rheoli Pobl a Pherfformiad);  
 G. Morgan, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Democrataidd;  
 A. Wood, Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Pobl;  
 C. Higginson, Rheolwr Cyfryngau;  
 L. Jenkins, Swyddog Cymorth y Cabinet;  
 S. Rees, Cyfieithydd Ar Y Pryd;  
 M.S. Davies, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd;

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwir):**

J. Owens, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd.

**Siambr, Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin ac o bell: 10.00 yb - 12.30 yp**

**1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB**

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr C. Davies, D.C. Evans, B.W. Jones, G.R. Jones, M.J.A. Lewis, E. Rees, J. Seward a G.B. Thomas.

## 2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL

Y Cynghorydd	Rhif y Cofnod	Y Math o Fuddiant
L.R. Bowen	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Mae ei wraig yn gweithio yn Uned Gyfieithu'r Cyngor;
K. Broom	6 - Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag;	Yn berchen ar eiddo sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio fel llety gwyliau;
J.M. Charles	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Mae perthynas yn gweithio mewn ysgol uwchradd ond nid mewn rôl addysgu;
M.D. Cranham	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Mae ei fab yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
S. Godfrey-Coles	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Partner yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
D. Cundy	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Sawl perthynas iddo'n gweithio i'r Cyngor;
D. Cundy	6 - Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag;	Mae perthynas iddo yn berchen ar ail gartref;
S.A. Curry	6 - Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag;	Yn berchen ar lety gwyliau;
B. Davies	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Gwraig yn gweithio yn Adran Gwasanaethau Cymunedol y Cyngor;
L.M. Davies	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Chwaer-yng-nghyfraith yn gweithio fel Cynorthwydd Addysgu;
T. Davies	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Mae aelod o'r teulu yn gweithio fel Cynorthwydd Addysgu;
T.A.J. Davies	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ei chwaer-yng-nghyfraith yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
A.Evans	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ei fam yn gweithio i Adain Gwasanaethau Democraidd y Cyngor;
H.A.L. Evans	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ffrind yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
H.A.L. Evans	6 - Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag;	Mae perthynas agos yn berchen ar gartref gwyliau;
L.D. Evans	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Perthynas yn gweithio fel Cynorthwydd Addysgu
L.D. Evans	6 - Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag;	Mae perthynas agos yn berchen ar gartref gwyliau;
N. Evans	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ei ferch yn gweithio i Wasanaethau Llyfrgelloedd y Cyngor;



R.E. Evans	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ei ferch yn gweithio i Wasanaethau Llyfrgelloedd y Cyngor;
J.P. Hart	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Aelodau o'r teulu yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
T.M. Higgins	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ei nith yn gweithio i Wasanaethau Llyfrgelloedd y Cyngor;
P.M. Hughes	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Aelod o'r teulu'n gweithio i'r Cyngor;
J.D. James	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Mab-yng-nghyfraith yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
M. James	6 - Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag;	Yn debygol o fod yn berchen ar eiddo ychwanegol yn ystod y cyfnod dan sylw;
R. James	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Partner yn gweithio i Wasanaethau Llyfrgelloedd y Cyngor;
G.H. John	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Aelod o'r teulu'n gweithio i'r Cyngor;
A.C. Jones	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Merch-yng-nghyfraith yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
H. Jones	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Aelod o'r teulu yn gweithio fel cynorthwyydd addysgu;
A. Leyshon	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ei ferch yn gweithio i Wasanaethau Llyfrgelloedd y Cyngor;
K. Madge	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ei ferch yn gweithio i'r Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol;
D. Nicholas	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ei ferch yn gweithio i Adain Gynllunio'r Cyngor;
M. Palfreman	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Ffrind yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
B.D.J. Phillips	6 - Premiymau Treth Gyngor Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag;	Yn berchen ar lety gwyliau;
B.A.L. Roberts	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Aelodau o'r teulu yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
F. Walters	5 - Datganiad Polisi Tâl 2023/24;	Aelodau o'r teulu yn gweithio i'r Cyngor;
E. Williams	6 - Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag;	Mae ganddo gyfran yn nhŷ ei ddiweddar fam.

### 3. CYHOEDDIADAU'R CADEIRYDD

- Dywedodd y Cadeirydd ei fod ef a'i Gydymaith, y Cyngorydd Nysia Evans, wedi cael y pleser o fynychu nifer o ddiwyddiadau yn ddiweddar gan gynnwys dathliad penblwydd Mary Kier yn 111 oed yng Nghartref Gofal Awel Tywi, Ffairfach, Llandeilo;

- Croesawodd y Cadeirydd Lili Evans, Sam Williams, Magda Smith, Olivia Smolicz, Marianna Pilichowska a Zach Davis, aelodau o'r Cyngor leuenctid, a oedd yn gwyllo'r cyfarfod ar-lein. Roeddent i gyd yn gweithio tuag at y Wobr Cysgodi Cynghorwyr Lleol ac roedd rhai wedi bod yn bresennol yn y Siambr yng nghyfarfod blaenorol y Cyngor;
- Dywedodd y Cynghorydd Tyssul Evans ei fod wedi cael y pleser o fynychu dathliadau yn Neuadd Bentref Llangyndeiryn i gofio 60 mlynedd ers i'r pentref gael ei achub rhag cael ei foddi ym 1963. Bu'r Cynghorydd Evans yn hel atgofion o'r cyfnod ym 1963.

#### 4. **PENNU TRETH Y CYNGOR AM Y FLWYDDYN ARIANNOL 2023/24**

Cafodd y Cyngor adroddiad a gyflwynwyd gan yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau a oedd yn nodi'r manylion ariannol perthnasol o ran pennu'r Dreth Gyngor am flwyddyn ariannol 2023/2024, ynghyd â symiau'r Dreth Gyngor o ran gwahanol Fandiau Prisio'r Dreth Gyngor, fel yr oeddynt yn berthnasol i'r holl Gynghorau Cymuned a Thref unigol.

Nodwyd bod yr argymhellion yn yr adroddiad yn dwyn ynghyd ofynion cyllideb yr awdurdod a'r praeceptau ar gyfer Awdurdod yr Heddlu a'r Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned i symiau cyfunol y Dreth Gyngor mewn perthynas â bandiau prisio unigol y Dreth Gyngor.

**PENDERFYNWYD, er mwyn galluogi'r Cyngor i gydymffurfio â'r gofynion deddfwriaethol, bod adroddiad ac argymhellion y Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol ynghylch pennu'r Dreth Gyngor am flwyddyn ariannol 2023/24 yn cael eu mabwysiadu.**

#### 5. **DATGANIAD POLISI TALIADAU 2023-2024**

[SYLWER:

1. Roedd y Cynghorwyr L.R. Bowen, J.M. Charles, M.D. Cranham, S. Godfrey-Coles, D.M. Cundy, B. Davies, L.M. Davies, T. Davies, A. Evans, H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, N. Evans, R.E. Evans, J.P. Hart, T.M. Higgins, P.M. Hughes, J.D. James, R. James, G.H. John, A.C. Jones, H. Jones, A. Leyshon, K. Madge, D. Nicholas, M. Palfreman, B.A.L. Roberts ac F. Walters wedi datgan buddiant yn yr eitem hon yn gynharach ac felly nid oeddent yn bresennol yn ystod yr eitem;
2. Barnwyd bod gan bob swyddog a oedd yn bresennol fuddiant personol yn yr eitem hon a gadawsant y cyfarfod cyn iddi gael ei hystyried ac eithrio Rheolwr y Gwasanaethau Democrataidd, Swyddog Gwasanaethau

Democrataidd a'r swyddogion a oedd yn hwyluso trefniadau gweddarlledu'r cyfarfod.

3. Gan fod yr Aelod Cabinet dros Drefniadaeth a'r Gweithlu wedi datgan diddordeb yn yr eitem hon ac wedi gadael y cyfarfod, cyflwynodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros lechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr adroddiad ar ei ran.]

Cyn i'r rhai uchod adael y cyfarfod, a oedd yn cynnwys y Cadeirydd a'r Is-gadeirydd, cynigiwyd ac eiliwyd a

### **PHENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL y byddai'r Cynghorydd Dot Jones yn cael ei phenodi i Gadeirio'r cyfarfod ar gyfer yr eitem hon.**

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros lechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr adroddiad ar ran yr Aelod Cabinet dros Drefniadaeth a'r Gweithlu a amlinellai bod rheidrwydd ar yr holl Awdurdodau Lleol, yn unol â darpariaethau Deddf Lleoliaeth 2011, i baratoi Datganiad Polisi Tâl y mae'n rhaid cytuno arno a'i gyhoeddi erbyn 1 Ebrill bob blwyddyn.

Dyweddodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros lechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn wahanol i lawer o Awdurdodau, fod gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin Banel Ymgynghorol ynghylch y Polisi Tâl a oedd yn gytbwys yn wleidyddol, sydd eisoes wedi ystyried a chynghori ar y Datganiad Polisi Tâl. Ychwanegodd fod fformat y Datganiad yn cydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth a'r canllawiau perthnasol gan gynnwys canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru a'r arfer gorau a ddatblygwyd gan cyn-Gomisiwn Staff y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Nid oedd y Datganiad Polisi Tâl eleni yn wahanol iawn i'r hyn a gyflwynwyd yr adeg hon y llynedd. Y prif newidiadau oedd bod cyflwyniad yr Arweinydd, a'r Prif Weithredwr wedi'u diweddarau, roedd hyn yn adlewyrchu'r gofynion gwahanol iawn a oedd ar y Cyngor, ar ôl pandemig COVID-19 a'r pwysau economaidd ac ariannol presennol yr oedd cymdeithas yn gyffredinol yn eu hwynebu.

Dymuniad yr Awdurdod oedd parhau i gefnogi'r cyflogau isaf, drwy sicrhau bod trothwy'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol gwirfoddol yn cael ei fodloni drwy dalu'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i £10.90 yr awr o 1 Ebrill 2023. Roedd Dyfarniad Cyflog 22/23 hefyd yn dileu pwynt 1 y graddfeydd cyflog ac felly y gyfradd isaf fesul awr fyddai £10.59. Roedd y Panel Ymgynghorol ynghylch y Polisi Tâl felly wedi argymhell y dylid parhau â'r cymorth i'r rhai ar y cyflog isaf drwy dalu tâl atodol i gynyddu'r cyfraddau fesul awr hyd at y gyfradd Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol o £10.90..

Bu'r Aelod Cabinet dros lechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn sôn am y cymorth pellach i staff sy'n derbyn y tâl isaf, yn enwedig ein Gweithwyr Gofal Cartref a Gofal Preswyl a Llwythwyr Sbwriel a Gyrwyr. Roedd yr Undebau Llafur wedi mynegi problem gyda chyflog a graddau'r Llwythwyr Sbwriel a gyrwyr lorïau sbwriel dros flwyddyn yn ôl. O ganlyniad roedd y proffiliau swyddi ar gyfer y ddau wedi'u diwygio i adlewyrchu'r dyletswyddau newydd y byddai'r ddau set o weithwyr yn ymgymryd â nhw er mwyn cyflawni disgwyliadau'r Strategaeth Wastraff newydd. Roedd y ddau wedi gweld cynnydd yn eu graddau, gyda'r Llwythwyr Sbwriel yn mynd o Radd C i Radd D, a'r Gyrwyr yn mynd o Radd E i Radd F. Wrth gymharu cyflogau Ebrill 2023 â'r un cyfnod y llynedd roedd hyn yn gynydd mewn cyflog o 24% i'r llwythwyr sbwriel. Wrth gymharu â'r adeg yma'r llynedd byddai cyfanswm y cynnydd yn eu cyflog i'r gyrwyr yn 27% yn gyffredinol.

Gan gofio nad oedd dyfarniad cyflog 2023/24 wedi'i gytuno eto. Roedd yr undebau llafur wedi cadarnhau eu bod yn dal mewn anghydfod gyda'r awdurdod ar y mater hwn a'u bod yn bwriadu gofyn i'w haelodau bleidleisio ar y mater.

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros lechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol fod y Panel Ymgynghorol ynghylch y Polisi Tâl wedi ystyried nifer o Opsiynau ynghylch y Model Cyflog i gynnwys un a oedd yn adlewyrchu dileu Pwynt Un ar y Raddfa oherwydd cytunwyd ar hyn yn genedlaethol, ar gost ychwanegol o £10k. Roedd y Model Cyflog yr oedd yr Undebau Llafur yn ei ffafrio a'r un gyflwynwyd ganddynt yn cynnwys dileu'r holl raddau sy'n gorgyffwrdd a hefyd lleihau nifer y pwyntiau ar y raddfa fesul gradd i ddau. Roedd cost yr opsiwn yma bron yn £5 miliwn. Roedd y Panel wedi ystyried yr heriau a ddaeth yn sgil polisiâu economaidd y Llywodraeth yn yr Hydref a oedd wedi arwain at yr Awdurdod o bosibl yn wynebu diffyg yn ei gyllideb o tua £40m. Ystyriwyd, felly, nad oedd gan y Cyngor fawr o ddewis ond defnyddio'r gyllideb hyd at frig y raddfa gyflog yr oedd yr Undebau Llafur wedi dibynnu arni i ariannu'r model a ffafriwyd ganddynt er mwyn sicrhau cyllideb gytbwys.

Roedd y Panel hefyd wedi ystyried Model Cyflog a oedd yn dileu'r graddau sy'n gorgyffwrdd ar gost amcangyfrifedig o £2.5m, model cyflog pellach a oedd yn dileu'r graddau sy'n gorgyffwrdd hyd at ac yn cynnwys Gradd F, ar gost amcangyfrifedig o £1.25m, ac, yn olaf, Model cyflog a oedd yn dileu'r graddau sy'n gorgyffwrdd hyd at ac yn cynnwys Gradd D, ar gost amcangyfrifedig o £200k. Roedd yn derbyn yr anawsterau ariannol yr oedd yr Awdurdod, fel pob Awdurdod arall, yn eu hwynebu, ond roedd wedi mynegi ymrwymiad i adolygu gwaelod y raddfa gyflog yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, ac o bosib ystyried 'dull fesul cam' o weithredu unrhyw newidiadau. Roedd aelodau'r Panel wedi gofyn am gynnal adolygiad o fodel cyflogau presennol yr Awdurdod yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, i ystyried y cyflog byw cenedlaethol statudol yn ogystal â'r Cyflog Byw Gwirioneddol gwirfoddol.

Atgoffwyd y Cyngor nad oedd cyflog athrawon yn rhan o gwmpas y datganiad polisi tâl hwn gan fod gan athrawon eu polisi tâl eu hunain yr oedd yn ofynnol i gyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion ei fabwysiadu.

### **PENDERFYNWYD cymeradwyo'r Datganiad Polisi Tâl am 2023-24 yn unol ag Adran 38(1) o Ddeddf Lleoliaeth 2011.**

[Daeth yr aelodau a oedd wedi datgan diddordeb yn gynharach yn ôl i'r cyfarfod a daeth y Cynghorydd R.E. Evans i'r Gadair]

#### **6. AIL GARTREFI AC EIDDO GWAG - PREMIYMAU TRETH Y CYNGOR**

Yn dilyn dadl a allai'r mater o fabwysiadu premiwm ar ail gartrefi, y cyfeirir ato yn yr adroddiad a ddosbarthwyd, gael ei ystyried a'i benderfynu ar wahân i fabwysiadu premiwm ar eiddo gwag, y cyfeirir ato hefyd yn yr adroddiad a ddosbarthwyd, cafodd ei gynnig a'i eilio a

#### **PHENDERFYNWYD bod yr adroddiad ar Bremiymau'r Dreth Gyngor ar Ail Gartrefi ac Eiddo Gwag yn cael ei ystyried fel y'i dosbarthwyd.**

[SYLWER: Roedd y Cynghorwyr K.V. Broom, M. James, D.M. Cundy, S.A. Curry, H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, B.D.J. Phillips ac E. Williams wedi datgan buddiant yn

yr eitem hon yn gynharach gan adael y cyfarfod tra oedd yr eitem yn cael ei thrafod.] Roedd y Cynghorydd K.V. Broom wedi cael gollyngiad i siarad ond nid pleidleisio ac roedd wedi parhau yn y cyfarfod yn ystod y drafodaeth ond cafodd ei rhoi yn yr ystafell aros adeg y bleidlais.

Cyflwynodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau adroddiad a oedd yn gofyn am gymeradwyaeth i fabwysiadu premiymau ar ail gartrefi ac eiddo gwag. Dywedodd fod dros 800 o ail gartrefi yn Sir Gaerfyrddin a 1,800 o dai sydd wedi bod yn wag ers dros flwyddyn o leiaf - a nifer ohonynt ers blynnyddoedd lawer. Dywedodd fod y ddau gategori o eiddo yn cael effaith andwyol ar gymunedau lleol a phwrpas yr adroddiad oedd naill ai annog mwy o ddefnydd o'r eiddo yma neu sicrhau bod eu perchnogion yn cyfrannu mwy tuag at gymunedau lleol trwy bremiwm y Dreth Gyngor.

Yn achos eiddo gwag tymor hir soniodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau am yr effaith negyddol yr oeddent yn ei chael ar strydoedd, yn aml yn destun fandaliaeth ac yn adnodd oedd yn cael ei wastraffu. Wrth droi'r rhain yn gartrefi unwaith eto dylai hyn arwain at lai o alw am adeiladu tai newydd ar gaeau gwyrdd. Rhoddodd ganmoliaeth i'r cyngor bod 700 o dai gwag yn cael eu defnyddio unwaith eto ers 2016 ac roedd o'r farn bod angen polisi newydd i wella ymhellach. Dywedodd fod y Cyngor wedi ymgynghori'n eang ar y mater hwn gyda 61% o'r ymatebwyr yn cytuno bod tai gwag tymor hir yn cael effaith andwyol ar gymunedau lleol gyda'r mwyafrif yn cytuno y dylid codi premiwm. Cynigwyd codi premiwm o 50% ar dai oedd wedi bod yn wag rhwng blwyddyn a dwy flynedd, gan godi i 100% rhwng dwy a phum mlynedd, ac i 200% ar ôl pum mlynedd.

O ran ail gartrefi, dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau fod yr ateb, yn rhannol, yn y ddeddfwriaeth a basiwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn 2014, a gafodd ei diwygio a'i chryfhau'n ddiweddar. Nod y ddeddfwriaeth yw sicrhau bod ail gartrefi, sy'n llety gwyliau, naill ai'n cael eu gosod am o leiaf 182 diwrnod y flwyddyn, a fydd yn rhoi hwb i'r diwydiant twristiaeth, neu fod perchnogion yn talu premiwm ar y Dreth Gyngor. Awgrymodd y gallai'r cyfraniad hwn leddfau effaith negyddol Ail Gartrefi pan oeddent yn lleihau'r stoc dai leol a chynyddu prisiau tai i'r graddau nad oedd hyd yn oed gweithwyr hanfodol fel nyrsys ac athrawon yn gallu fforddio byw yn y cymunedau yr oeddent wedi'u magu ynddynt.

Cafodd ei gynnig felly i godi premiwm o 50% ar ail gartrefi i ddechrau, gyda'r bwriad o'i godi i 100% ym mis Ebrill 2025, a'r premiwm ar Gartrefi Gwag fel y nodwyd yn gynharach. Roedd rhaid gwneud y penderfyniad i godi premiwm ar Ail Gartrefi a Thai Gwag Tymor Hir o leiaf blwyddyn gyfan ymlaen llaw a phetai'r argymhellion yn cael eu derbyn byddai'r polisi yn dod i rym ym mis Ebrill 2024.

Erbyn y flwyddyn 2025/26 amcangyfrifwyd y gallai'r premiymau godi hyd at £3miliwn yn ddibynnol ar ymateb perchnogion, byddai hyn yn helpu'r Cyngor i gynnal gwasanaethau hanfodol mewn cyfnod o bwysau ariannol mawr - er mai'r prif nod oedd annog gwell defnydd o dai. Roedd asesiad effaith hefyd wedi'i gynnal i asesu'r effaith ar yr iaith Gymraeg, ar ddirywiad byw yng nghefn gwlad, ar brisiau tai a hefyd ar yr agenda carbon sero net a ffactorau eraill. Dywedwyd wrth y Cyngor, cyn i'r mesurau gael eu gweithredu y byddai unrhyw effaith bosib ar y diwydiant twristiaeth yn cael ei thrafod, gan gynnwys y rhai y dylid eu heithrio o'r premiwm a rhai nad oeddent eisoes o fewn y dosbarthiadau eithrio presennol a nodwyd.

Cafodd ei gynnig a'i eilio'n briodol bod yr adroddiad a'r argymhellion yn cael eu cymeradwyo.

Cynigiwyd y gwelliant canlynol i argymhelliad 3 yn yr adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd R. James ac fe'i heiliwyd:

“Gofynnir i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo ac argymell premiwm y dreth gyngor ar eiddo gwag tymor hir fel a ganlyn:

- Premiwm **100%** ar gyfer eiddo gwag > 1 flwyddyn < 2 flynedd;
- Premiwm **50%** ar gyfer eiddo gwag > 2 flynedd < 5 mlynedd;
- Premiwm **200%** ar gyfer eiddo gwag > 5 mlynedd”.

Gwnaed nifer o ddatganiadau o blaid ac yn erbyn y Cynnig ac ar ôl cynnal pleidlais,

### **PENDERFYNWYD peidio â chefnogi'r gwelliant i'r Cynnig.**

Cynigiwyd y gwelliant pellach canlynol i argymhelliad 3 yn yr adroddiad gan y Cynghorydd R. James ac fe'i heiliwyd:

“Mae'r 2 ddsbarth eithrio ychwanegol canlynol o'r premiwm ar ail gartrefi yn cael eu hychwanegu at y 7 dosbarth o anheddau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn yr adroddiad:

- Mae pob adeilad ac eiddo ar dir amaethyddol wedi'u heithrio o'r premiwm;
- Llety gwyliau a busnesau hunanarlwyo;

A bod y Grŵp Trawsbleidiol yn asesu'r 2 ddsbarth yma o eithriadau cyn eu cyflwyno yn 2024.”

Gwnaed nifer o ddatganiadau o blaid ac yn erbyn y Cynnig ac ar ôl cynnal pleidlais,

### **PENDERFYNWYD peidio â chefnogi'r gwelliant i'r Cynnig.**

Yna, fe wnaeth y Cyngor ystyried y cynnig gwreiddiol a gafodd ei gynnig a'i eilio a

### **PHENDERFYNWYD:**

**6.1 bod Premiwm y Dreth Gyngor yn cael ei gymhwyso / ei godi ar ail gartrefi ac eiddo gwag tymor hir fel y'i diffinnir gan Adrannau 12A a12B o Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth leol 1992, fel y'i nodwyd gan Ddeddf Tai (Cymru) 2014;**

**6.2 bod premiwm y dreth gyngor o 50% yn cael ei godi yn 2024/25 mewn perthynas ag ail gartrefi gyda'r bwriad o gynyddu'r premiwm i 100% o Ebrill 2025;**

**6.3 i gymeradwyo premiwm y dreth gyngor ar eiddo gwag tymor hir fel a ganlyn:**

- Premiwm **50%** ar gyfer eiddo gwag > 1 flwyddyn < 2 flynedd
- Premiwm **100%** ar gyfer eiddo gwag > 2 flynedd < 5 mlynedd
- Premiwm **200%** ar gyfer eiddo gwag > 5 mlynedd;

**6.4** bod awdurdod dirprwyedig yn cael ei roi i'r Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol i weithredu'r newidiadau ac i hysbysu perchnogion yr holl eiddo yr effeithir arnynt;

**6.5** bod y premiymau hyn yn cael eu hadolygu'n gyson gan y Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol a'r Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau a bod unrhyw newidiadau yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Cabinet a'r Cyngor i'w cymeradwyo fel y bo'n briodol.

## **7. ADOLYGIAD CYMUNEDOL ARFAETHEDIG YN SIR GAERFYRDDIN**

Cafodd y Cyngor adroddiad yn nodi manylion ar gyfer cychwyn ar Adolygiad Cymunedol o holl Gynghorau Cymuned Sir Gaerfyrddin. O dan y Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol (Democratiaeth) Cymru 2013 mae dyletswydd ar bob prif gyngor, bob 10 mlynedd, i fonitro'r cymunedau yn ei ardal a lle bo'n briodol, trefniadau etholiadol y cymunedau hynny at ddibenion ystyried a ddylid argymhell newidiadau.

### **PENDERFYNWYD**

**7.1** cymeradwyo cychwyn ar Adolygiad Cymunedol o holl Gynghorau Cymuned Sir Gaerfyrddin;

**7.2** cymeradwyo'r Cylch Gorchwyl ar gyfer yr Adolygiad Cymunedol fel y nodir yn yr adroddiad;

**7.3** bod yr amserlen ddangosol a geir yng Nghylch Gorchwyl yr Adolygiad Cymunedol yn cael ei nodi.

## **8. DERBYN ADRODDIAD CYFARFOD Y CABINET A GYNHALIWYD AR 20 CHWEFROR 2023**

**PENDERFYNWYD** derbyn adroddiad cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 20 Chwefror, 2023.

## **9. CWESTIYNAU GAN Y CYHOEDD (NID OEDD DIM WEDI DOD I LAW)**

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

## **10. CWESTIYNAU GAN AELODAU:-**

### **10.1. CWESTIWN GAN Y CYNGHORYDD HEFIN JONES I'R CYNGHORYDD EDWARD THOMAS, YR AELOD CABINET DROS WASANAETHAU TRAFNIDIAETH, GWASTRAFF A SEILWAITH**

"Mae'n destun pryder clywed am fwriad Llywodraeth Cymru i ddileu'r Cynllun Argyfwng Bysiau. Er ymestyn y cynllun am gyfnod byr mae'n destun pryder bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ddigon bodlon gwaredu cyfrwng cludiant sy'n gyfrwng teithio hanfodol i lawer. Er nad yw'n broblem wledig yn unig, fel rydym wedi clywed gan gydweithwyr yn y siambr, mae'n debygol y bydd ardaloedd gwledig yn dioddef fwyaf, a gallai'r canlyniadau fod yn bellgyrhaeddol. A all yr aelod cabinet sy'n gyfrifol am drafnidiaeth amlinellu'r effaith bosib yma yn Sir Gaerfyrddin os gwelwch yn dda?"

**Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Edward Thomas, yr Aelod Cabinet dros Wasanaethau Trafnidiaeth, Gwastraff a Seilwaith:-**

“Mae'r Cynllun Argyfwng Bysiau wedi darparu cymorth hanfodol i'r sector trafndiaeth gyhoeddus drwy gydol y pandemig ac yn ystod y broses o adfer. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r niferoedd ar rwydweithiau trafndiaeth gyhoeddus wedi cyrraedd yr un lefelau a welwyd cyn Covid. Mae hyn, ynghyd ag ansicrwydd yn y sector o ddiwygio parhaus y gwasanaeth bysiau, pwysau'r gadwyn gyflenwi ynghylch prinder tanwydd a gyrwyr, yn arwain at bwysau anghynladwy ar y sector yn enwedig y Mentrau Maint Bach a Chanolig [BBaCh].

Ni all Trafndiaeth Gyhoeddus mewn siroedd gwledig weithredu heb gymhorthdal. Mae tua 78% o'n llwybrau yn gofyn am gymhorthdal i ddarparu'r lefel mwyaf sylfaenol o wasanaethau. Mae'r Cynllun Argyfwng Bysiau yn hollbwysig tra bod y sector yn adfer. Mae'n ddefnyddiol bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cyhoeddi bod y Cynllun wedi cael ei ymestyn am dri mis, ond nid wyf o'r farn bod hyn yn ddigon. Fodd bynnag, mae buddsoddiad ehangach i'r system drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus hefyd yn hanfodol ar gyfer ardaloedd gwledig os yw Llywodraeth Cymru am gyflawni'r amcanion ar newid dulliau teithio fel y nodir yn Llwybr Newydd - Strategaeth Drafnidiaeth Newydd i Gymru.

Mae modelu cychwynnol yn dangos y bydd dros hanner cant o'n llwybrau bysiau presennol yn cael eu colli os nad yw'r sector yn adfer pan fydd cyllid ar gyfer y Cynllun Argyfwng Bysiau yn dod i ben. Ardaloedd gwledig a busnesau bach a chanolig sy'n debygol o deimlo'r ergyd fwyaf. Felly nid yw hyn yn newyddion da a dw i wir yn dymuno i'r Gweinidog adolygu'r strategaeth Llwybr Newydd.”

#### **Cwestiwn atodol gan y Cyngorydd Hefin Jones:**

“A allaf ofyn a oes deialog barhaus gyda darparwyr gwasanaethau a chwmnïau bysiau, ac a fydd cynllun cyfathrebu ar waith oherwydd pe bai'r fwyell yn disgyn ar rai gwasanaethau ac eraill yn cael eu dileu bod trigolion a wardiau yn cael gwybod drwy gyfrwng proses yn hytrach na chlywed sibrydion ar y mater?”

#### **Ymateb gan y Cyngorydd Edward Thomas, yr Aelod Cabinet dros Wasanaethau Trafndiaeth, Gwastraff a Seilwaith:-**

Yr ateb yn syml yw 'Oes' a 'Bydd'.

---

**Y CADEIRYDD**

---

**DYDDIAD**



**Y CYNGOR**  
**19 EBRILL 2023**

**PENODI PERSON LLEYG I'R PWYLLGOR LLYWODRAETHU AC ARCHWILIO.**

**ARGYMHELLIAD Y PWYLLGOR LLYWODRAETHU AC ARCHWILIO:-**

**PENDERFYNWYD ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR** er mwyn bodloni gofyniad Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor, fod y Cyngor Sir yn penodi Karen Jones i swydd y Person Lleyg ar y Pwyllgor Llywodraethu ac Archwilio ar gyfer y cyfnod 19 Ebrill 2023 hyd at 18 Ebrill 2028.

**Y RHESYMAU:**

Er mwyn bodloni gofynion Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor, Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011 a Deddf Llywodraeth Leol ac Etholiadau (Cymru) 2021

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad    **NAC OES**  
Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad    **OES**

Deiliad Portffolio'r Cabinet – AMH  
Y Gyfarwyddiaeth

**Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:**  
Linda Rees Jones  
**Awdur yr Adroddiad**  
Gaynor Morgan

Y Prif Weithredwr

**Swyddi:**  
Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith  
Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Democraidd

Rhifau ffôn:

01267 224012 LRJ

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## COUNCIL

### APPOINTMENT OF LAY PERSONS OF THE GOVERNANCE AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

Council at its meeting held on the 19<sup>th</sup> January 2022 (Minute 6 refers) considered a report on the appointment of Lay Persons to sit on the Authority's Governance and Audit Committee, together with the appointments process.

The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act requires one third of the Committee's membership to be lay persons and for a lay person to be appointed as Committee Chair. Council resolved to approve that the Governance and Audit Committee comprise 12 members i.e. 8 elected members and 4 lay persons in order to accord with the new requirement arising from the Act.

Subsequent to that decision, advertisements were placed inviting interested applicants to apply for the position of lay person, and Council at its meeting held on the 25<sup>th</sup> May 2022 appointed to three of the four lay person positions.

The remaining lay person vacancy was subsequently advertised later in the year and a shortlisting process undertaken. Four candidates were put forward for interview by the Governance and Audit Committee at its meeting held on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.

The Governance & Audit Committee resolves to recommend to Council that, in order to satisfy the requirement of the Council's Constitution, the County Council appoints Karen Jones to the position of Lay Person of the Governance and Audit Committee for the period 19<sup>th</sup> April 2023 to the 18th April 2028.

**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: Linda Rees Jones, Head of Administration & Law

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

## Legal

Chapter 2 of Part 6 of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act requires one-third of the members of the Governance and Audit Committee to be lay persons and for the member appointed as the Committee Chair to be a lay person. These provisions within the Act come into force on the 5th May 2022 and forms the basis of this report.

## Finance

The Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales determines the daily or half daily fee for the important role undertaken by co-opted members of authorities with voting rights. Fees for co-opted members (with voting rights) are:- - Lay Chair of audit committees £268 (4 hours and over) £134 (up to 4 hours) Ordinary co-opted members of audit committee £210 (4 hours and over) £105 (up to 4 hours)

Additional costs will need to be met from the existing Democratic budget with a growth bid for additional funding submitted if appropriate.

# CONSULTATIONS

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

Signed: Linda Rees Jones, Head of Administration & Law

## 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

## 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
The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011		<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/4/contents">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/4/contents</a>
The Local Government & Elections (Wales) Act 2021		<a href="https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asc/2021/1/contents/enacted">https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asc/2021/1/contents/enacted</a>
Council meeting 19 <sup>th</sup> January 2022		<a href="https://democracy.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/documents/s57189/Summary.pdf">https://democracy.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/documents/s57189/Summary.pdf</a>
Governance & Audit Committee 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023		<a href="https://democracy.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=163&amp;MId=7525&amp;Ver=4">https://democracy.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=163&amp;MId=7525&amp;Ver=4</a>

**Cyngor**  
**19 Ebrill 2023**

**Cynllun Llesiant Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Sir Gâr:  
Y Sir Gâr a Garem**

**Y Pwrpas:**

I amlinellu Amcanion Llesiant lleol y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a'r camau y mae'n bwriadu eu cymryd i'w bodloni, er mwyn gwella lles economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol ein trigolion.

**Yr Argymhellion / Penderfyniadau Allweddol Sydd Eu Hangen:**

I gymeradwyo Cynllun Llesiant Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Sir Gâr 2023-28

**Y Rhesymau:**

Mae Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin yn aelod statudol o Fwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Sir Gaerfyrddin (ynghyd â Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru). Cyn y gellir cyhoeddi'r Cynllun mae'n rhaid i aelodau statudol y Bwrdd ei gymeradwyo. Y Pwyllgor Craffu Perfformiad Corfforaethol ac Adnoddau Corfforaethol yw'r pwyllgor craffu llywodraeth leol dynodedig a benodwyd i graffu ar waith y BGC.

Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad: OES

Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad OES – 19 Ebrill

YR AELOD O'R CABINET SY'N GYFRIFOL AM Y PORTFFOLIO:- Cyng. Darren Price, Arweinydd y Cyngor a Chadeirydd y BGC

**Y Gyfarwyddiaeth:**

Prif Weithredwr

**Enw Pennaeth y Gwasanaeth:**

Noelwyn Daniel

**Awdur yr Adroddiad:**

Gwyneth Ayers

**Swyddi:**

Pennaeth TGCh a Pholisi  
Corfforaethol

Rheolwr Polisi Corfforaethol,  
Perfformiad a Phartneriaeth

**Rhifau ffôn:****Cyfeiriadau E-bost:**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## **Carmarthenshire Public Services Board's Well-being Plan: The Carmarthenshire We Want**

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places a duty on each Public Services Board (PSB) to develop and publish its second county Well-being Plan by May 2023.

As part of the preparation of this Plan, Carmarthenshire PSB has undertaken a detailed Well-being Assessment of the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the county. The assessment, along with a series of engagement events were used to identify the Carmarthenshire well-being objectives for this Plan and the actions to make progress against those objectives. The objectives and actions identified as part of this Plan focus on areas of collective action that the PSB can influence by working together and does not therefore replicate what is considered to be the core business of the individual member bodies of the PSB, unless there is added value to be gained by the PSB working together.

From 2 November 2022 to the 25 January 2023, the PSB held a 12-week consultation on a first draft of the Plan. At its meeting on the 28 February 2023 the PSB considered the feedback from the consultation and further development work undertaken during the consultation period and agreed amendments to the Plan accordingly. The key amendments to the Plan are included on page 20 and are based on the following:

- Feedback from PSB members at a workshop held on 20 December 2022
- Specific feedback sessions with PSB members
- Feedback from the online survey (107 responses)
- Feedback from the Involvement opportunities
- Feedback from the statutory partners
- Feedback from the Future Generations Commissioner's Office
- Feedback from Welsh Government
- Feedback from the Welsh Language Strategic Forum.

The PSB is therefore presenting its final Plan for consideration and approval by the four statutory members of the Board (Carmarthenshire County Council, Hywel Dda University Health Board, Natural Resources Wales and Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Authority). The Plan will then be adopted by the PSB at its meeting on the 25 April for delivery from May 2023 onwards.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?**

**YES**

**Carmarthenshire Well-being Plan 2023-28**

# 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: Noelwyn Daniel

Head of ICT & Policy

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

## 1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) 2015 Act places a requirement on all Public Services Boards to prepare and publish a local well-being plan. Before the plan can be published it has to be approved by the statutory members of the board. The Act's statutory guidance notes 'If the local authority is operating executive arrangements the local well-being plan must be approved by the Full Council'.

# CONSULTATIONS

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

Signed: Noelwyn Daniel

Head of ICT and Corporate Policy

## 1. Scrutiny Committee request for pre-determination

NO

If yes include the following information: -

Scrutiny Committee

Date the report was considered:-

Scrutiny Committee Outcome/Recommendations:-

**Although the Plan has not been considered by scrutiny committee, Cabinet members have reviewed the plan and would make the following request to the PSB:**

The Council supports the PSBs Well-being Plan and the objectives and steps set out. We would ask that within the delivery plan that will be developed to make progress against these steps that on-going consideration is given to embedding circular economy opportunities as part of the development and implementation of action, especially within the 'Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment' objectives but also across the whole plan where appropriate.

## 2. Local Member(s)

All members were able to contribute to the 12-week public consultation which took place between 2 November 2022 to the 25 January 2023.

## 3. Community / Town Council

All councils were able to contribute to the 12-week public consultation which took place between 2 November 2022 to the 25 January 2023.

## 4. Relevant Partners

All partners were able to contribute to the 12-week public consultation which took place between 2 November 2022 to the 25 January 2023. PSB members approved the final draft at their 28 February 2023 meeting.

## 5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

All staff from PSB members organisations, and any other interested stakeholders, were able to contribute to the 12-week public consultation which took place 2 November 2022 to the 25 January 2023.



<b>CABINET MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S) AWARE/CONSULTED</b> YES	Cllr. Darren Price chairs the PSB
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**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 Well-being Assessment		Cymraeg <a href="#">1-asesiad-lles-terfynol.pdf (ysirgaragarem.cymru)</a>  English <a href="#">1-well-being-assessment.pdf (thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales)</a>
Shared Purpose: Shared Future Statutory guidance on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 SPSF 3: Collective Role		Cymraeg <a href="#">SPSF3 Guidance Update (llyw.cymru)</a>  English <a href="#">SPSF3 Guidance Update (gov.wales)</a>

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

# The Carmarthenshire We Want

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Carmarthenshire  
Public Services Board  
Well-being Plan

2023-28



**Contact Us:**

**PSB Support Team**

**Tîm Cefnogi BGC**

**By Telephone:**

**01267 234567**

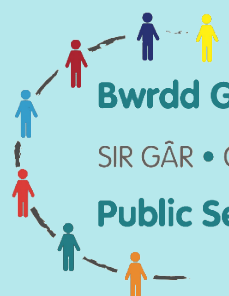
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**LLESIANT  
CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL  
WELL-BEING OF  
FUTURE GENERATIONS**



**Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus**

SIR GÂR • CARMARTHENSHIRE

**Public Services Board**

# Contents

Foreword .....	4
Carmarthenshire’s PSB .....	6
Our Partnerships in Carmarthenshire .....	7
Reflecting on our Well-being Plan 2018-2023 .....	9
Carmarthenshire PSB’s Well-being Objectives and Steps.....	11
The Well-being Plan and why we need it.....	13
<i>The Act’s requirements</i> .....	13
National Well-being Goals .....	13
Sustainable Development principle.....	14
Five Ways of Working.....	14
Future Generations Commissioner .....	15
How we developed the Well-being Plan .....	19
<i>Carmarthenshire’s Well-being Assessment</i> .....	19
<i>What the WBA told us</i> .....	19
<i>Involvement to develop our Well-being Plan</i> .....	20
Our Well-being Objectives .....	21
Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment .....	21
Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities.....	24
Responding to the climate and nature emergencies .....	27
Tackling poverty and its impacts.....	29
Helping to create safe, diverse and bilingual communities.....	32
Next Steps .....	35
Establishing the delivery structure .....	35

## Foreword

As Chair of the Carmarthenshire Public Services Board (PSB), I am proud to present our Well-being Plan and to have been part of its development. I am excited about the opportunities this will bring for all of us who live and work in our county.

The PSB brings together a number of different organisations providing services to the public who are working together for the benefit of Carmarthenshire. We have a longstanding, successful track record of partnership working and continue to build on that. We promote a positive culture of working together, concentrating our collective energy, effort and resources on providing efficient and effective services to local communities. We will continue to do this by working collaboratively to add value to each other's services and will look at innovative approaches and new and different ways of working to achieve this.

Our Plan to do this is not about 'business as usual'. We are ambitious for our county. We want to see real improvements in the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of our residents.

This Plan, as required through the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, has been developed following significant engagement with our communities and other key stakeholders. This engagement has identified our five key well-being objectives that we will focus our attention on delivering through collective action over the next few years:

- Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment
- Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities
- Responding to the climate and nature emergencies
- Tackling poverty and its impacts
- Helping to create safe, diverse, bilingual communities.

We are building stronger partnerships with our communities. We will be promoting co-production so that residents can come together to help improve their lives and solve the problems that are important to them. We will continue to develop these relationships so that this involvement flourishes which will help us to all deliver the objectives and action in our Plan.

We are continuing a journey that is long term and will shape our future over the next 20 years or more. We are dedicated to make positive changes to make a real difference. We will be radical in our thinking, efficient in the use of our resources and involve our communities in shaping and delivering the best possible future for all of us.

I hope that you will want to get involved with us and play your part.

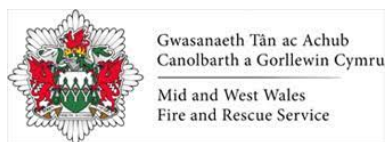


**Cllr Darren Price**

Chair of PSB and Leader of Carmarthenshire County Council

## Carmarthenshire's PSB

The Well-being of Future Generations Act put a well-being duty on specified public bodies across Carmarthenshire to act jointly and establish a statutory PSB. The Carmarthenshire PSB was established in May 2016 and is tasked with improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Carmarthenshire. It must do so by undertaking an assessment of well-being in the County and then preparing a county Well-being Plan to outline its local objectives, the steps it proposes to take to meet them and how they contribute to the achievement of the well-being goals. Members of the Carmarthenshire PSB are senior representatives from the following organisations:





## Our Partnerships in Carmarthenshire

The Partnership landscape in Carmarthenshire fully embraces multi-agency working, with representation from a wide range of partner organisations, including the third sector, who work collaboratively to improve the outcomes for our residents.

Our partnerships have been involved in developing the objectives and contributing their views on key issues that the PSB need to be aware of to inform their development of the Well-being Plan. Collaboration and partnership working will continue to form an important part of the delivery mechanism across the county and the partnerships will be integral to delivering the PSB objectives.

It is fundamental within Carmarthenshire that our multi-agency partnerships have a continued role in taking steps to address the key issues and opportunities highlighted in the well-being assessment, some of which may not involve direct delivery towards the PSB objectives but will still be addressed and may contribute as work progresses.

### **Community and Town Councils**

There are eight Councils within Carmarthenshire which meet the criteria of the Act: Carmarthen Town Council, Cwmaman, Kidwelly, Llanedi, Llannon, Llanelli Town Council, Llanelli Rural Council and Pembrey and Burry Port. This means that they must take “reasonable steps” to meet the objectives of this Well-being Plan and report on progress annually. The PSB recognise the valuable contribution all Town and Community Councils fulfil within our communities and the PSB is exploring every opportunity to work together to deliver the Well-being objectives. All Town and Community Councils, including those covered by the Act have been consulted on the Well-being Assessment and Plan and are encouraged to consider how they can contribute to meeting the Plan’s objectives.

### **Swansea Bay City Deal**

The Swansea Bay City Deal is a transformational approach to delivering the scale and nature of investment needed to support the region’s plans for growth, with a total investment of £1.3 billion from both the public and private sectors over a period of 15 years. The Deal provides a once in a generation opportunity to consolidate the region’s role in technological innovation and to become a lead innovator in developing and commercialising solutions to some of the most pressing challenges in the fields of life science and well-being, digital innovation, energy and smart manufacturing. Through the projects the City Deal will demonstrate the economic, social, environmental and cultural opportunities of using next generation digital innovations and technology to accelerate

the regional economy and attract international investor interest, whilst remaining citizen-focused and grounded in the geography and assets of the Swansea Bay City Region.

### **West Wales Care Partnership**

The West Wales Care Partnership (WWCP) has been established to oversee the continued transformation and integration of health, social care and well-being services in the West Wales area. The Partnership brings together the three local authorities in West Wales (Carmarthenshire County Council, Ceredigion County Council and Pembrokeshire County Council), Hywel Dda University Health Board and representatives of the third and independent sector as well as service user/carer representation. The Partnership has published a [Population Needs Assessment](#) for the region and will deliver an Area Plan to address the issues highlighted in the assessment. We will ensure that the work of the Area Plan and Well-being Plan complement each other wherever possible.

## Reflecting on our Well-being Plan 2018-2023

All PSB partners are fully committed to take a preventative approach in all they do. During **2018-19**, the PSBs in Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire engaged in the development of the Hywel Dda University Health Board's '**Healthier Mid and West Wales Strategy**' and accompanying Health and Well-being Framework. We have also seen this commitment demonstrated in the work of the **Safer Communities Partnership** in the prevention of crime and in the Early Intervention and Prevention Delivery Group's work on the **First 1,000** days and on enhancing the health and well-being of our communities.

The County Council's '**Moving Rural Carmarthenshire Forward**' report was presented to the PSB in September 2019 with its recommendations on regenerating local rural communities and collaboration opportunities with partners to support rural communities. The report followed an extensive piece of work by a cross-party Task Force which had included contributions from many PSB partners and the involvement of **residents and stakeholders** to find out about the needs of rural communities. Collaboration opportunities for partners to support this agenda included economic development, education and skills, broadband and digital skills, tourism, transport and highways, agriculture and food, community resilience, access to services and third sector, renewable energy and the environment and waste. The **10 Rural Towns programme** was a key development from this report.

During 2020-21, the PSB secured £100k funding to develop the **Foundational Economy Challenge Fund** project looking at public sector food procurement. The project focused on public sector procurement arrangements and local food supply chains. Despite the challenging circumstances it was felt even more important to progress this work as part of the economic recovery planning and development work. The Centre for Local Economic Strategies (CLES) were commissioned to work with the Council, Health Board, University and Coleg to review current procurement arrangements and food spend/supply.

Securing the dedicated funding has enabled the PSB to **integrate objectives** and to outline the possibilities for development, giving a practical way forward for partners to work together. Further work will be taken forward within the PSB partners on the procurement and economic recovery elements and discussions are on-going, with opportunities for further project development on the food supply chain.

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**Pentre Awel** is an innovative £87m development which is being delivered by Carmarthenshire County Council. It is the largest regeneration scheme in South West Wales and will bring together life science and business innovation, community healthcare and modern leisure facilities at the 83-acre Delta Lakes site on the Llanelli coastline.

The truly collaborative scheme is being delivered for the local community by the County Council in partnership with Hywel Dda University Health Board, Universities and colleges and is part-funded by the Swansea Bay City Deal (£40million). It aims to create around 1,800 jobs over 15 years and boost the local economy by more than £450m.











A continuum of education, skills and training is being developed for local people to provide training opportunities from schools to further and higher education and continuing professional development. Most of the training available is around health and care but also includes construction, support services and digital training. Key providers have been identified including PSB partners - University of Wales Trinity Saint David and Coleg Sir Gâr – with Swansea and Cardiff Universities.

The PSB has discussed the **wider determinants of well-being** which include health, job creation, access to services, skills, training, and community cohesion. Members have also highlighted the potential need over the next 20-30 years and ensuring the facilities provided can adapt to future needs.

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# Carmarthenshire PSB’s Well-being Objectives and Steps

Objective	Key steps	Phase 1 2023-24	Phase 2 2024-26	Phase 3 2026 – beyond
<b>Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment</b>	To plan for our future workforce by working collectively to promote work and career opportunities in the public sector.	→		
	To prepare and publish a Carmarthenshire Food Strategy.	→	→	
	To increase Real Living Wage Accreditation amongst PSB members and promote Real Living Wage locally.	→	→	
	To improve the provision and skills to support the growing low carbon industry, building on current work through the Regional Skills Partnership.	→	→	→
	To work towards developing an integrated local food system.	→	→	→
<b>Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities</b>	To create a resilient relationship between the Public Services Board and the Regional Partnership Board in order to improve collaboration and integration on areas of common interest including prevention.	→		
	To support the delivery of the Healthy Weight, Healthy Wales programme.	→	→	
	To embed the vision of the Health and Well-being Framework and move to a Social Model of Health and Well-being.	→	→	
	To develop a partnership approach to addressing multi-agency issues relating to Adverse Childhood Experiences.	→	→	→
	To support delivery and share learning from the Health Board’s 10,000 well-being conversations programme.	→	→	→
<b>Responding to the climate and nature emergencies</b>	To increase collaboration on Electric Vehicle EV Charging infrastructure at public sector venues.	→		
	To systematically review the risks identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) Evidence Report –	→		

Objective	Key steps	Phase 1 2023-24	Phase 2 2024-26	Phase 3 2026 – beyond
	summary for Wales and develop a partnership response.			
	To embed a partnership approach to developing Green and Blue infrastructure* in the county.  *Green and blue infrastructure (GBI) is all the individual parcels of natural space and features within both our urban and rural spaces that when connected, deliver quality of life and environmental benefits for communities and the nature that thrives within them as a result.			
	To develop a demand analysis of PSB member estate and assets in order to reduce our future carbon footprint.			
	To identify opportunities for collaboration across public sector organisations to achieve the Net Zero Wales declaration.			
<b>Tackling poverty and its impacts</b>	To identify and action opportunities for PSB organisation staff to Make Every Contact Count (MECC) with improved signposting and referral to support services.			
	To build on current advice and support provision to residents through the Council's Hwb, by developing opportunities for collaboration across PSB organisations.			
	To further develop the 'Claim What's Yours' campaign on a multi-agency basis, with consistent messaging on support for residents.			
	To build live data in terms of fuel poverty and ensure promotion of home energy efficiency improvements.			
<b>Helping to create bilingual, safe and diverse communities</b>	To prepare a Carmarthenshire Volunteering Strategy.			
	To assess current arrangements and prepare a multi-agency plan for further developing community resilience.			
	To support the implementation, further development and monitoring of the Welsh language Promotion Strategy.			

# The Well-being Plan and why we need it

## The Act's requirements

The Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) is a ground-breaking law that provides a unique opportunity for all public services to work differently together, involving communities in shaping our long-term future and improving well-being for all. The Act places the citizens of Wales in the centre of everything public services do to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales and that the sustainable development principle is integral to everything that we do.

## National Well-being Goals

The Act sets out seven Well-being Goals which public services must work towards to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of all of our communities.



Together they give public services a common purpose and shared vision to work towards. The goals must be considered as an integrated set, with the relevant links being made between them to deliver well-being. The objectives and actions outlined in this well-being plan have all been formulated with a view to making a wider contribution to achieving the national well-being goals.

## Sustainable Development principle

Public Services, in working towards delivering these goals, must follow the sustainable development principle, designed to support and deliver a public service that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. We need to ensure that when we make decision, we consider the impact this could have on people living in Carmarthenshire in the future.

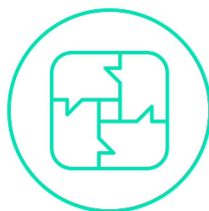
## Five Ways of Working

There are five Ways of Working public services must follow, to show how we have applied the sustainable development principle. As a PSB, we must ensure that everything we do has taken these ways of working into consideration. We have to think more about the long-term, work better with local communities, look to prevent problems and take a more joined-up approach. This will ensure we also work together in a more robust and effective partnership approach.



### **Collaboration**

Acting in collaboration with any other person (or different parts of the body itself) that could help the body to meet its well-being objectives.



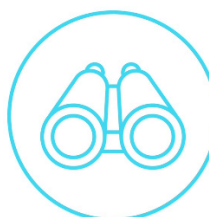
### **Integration**

Considering how the public body's well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals, on their objectives, or on the objectives of other public bodies.



### **Involvement**

The importance of involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals, and ensuring that those people reflect the diversity of the area which the body serves.



### **Long-term**

The importance of balancing short-term needs with the need to safeguard the ability to also meet long-term needs.





### **Prevention**

How acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives.

**Credit:** Five Ways of Working, Office of Future Generations Commissioner for Wales

Later in the Plan we describe in more detail how we have used the five ways of working in relation to each objective to maximise our contribution to each of the national well-being goals.

## **Future Generations Commissioner**

The general duty of the Future Generations Commissioner for Wales is to promote the sustainable development principle (the five ways of working) and to act as a guardian of the ability of future generations to meet their needs, by encouraging public bodies to take greater account of the long-term impact of the things they do. The Commissioner gave detailed feedback on the Well-being Assessment which informed the development of the Well-being Plan.

Carmarthenshire PSB is working closely with the Commissioner whilst preparing our Well-being Plan and will reflect on the advice given on how to take steps to meet the local objectives set out in the plan in a manner which is consistent with the sustainable development principle.

## Carmarthenshire at a Glance

The 2021 Census confirms that Carmarthenshire has a total population of 187,900 residents. Our population has grown by just over 4,000 (2.2%) since the last census in 2011, compared to 44,000 (1.4%) for the whole of Wales and by just over 3.5m in England and Wales (6.3%).

There is one person for every football pitch-sized piece of land in Wales. There were about 150 residents per square kilometre in Wales in 2021, up from 148 residents per square kilometre in 2011. As of 2021, Carmarthenshire is the fifth least densely populated of Wales, with an area equivalent to around two football pitches per resident.

There were 96,200 women (51.2% of the population) and 91,700 men (48.8%) in Carmarthenshire. This is a similar split to the previous Census and comparable to Wales and England & Wales.

Since the 2011 Census, there has been an increase of 18.9% in the number of people aged 65 years and over living in Carmarthenshire (45,400), a decrease of 2.5% in people aged 15 to 64 years (112,100), and a decrease of 0.8% in children aged under 15 years (30,400).

Carmarthenshire borders Pembrokeshire to the West, Ceredigion to the North, Powys to the East, and both Neath Port Talbot and Swansea to the South-East. The Brecon Beacons National Park covers approximately 9% of Carmarthenshire, with approximately 1% of Carmarthenshire's population estimated to reside within the National Park.

Our most recent data on the age profiles of domestic migrants presents a continuing trend of predominantly student populations migrating out of Carmarthenshire, with little evidence of return in the 20-29 young adult age groups. The net inflow is highest in the 30-65 age range and corresponds with an average higher net inflow of 0-14-year-olds. This is likely due to family age migration.

In terms of migration linkages between Carmarthenshire and surrounding areas, the largest positive net exchanges have been with Swansea, Ceredigion and Neath Port Talbot. For the outflow, the dominant net outflow has been to Cardiff, with smaller net outflows to Bristol; both influenced by the annual migration of students to higher education.

In the 2021 Census results, there was a continued significant decline in the number of Welsh speakers in our county, from 43.9% in 2011 to 39.9%. There are now 72,838 Welsh

speakers in Carmarthenshire. This is the first time in the county's history that the percentage has fallen below 40% of our population.

It should be noted that there is now only one ward in Carmarthenshire – Pontyberem - where over 60% of the population speak Welsh. Ten years ago, it was identified that there were no wards in the county where over 70% spoke Welsh so this further reduction is having a significant impact in our localities.

All local authorities saw a decrease in the percentage of children aged 3 to 15 reported as being able to speak Welsh between 2011 and 2021. At a national level it is thought that the decrease in both the number and percentage of people aged three years or older able to speak Welsh is mainly driven by a fall among children and young people who reported as being able to speak Welsh. In Carmarthenshire the numbers of those aged 3-15 able to speak Welsh has decreased by 510 people, this translates to a percentage point decrease of 2.6.

Decreases have also been visible within the 16-64 and 65+ age categories although at more significant levels than the younger age group. To expand, the decline in those aged over 65 able to speak to Welsh translates to a percentage point decrease of 8.7.

74,355 people living in the county reported that they have no skills in Welsh during the 2011 Census. This level has increased over the last ten years to 85,287 or 4.8 percentage points.

The number of people able to speak, read and write Welsh in the county has decreased by 1.9 percentage points or 1,828 people. This is a considerably lower decrease than the figures for those only able to speak Welsh.

The vast majority of people living in Carmarthenshire were born in Wales (73.8%) or England (20.2%). There has been a decrease in the proportion of Welsh-born people living in the county since the last census with a decrease of 2.2.%. Conversely, there has been an increase of 1.3% in the proportion of English-born people living in the county over the same time period.

Over the last ten years the county has become home to more people born in Romania and Poland, which account for some of the most significant proportionate rises. This is also true for people born in the Middle East and Asia. According to the Local Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey (2021), 4% of Carmarthenshire's population is from a Black, Asian, and Minority Ethnic background. We do note caution when using this information, as the survey is based on a smaller sample of population and on demographic trends that pre-date the COVID-19 pandemic. To supplement our evidence however, a total of 4,730 EU residents living in our county applied to the EU Settlement

Scheme by the 30 June 2021 deadline; this is 2.5% of the current estimated population of Carmarthenshire.

The 2021 Census informs us that, of the 81,756 households in Carmarthenshire, 30.4% of households had one person with a long-term health problem or disability, compared with 32% in 2011. This reduction is now only 1% above the Wales average compared to being 2% higher ten years ago.

The percentage of residents that have a limiting disability has reduced slightly in Carmarthenshire and nationally. 11.3% of these are limited in achieving their day-to-day activities.

Carmarthenshire has the highest proportion of households that have 2 or more people disabled under the Equality Act with 9.4% compared to 8.4% in Wales and 6.7% in England and Wales.

Carmarthenshire has a diverse range of scenic and historic attractive landscapes, from open uplands to rolling lowland farmland. These local landscapes contribute to a sense of pride, culture, and local identity. People's experience and interaction with the environment can also positively affect health and well-being.

During 2021, 29,444 households in Carmarthenshire were classed as living in poverty, this is a 6.3% increase on the previous year of 27,691. Poverty is defined as when a "household income is less than 60% of the GB median income" (in 2021 less than £19,642).

According to the 2021 Census, 54.7% of households in Carmarthenshire (44,709) are deprived in at least one of the four dimensions of deprivation – employment, education, housing and health and disability. This is a decrease of 7.3% since the last Census.

The averages for Carmarthenshire compare negatively with the average for England and Wales in all measures apart from 'household is deprived in four dimensions' where the average for Carmarthenshire is 0.1% lower than that for Wales and England.

Poverty rates are rising in Carmarthenshire and at a national level, therefore it is interesting to see from this measure that less households are seemingly classed as deprived. This suggests that whilst households are improving their standard of living through education, employment, health or housing, the effects of those improvements are not necessarily translating to reducing the risk of those households falling into poverty or helping households to lift themselves out of poverty.

# How we developed the Well-being Plan

## Carmarthenshire's Well-being Assessment

Last year we published our Well-being Assessment (WBA) of the people and communities in Carmarthenshire. It looked at the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in our county. The assessment was based on local and national research and the views of hundreds of people who live, work and use public services across Carmarthenshire following a consultation and involvement exercise.

Findings from that assessment were used to focus on what can be done to improve the well-being of local people. The Assessment has shaped the objectives and actions identified in this Plan for our county. A copy of the Carmarthenshire Well-being Assessment can be found on the PSB's website - [www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales](http://www.thecarmarthenshirewewant.wales)

## What the WBA told us

We assessed the key themes identified from the Well-being Assessment according to the level of priority and their certainty of happening. This then informed the discussion around areas to be focussed upon by PSB partners working collaboratively.

The agreed priorities were the high number of households continuing to live in poverty, the problem of in-work poverty, the increasing cost of living, the comparatively high suicide rate among adults, climate change and the nature emergency, the problem of water pollution from nitrates and phosphates and the projected significant increase of dementia.

A number of key themes were also identified which need further consideration and research including levels of childhood and adult obesity, the concerns of young people around bullying, cyberbullying and domestic violence, levels of drinking alcohol among adults, increasing referrals for domestic violence, levels of homelessness and those at risk of homelessness, higher rates of fly tipping, loss of public transport and high costs of residential and nursing care.

Based on the discussions that followed on these key themes, we agreed to focus on the delivery of the following well-being objectives:

- Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment
- Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities
- Responding to the climate and nature emergencies
- Tackling poverty and its impacts

- Helping to create safe, diverse and bilingual communities.

## Involvement to develop our Well-being Plan

We continued our conversations with our communities, key stakeholders and others such as Welsh Government and the Future Generations Commissioner to get views on the Well-being Plan and our Well-being Objectives.

The feedback received from our involvement work has informed this plan and has helped the PSB to consider how it can maximise its contribution to the five ways of working and the well-being goals.

A detailed Consultation and Involvement Report will be published alongside our Well-being Plan. A summary of our work is noted below.

- During the 12-week consultation period, the PSB promoted an on-line survey, to which we received 107 responses. 79% of respondents agreed that the Well-being Objectives provide a good focus for the PSB to improve the social, economic, cultural and environmental well-being for the county.
- General feedback suggests strengthening on community resilience, social inclusion and community-based food production.
- Our involvement work included Well-being conversations at a Carers Rights and Winter Pride LGBT+ event. We were also able to hold specific community-based workshops through People Speak Up and the Carmarthenshire Welsh Language Strategic Forum.
- We have had the opportunity work with Carmarthenshire People First and our Community Inclusion Team to prepare an Easy Read version of the plan, which will be published alongside this plan. Our Easy Read version will include the lived experience of our service users.

# Our Well-being Objectives

## Ensuring a sustainable economy and fair employment

### Our vision as a Public Services Board

Carmarthenshire will be a prosperous county with a well-educated and skilled workforce where opportunities exist for all. Everyone will be able to reach their full potential, therefore reducing poverty and deprivation. Funding opportunities will be maximised, and our young people will be given the best possible opportunities to innovate and lead in our communities.

### Five Ways of Working

The Well-being plan aims to focus on longer-term challenges whilst ensuring the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is not compromised.

The PSB will be working together and involving wider partners, businesses and communities to deliver this objective. There will also be opportunities to collaborate with other organisations and regional footprints to help us achieve our steps.

### Evidence from our Well-being Assessment

Concerns were highlighted about the decline of the **Welsh Language** in the county. The highest percentage of Welsh speakers is now seen among the school-age population with the percentage of our older population falling significantly with each decade. The lowest percentage of Welsh speakers in Carmarthenshire is seen in the 25-44 age group. This is pertinent as it is the age group most likely to raise families and make use of the Welsh language within our workplaces.

It is notable that of **23,274 Carmarthenshire residents** who do not have access to a car or van, **50% are aged 50 or over** (2011 Census). Furthermore only 55% of those aged 80 or over have access to a car or van therefore public transport and community-based services are important support mechanisms to enable people to continue to live within their communities. Such services can mean the difference between a person staying independent at home or entering residential care. The availability of **public transport** was a challenge for older people before the pandemic and that has been exasperated by loss of more services and fear of catching COVID-19 on buses and trains.

The **cost of residential and nursing care** across the county is high, approximately £33,500 a year. This creates stress and uncertainty for those who require care.



Parents and carers have also identified that the **cost of childcare** can be prohibitive when looking to return to work or to access training. Also, our young people identified **Access to training and jobs** as a key local issue.

**Housing Costs** - There is a need for more affordable homes in the county. There has been a 27.1% increase in the average house price for a first-time buyer in Carmarthenshire between 2016 (£112,497) and 2021 (£142,919).

In Carmarthenshire, 1921 households presented as being **homeless or threatened with homelessness during 2020/2021**. The main reasons why people contacted us are families will not accommodate them, notices from landlords and relationship breakdowns. From the 380 cases where we were able to carry out prevention work, we were able to prevent 46% of households from becoming homeless. Whilst our prevention has increased this year (50%), preventing homelessness has become more difficult with there being more people with complex housing issues and people leaving it until a point of crisis to contact the Council for help when they are facing housing difficulties resulting in little opportunity to prevent homelessness.

To attract and retain our **future generations**, there needs to be a variety of **employment opportunities** and we must prepare our young people and older generation in terms of digital skills. In March 2022 Stats Wales showed that Carmarthenshire has the third lowest rate in respect of employment compared to the rest of Wales. Employment rates have reduced from 68.1% in March 2021 to 69.5% (year ending March 2022). This is amongst the lowest in Wales and below the national average of 73.6%.

The difference between the **employment rate of disabled and non-disabled residents** in Carmarthenshire continues to be a concern. The employment rate for those without a disability (77.1%) continues to be considerably higher than those with a disability (49.7%).

Population projections from **2018 to 2043** indicate a decline in the age groups under 15 and under 64 for Carmarthenshire. For the same period there it is indicated there will be an increase of over 32% for residents aged 65 and over in the County. The **ageing population** forecast for Carmarthenshire could result in less people available to work across all sectors.

#### **Our proposed actions:**

- To plan for our future workforce by working collectively to promote work and career opportunities in the public sector
- To prepare and publish a Carmarthenshire Food Strategy
- To increase Real Living Wage Accreditation amongst PSB members and promote Real Living Wage locally
- To improve the provision and skills to support the growing of low carbon industry, building on current work through the Regional Skills Partnership
- To work towards developing an Integrated local food system



### **National Indicators**

- Average capped 9 points score of pupils, including the gap between those who are eligible and are not eligible for free school meals (NWBI 7)
- Percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework (NWBI 8)
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per hour worked (relative to UK average) (NWBI 9)
- Gross Disposable Household Income per head (NWBI 10)
- Percentage of businesses which are innovation-active (NWBI 11)
- Percentage of people in employment (NWBI 21)
- Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups (NWBI 22)

### **National Milestones**

- 75% of working age adults in Wales will be qualified to level 3 or higher by 2050
- The percentage of working age adults with no qualifications will be 5% or below in every local authority in Wales by 2050
- Eradicate the gap between the employment rate in Wales and the UK by 2050, with a focus on fair work and raising labour market participation of under-represented groups
- At least 90% of 16–24-year-olds will be in education, employment, or training by 2050

# Improving well-being and reducing health inequalities

## **Our vision as a Public Services Board**

Building on the vision within the Director of Public Health Annual Report for 2018/19, our shared vision is a county where individuals, communities and the environment they live, play and work in are adaptive, connected and mutually supportive. This means people are resilient and resourceful and enabled to live joyful, healthy and purposeful lives with a strong sense of belonging.

## **Five Ways of Working**

Planning for the long-term has been a challenge for PSB partners as they have had to respond immediately to the impacts of the coronavirus pandemic during recent years. However, planning to address long term challenges remains our focus.

With those challenges came new opportunities to ensure integration and consideration of how our well-being objectives may impact upon each of the well-being goals and the well-being objectives of the individual member organisations. There are specific projects and opportunities that we aim to maintain and key lessons that have been learnt from the pandemic.

Acting to prevent problems occurring or getting worse may help public bodies meet their objectives. We want to work together to understand and tackle some of the underlying issues that affect people's lives and reduce the chance of those things happening. Partners have explored and sought to understand the root causes of issues in each step, to aim to prevent them from occurring or to prevent escalation of the issues. It is vital that solutions are instigated at the right time, seeking early action rather than waiting for crisis trigger points to be reached.

## **Evidence from our Well-being Assessment**

As we enter the next five years of this Well-being Plan we face major challenges. Whilst overall, people are living longer, too many are still dying years earlier than they should or living much of their lives in poor health with long-term conditions, in pain and with poor mental and emotional health.

The Well-being Assessment 2022 highlights the importance of the building blocks for a healthy Carmarthenshire such as income, employment, housing and social connections (often termed the wider determinants of health). When people do not have warm homes and healthy food and are constantly worrying about making ends meet it puts a significant strain on their health and wellbeing. In many of our communities some of these essential building blocks are missing or under threat.

The assessment also highlights significant inequalities across communities in Carmarthenshire, including health inequalities - a term used to describe the systematic, unfair and avoidable differences in health and care across the population and between different groups, which impact on peoples' opportunities to lead healthy lives. These were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic where we know life was harder for those living in poorer communities.

There are also a range of current and future challenges which could widen health inequalities further. These include the climate and nature emergencies, the on-going impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and Britain's exit from the European Union (increasingly referred to as the 'triple challenge'). As we recover from COVID-19 we need to take account of its impacts on physical health, particularly long COVID; worsening mental and emotional health; changes in patterns of eating, drinking and being active; impacts on employment and educational attainment as well as increased delays in access to treatment and care. Added to this, the current rising cost-of-living is a social crisis which will further impact on peoples' physical and mental health.

#### **Our proposed actions:**

- To create a resilient relationship between the Public Services Board and the Regional Partnership Board in order to improve collaboration and integration on areas of common interest including prevention
- To support the delivery of the Healthy Weight, Healthy Wales programme
- To embed the vision of the Health and Well-being Framework and move to a Social Model of Health and Well-being
- To develop a partnership approach to addressing multi-agency issues relating to Adverse Childhood Experiences
- To support delivery and share learning from the Health Board's 10,000 well-being conversations programme

#### **Social Model for Health and Well-being**

Our shared ambition is to move to a more Social Model of Health & Well-being, from one that is currently predominantly a medical model of health. This builds on established understanding that the treatment and management of conditions contributes to less than 20% of population health and well-being, with the social determinants together having the majority impact on the health & well-being of citizens and community.

In 2021, the Health Board set its Deputy CEO an objective to explore the term "Social Model of Health & Well-being" and consider what this could mean for communities in West Wales and for the Health Board and its partners. The insights and perspectives of a series of conversations with thought leaders have been themed by the local Public Health team and a report produced. The contributors unanimously supported the proposed focus, and many wanted to contribute personally.

Areas of initial suggested focus included targeting those most affected by inequality, with a view to prioritising the future generation through their families, and also the

needs of older people. Other important factors included working with communities on what is important to them, developing leadership capacity in communities, and identifying ways that promote community ownership including potential holding responsibility for resource. The findings of a commissioned systematic review of the literature are due shortly from Aberystwyth University that should support this work.

### **National Indicators**

- Percentage of live single births with a birth weight of under 2,500g (NWBI 1)
- Healthy life expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most deprived (NWBI 2)
- Percentage of adults with two or more healthy lifestyle behaviours (NWBI 3)
- Percentage of children with two or more healthy lifestyle behaviours (NWBI 5)
- Measurement of development of young children (NWBI 6)
- Mean mental well-being score for people (NWBI 29)
- Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times a week (NWBI 38)
- Percentage of journeys by walking, cycling or public transport (NWBI 48)

### **National Milestones**

- To increase the percentage of children with 2 or more healthy behaviours to 94% by 2035 and more than 99% by 2050
-

# Responding to the climate and nature emergencies

## **Our vision as a Public Services Board**

Carmarthenshire will be recognised as a county that protects and enhances its existing environment and biodiversity, harnessing its natural resources to best effect. We will lead on the Climate and Nature emergencies and ensure that our environmental wealth is considered and well connected to delivering economic and well-being benefits to our residents and visitors.

## **Five Ways of Working**

We need to work together to reduce the carbon and pollution we emit by collaboratively tackling sustainable transport and our energy use and generation. Key to this objective is involving and working with children and young people to help them understand their role in looking after our environment, reducing our environmental impact and recognising the importance of “thinking globally and acting locally”.

There is a need to ensure that the transition to a net zero Wales is carefully managed to be both equitable and fair. The need to decarbonise our economy and communities will have impacts on industries, sectors of the workforce and socio-economic groups in different ways, depending on the pathways, policies, and actions we choose.

## **Evidence from our Well-being Assessment**

The Future Generations Commissioners (FGC) report on ‘Inequality in a Future Wales’ examines key future trends in relation to the future of work, climate change and demographic change and considers how current and future policy associated with these trends can provide opportunities to reduce inequalities.

Areas of focus for our county from the South West Area Statement are ensuring sustainable land management, reversing the decline of and enhancing biodiversity, reducing health inequalities and adapting to changing climate. Areas of focus from the Marine Area Statement are building resilience of marine ecosystems, nature-based solutions and adaptations at the coast and making the most of marine planning.

Natural Resources Wales (NRW) published the second State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR2020) last year, in this they assess to what extent Wales is achieving the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (SMNR). SoNaRR2020 concludes that the four long-term aims of the SMNR – stocks of natural resources are safeguarded and enhanced, resilient eco-systems, healthy places for people and a regenerative economy – are not yet being met across Wales.

If climate change continues along the path that we are currently experiencing, then we can expect significant changes in the next 30 years. Data presented in the Future

Trends Report detail that by 2050 we are forecasted to see average summer temperatures rise by 1.34°C. This could cause an increase in rain by 5% throughout the year, concentrated more in winter as summers experience longer periods of drought. Sea levels are forecasted to rise by up to 24cm in some areas of the country. Carmarthenshire will see the impact of these changes in all areas of life. If the trend continues to worsen, the Wales we know could be significantly different by 2080. Addressing these issues now will ensure the future of our future generations in Carmarthenshire and Wales.

### **Our proposed actions**

- To increase collaboration on EV Charging infrastructure at public sector venues
- To systematically review the risks identified in the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA3) Evidence Report – summary for Wales and develop a partnership response
- To embed a partnership approach to developing Green and Blue infrastructure in the county
- To develop a demand analysis of PSB member estate and assets in order to reduce our future carbon footprint
- To identify opportunities for collaboration across public sector organisations to achieve the Net Zero Wales declaration

### **National Indicator**

- Concentration of carbon and organic matter in soil (NWBI 13)
- The global footprint of Wales (NWBI 14)
- Amount of waste generated that is not recycled, per person (NWBI 15)
- Number of properties (homes and businesses) at medium or high risk of flooding from rivers and the sea (NWBI 32)
- Percentage of dwellings with adequate energy performance (NWBI 33)
- Emissions of greenhouse gases within Wales (NWBI 41)
- Emissions of greenhouse gases attributed to the consumption of global goods and services in Wales (NWBI 42)
- Areas of healthy ecosystems in Wales (NWBI 43)
- Status of biological diversity in Wales (NWBI 44)

### **National Milestones**

- Wales will use only its fair share of the world's resources by 2050
- Wales will achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050

## Tackling poverty and its impacts

“Poverty is a long-term state of not having sufficient resources to afford food, reasonable living conditions or amenities or to participate in activities (such as access to attractive neighbourhoods and open spaces) which are taken for granted by others in their society.”

Welsh Government

### Our vision as a Public Services Board

Our aim is to work together to tackle the symptoms of poverty in order to reduce its impact and create a fair, healthy, prosperous, thriving and sustainable Carmarthenshire, now and for our future generations.

### Five Ways of Working

By their very nature, the steps set out in the Well-being Plan are often complex issues that cannot be solved in the short-term. Poverty is an intergenerational issue being exacerbated by the impact of the pandemic and the cost-of-living crisis.

The Well-being Plan aims to focus on these longer-term challenges whilst ensuring the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is not compromised. As a PSB we must build evidence of the long-term interventions which support our communities and residents to tackle poverty.

Involvement is key to developing the steps in the Well-being Plan. Our steps require partners to involve communities, service users and organisations. The Socio-economic Duty requires specified public bodies, when making strategic decisions such as deciding priorities and setting objectives, to consider how their decisions might help reduce the inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage. The duty also ensures that we understand the views and needs of those impacted by the decision, particularly those who suffer socio-economic disadvantage.

### Evidence from our Well-being Assessment

Our assessment was presented at a time when considerations about the current and future well-being of Carmarthenshire has never been so important. The issues presented by **COVID-19, climate change, Brexit and changing demographics** have highlighted new challenges for individuals and communities and these challenges have not been felt equally. Those who were already experiencing inequalities because of poor health, poverty or because they live in marginalised communities have been hardest hit by the direct and indirect harms of the pandemic and are likely to experience additional disadvantage as we shift to ‘recovery.’

During our involvement work with our communities, **poverty** was a key focus in terms of improving the well-being of local people and communities and caused immediate



and long-term concerns. This included **child poverty, food poverty and in-work poverty.**

Carmarthenshire is now seeing its highest levels of **child poverty** in recent years which is a similar pattern across Wales. In 2020, 31.3% of our children aged up to 15 were living in households with less than 60% of the average income before housing costs. This was just above the Welsh average of 30.6%. An increasing trend has been seen over the last six years and our levels have remained higher than the Welsh average each year.

During 2021, 29,444 households in Carmarthenshire were classed as living in poverty which is an increase of over 6% on the previous year of 27,691. Poverty is defined as when a “household income is less than 60% of the GB median income” (in 2021 less than £19,642).

The 2021/22 National Survey for Wales showed that 11% of participating households in Carmarthenshire were classed as **living in material deprivation.**

It is also concerning to see **Future Trends Report** data to 2020 which shows that the rate of poverty in households, where all working age adults are in work, has increased. This shows a concerning trend that being in work does not necessarily pull households out of poverty.

Poverty and deprivation have serious detrimental effects, impacting across all aspects of well-being. It limits the opportunities and prospects for children and young people and damages the quality of life for all. Poverty is too often an **intergenerational experience** which poses a significant threat to experiencing positive well-being both now, and in the future.

Department for Work and Pensions data on the percentage of each age group in Wales living in relative income poverty shows that 22% of working-age adults in Wales (2017-2020) were living in relative income poverty. This percentage remains steady in Wales but is still above that seen for other UK countries. As food prices, energy bills and general costs continue to rise across the UK it is becoming harder for households to stay above the poverty line. This is compounded by the fact that wages are not rising to meet the extra costs. This means that more working households are experiencing poverty.

An estimated 196,000 households are estimated to be in fuel poverty in Wales, spending a large proportion of their household income on fuel costs. This is equivalent to 14% of households in Wales. ([WG Fuel Poverty modelled estimates October 2021](#))

### **Our proposed actions**

- To identify and action opportunities for PSB organisation staff to Make Every Contact Count (MECC) with improved signposting and referral to support services



- 
- To build on current advice and support provision to residents through the Council's Hwb, by developing opportunities for collaboration across PSB organisations
  - To further develop the 'Claim What's Yours' campaign, with consistent messaging on support for residents
  - To build live data in terms of fuel poverty and ensure promotion of home energy efficiency improvements

#### **National Indicators**

- Percentage of people in employment, who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts, and not seeking permanent employment) and who earn at least the real Living Wage (NWBI 16)
- Pay difference for gender, disability and ethnicity (NWBI 17)
- Percentage of people living in households in income poverty relative to the UK median: measured for children, working age and those of pension age (NWBI 18)
- Percentage of people living in households in material deprivation (NWBI 19)
- Percentage of people in employment (NWBI 21)
- Percentage of people in education, employment or training, measured for different age groups (NWBI 22)
- Number of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless per 10,000 households (NWBI 34)
- Percentage of households spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs (NWBI 49)

#### **National Milestones**

- An elimination of the pay gap for gender, disability and ethnicity by 2050

# Helping to create safe, diverse and bilingual communities

## Our vision as a Public Services Board

Carmarthenshire is a diverse county, which values togetherness, cohesion and tolerance. We will ensure that our residents and communities feel safe and are able to voice their concerns locally.

Our communities will celebrate the importance of the Welsh language alongside our rich cultural and demographic diversity.

## Five Ways of Working

Critical to success in progressing these steps in the Well-being Plan is involvement. Our steps require partners to involve our citizens in helping them to feel safe and connected to their local communities. It is only by listening to our communities, hearing what their concerns are, what they need and what is important to them, that we can support them to make a real difference to their well-being and sense of belonging.

Collaborative working will be enhanced to strengthen links with our partners to support our local communities to participate in the development of engagement opportunities and new services.

## Evidence from our Well-being Assessment

In Carmarthenshire there were 2,779 **victims of domestic abuse** between 1st November 2020 and 31st October 2021. The reported crime figures remain similar to the previous year, although there is a significant increase in the numbers of referrals to specialist services since the pandemic. This includes a high focus on community-based support and support for children and young people. Numbers have steadily increased throughout the pandemic and show no sign of decline.

In terms of the public perception of safety, the National Survey for Wales 2018/19 figures show that the percentage **feeling safe** was 76.1%, ranking 7th of the 22 Local Authorities.

Responses from the Well-being survey indicated that people feeling safe in their home and in their community were the highest things people valued about living in their communities.

Whilst the growth in **digital communications** has been a positive for many during the pandemic, this change left some **older people** feel more isolated. The WHO Age-friendly Cities Guide states that: "No matter how developed the city; word of mouth is the principal and preferred means of communication for older people". Many older people value personal communication which tends to be overlooked in the digital age.

Oral communication is particularly important for those with visual impairments or low levels of literacy.

Our **older generation** provide a wealth of knowledge, expertise and experience. Their skills and life experiences are significant attributes they can share with society. Sharing their knowledge and experience can provide opportunities for intergenerational connectivity therefore building community cohesion as well as improving the emotional and social well-being of older people who may otherwise be isolated and undervalued by society.

Carmarthenshire currently has 33.7% of adults' that volunteer. During the pandemic some of the opportunities for volunteering became more challenging, leaving some older people without a valuable and social part of their lives. Older people who volunteer are less likely to experience loneliness and communities where there is good volunteer activity show good community cohesion.

**Wildfires and outdoor fires** continue to be a problem and the areas most affected in our county by deliberate wildfires are: Brynaman, Y Garnant and Glanamau, Llanelli South and Bynea & Llwynhendy. Incidents of wildfires in our county have been more or less steady over the past five years. The environmental harm caused by arson is significant, including affecting water and air quality and damaging or destroying habitats, vulnerable plants, wildlife and grazing.

The 2011 Census, which is the only source that gives a whole population figure, found that 43.9% (78,000) of our residents can **speak Welsh**. When analysing our surveys responses, it was interesting to note that respondents who noted that their first language was English, also had various Welsh language skills. Of these, 21% could speak Welsh, 41% could understand Welsh, 18% could read Welsh and 13% could write Welsh. Over 53% of respondents would consider learning or improving their Welsh language skills and 24% would support their children through a Welsh medium education.

#### **Our proposed actions:**

- To prepare a Carmarthenshire Volunteering Strategy
- To assess current arrangements and prepare a multi-agency plan for further developing community resilience
- To support the implementation, further development and monitoring of the Welsh language Promotion Strategy

#### **National Indicators**

- Percentage who feel able to influence decisions affecting their local area (NWBI 23)
- Percentage of people satisfied with their ability to get to/ access the facilities and services they need (NWBI 24)
- Percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling (NWBI 25)
- Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live (NWBI 26)

- 
- Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect (NWBI 27)
  - Percentage of people who volunteer (NWBI 28)
  - Percentage of people who are lonely (NWBI 30)
  - Percentage of dwelling which are free from hazards (NWBI 31)
  - Percentage of people attending or participating in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year (NWBI 35)
  - Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than just a few words of Welsh (NWBI 36)
  - Number of people who can speak Welsh (NWBI 37)
  - Percentage of museums and archives holding archival/heritage collections meeting UK accreditation standards (NWBI 39)
  - Percentage of designated historic environment assets that are in stable or improved conditions (NWBI 40)
  - Active global citizenship in Wales (NWBI 46)
  - Percentage of people who have confidence in the justice system (NWBI 47)
  - Status of digital inclusion (NWBI 50)

#### **National Milestones**

- A million Welsh speakers by 2050
-

## Next Steps

### **Establishing the delivery structure**

Publishing a revised Well-being Assessment and Well-being Plan provides the PSB with a timely opportunity to revise our delivery structure to ensure that it supports our work and is fit for purpose.

It is considered that an improvement could be made to the existing Delivery Group structure by introducing more of a task and finish approach to deliver the steps identified on pages 11-13. The task and finish groups would develop detailed action plans focused on SMART actions and assess how the Ways of Working would be applied to partnership working going forward.

The Safer Communities Partnership (SCP) is a statutory, long-standing multi-agency group, which meets on a quarterly basis and is fully aligned with two other county-based groups linked to community safety – the CONTEST (counterterrorism) Board and Serious Violence and Organised Crime Board.

### **Development of the delivery plans**

Developing our delivery plans is a timely opportunity to involve our residents and communities to co-produce and prioritise our areas of action. Through this work, we can ensure that we set realistic timescales for development and delivery. This will allow enough time to involve the right people and consider the right things to do to achieve what we want.

### **Continued involvement and Co-production**

Continued involvement is a key area of work for us as a PSB in this next cycle. Our colleagues in the Regional Partnership Board have developed a 'Continuous Engagement Framework' and we aim to build on this work to ensure that we involve and collaborate throughout the life of this Plan and that evidence of involvement, lived experiences and the interventions we have put in place are available for our next Well-being Assessment.

As a cluster of PSBs (Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion, and Pembrokeshire), we are fortunate to be working with the Co-Production Network for Wales to meaningfully engage citizens and bring together diverse groups of individuals to co-produce solutions to local problems.

In our Well-being Assessment, we have identified seldom heard voices that are currently not involved in our work and over the period of this Well-being Plan we will work in collaboration to build relationships and meaningful engagement opportunities.

### **Increasing awareness of the PSB and its work**

As a PSB, we recognise the need to raise awareness of our work and our structures across all sectors. In publishing our Well-being Assessment and Well-being Plan we will ensure that feedback is given to everyone who has contributed to our work and that we regularly send updates on progress.

Alongside colleagues in the cluster, we will also develop a series of lived-experience videos to support the development and promotion of our Plan.

We will build the content on our PSB website, providing opportunities for our residents and communities to be involved and to collaborate with us on key issues. Accessibility will be a key feature and we will look to develop a series of tools to promote our work.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

We need to know if what we are doing is making the differences we want. The PSB will create a transparent way of assessing the effectiveness of our well-being steps in achieving our well-being objectives so that everyone can see the progress that is being made.

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## Y CYNGOR SIR

19 EBRILL 2023

**POLISI CARTREFI GWAG - EIN DULL O DDEFNYDDIO CARTREFI GWAG UNWAITH ETO****Pwrpas**

- Cyflwyno'r Polisi Cartrefi Gwag a fydd yn gosod gweledigaeth a rhaglen waith y Cyngor wrth fynd i'r afael â chartrefi preswyl preifat gwag o fewn y Sir am y 3 blynedd nesaf; a
- Darparu cyfeiriad clir ar y dull gweithredu a lle y bydd ein hymdrechion yn canolbwyntio er mwyn cyflawni hyn a nodau polisi eraill.

**ARGYMHELLIAD Y CABINET:**

- 8.1 bod y Polisi Cartrefi Gwag - ein dull o ail-ddefnyddio cartrefi gwag yn cael ei gymeradwyo
- 8.2 cytuno ar y weledigaeth i leihau nifer yr eiddo gwag yn y Sir i 1500 erbyn 2026.
- 8.3 cadarnhau'r math o eiddo y byddwn yn canolbwyntio arno a'r matrices sgorio a ddefnyddir o ran eiddo gwag.
- 8.4 cadarnhau bod y Polisi Cartrefi Gwag yn cyd-fynd â phenderfyniad y Cyngor i osod Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor ar eiddo gwag tymor hir a'r modd y caiff hyn ei orfodi trwy'r polisi hwn.
- 8.5 bod y mesurau perfformiad yn gyson ac yn adlewyrchu'r ymdrechion sy'n cael eu gwneud i aildefnyddio cartrefi gwag.

**Y Rhesymau:**

- Parhau â'r gwaith a wnaed mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol i leihau nifer yr cartrefi gwag yn y Sir;
- Gwelwyd bod ymyrraeth effeithiol yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar leihau nifer yr cartrefi gwag;
- Darparu opsiynau eraill i ddiwallu'r angen am dai ar draws pob math o ddeiliadaeth a chyfrannu at y farchnad dai yn Sir Gaerfyrddin;
- Cynnal cymunedau ymhellach drwy gynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai i bobl leol, gan leihau'r effaith weledol ac o ran iechyd y cyhoedd y maent yn ei chael ar ardaloedd cyfagos; a
- Chyfrannu at Gynllun Adfer a Chyflawni Economaidd y Cyngor.

**Angen i'r Cabinet wneud penderfyniad****Oes - 27 Mawrth 2023****Angen i'r Cyngor wneud penderfyniad****Oes - 19 Ebrill 2023**

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

Y Cynghorydd Linda Evans (Dirprwy Arweinydd a Deiliad y Portffolio Tai)  
Y Cynghorydd Alun Lenny (Deiliad y Portffolio Adnoddau)

<b>Y Gyfarwyddiaeth</b> <b>Cymunedau</b> <b>Enw Pennaeth y</b> <b>Gwasanaeth:</b> <b>Jonathan Morgan</b>  <b>Awdur yr Adroddiad:</b> <b>Gareth Williams</b> <b>Hayley O'Brian</b>	<b>Swyddi:</b>  <b>Pennaeth Tai a Diogelu'r</b> <b>Cyhoedd</b>  <b>Rheolwr y Gwasanaethau</b> <b>Tai</b> <b>Arweinydd Tai'r Sector</b> <b>Preifat</b>	<b>Cyfeiriadau E-bost a Rhifau Ffôn:</b>  <a href="mailto:JMorgan@sirgar.gov.uk">JMorgan@sirgar.gov.uk</a> <b>01267 228960</b> <a href="mailto:GaJWilliams@sirgar.gov.uk">GaJWilliams@sirgar.gov.uk</a> <b>07787402901</b> <a href="mailto:Hobrian@sirgar.gov.uk">Hobrian@sirgar.gov.uk</a>
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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## EMPTY HOMES POLICY- OUR APPROACH TO BRINGING EMPTY HOMES BACK TO USE

### Introduction

Empty homes are a wasted resource when there is a shortage of housing across the County, including rural wards. These properties also blight our neighbourhoods and can be a focus for anti-social behaviour.

The Council is committed to bringing empty homes back into use as quickly as possible and has worked with the owners of empty homes and our partners to take all available opportunities to help tackle the issue of long-term empty properties.

Bringing empty homes back into use can help address a number of housing and social issues by increasing supply in areas where there are housing shortages and pressures and where there is an opportunity to link to other regeneration projects.

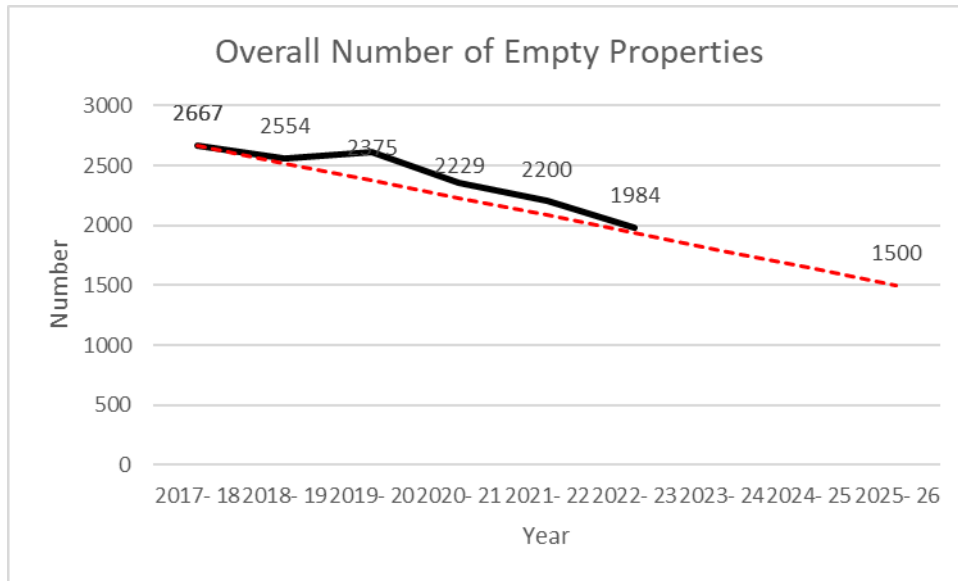
It is essential that the Council has effective measures in place to deal with these issues and a comprehensive Empty Homes Policy which contributes towards local strategic planning and the economic recovery efforts.

The Policy sets out our approach and aims to be ambitious/ forward thinking in the way that we will tackle the problem by moving at scale and pace to return as many empty homes into use during the year. The Policy will allow officers to target certain types of properties, in certain areas, and will give clarity and confidence in the actions that are taken.

### Context

Good progress has been made over the past five years to reduce the overall number of empty homes through persistent activity and action to encourage/ enforce against homeowners to bring them back into use. The current number is 1,984 (Sep 2022). This represents approximately 2.1% of the overall housing stock within the County and our performance can be seen in Graph 1 below:

Graph 1



Innovative approaches have and continue to be developed such as being the first Council in Wales to apply for an Empty Dwelling Management Order, the expansion of our in-house Social Lettings Agency and various financial assistance packages to help owners bring their properties back into use.

In comparison, Carmarthenshire performs well against other Welsh Authorities in returning empty homes back into use and has consistently been in the top four Councils in Wales over the past 10 years (Table 1). This is because we have a dedicated resource towards bringing empty homes back into use and by working cross departmentally, we have been able to target specific properties or schemes that will have the greatest impact.

Table 1

County	Actual Number returned to use	% compared to overall number of empties
Rhondda Cynnon Taf	213	7.4
Carmarthenshire	189	7.4
The Vale of Glamorgan	111	14.1
Bridgend	104	8.4
Swansea	100	5.4

Approximately two thirds (62%) of all empty homes have been vacant for two years or more and 20% have been vacant between 6- 12 months. Of all the empty homes, over half (52%) are within the *Fourteen Towns Action Areas*. In addition, the current council tax debt associated with homes that have been empty for 6 months or more is £1.46m.

This information has allowed us to develop the policy to ensure that we are focusing in the right areas and targeting the right properties.

## Approach to Tackling Empty Homes

Our vision is to reduce the overall number of empty homes within the County to 1500 by 2026. To achieve this, the number of empty homes that we return to use each year through this policy must be greater than those that become empty. Hopefully, this policy will discourage owners from allowing their properties to become empty in the first place by imposing financial penalties through Council Tax exemptions and premiums backed by a robust enforcement strategy, but also encourage others to take up financial assistance and other support offered by the Council to bring them back into use.

To ensure we have a balanced and transparent approach in meeting the overall aims of this policy we have developed a risk-based approach. Appendix 1 of the Policy document contains the risk assessment that we will use. Officers have tested this on several types of empty homes in different localities, of varying condition and are confident that it will help us prioritise action to:

- Target empty homes in areas of high housing demand;
- Target empty homes that will be brought back as affordable homes for people on the Housing Choice Register and focus on empty homes within our own council estates that had been previously sold off through the 'right to buy' scheme;
- Support bringing empty residential units above commercial business in our town centres back into use for people that will contribute to the town centre economy;
- Work with the families of empty homeowners that are in care, manage the properties on their behalf, allowing the income could cover part of their care cost;
- Respond to complaints where empty properties are a nuisance to neighbouring properties or attracting anti-social behaviour; and
- Identify empty properties that are in a poor state of repair, are detrimental to the surrounding area and take appropriate remedial action.

The enforcement options that are available to us are outlined in Appendix 3 and will depend on the owners willingness to engage with us. Where empty homeowners are willing to work with us we will provide them with:

- Advice, assistance and technical expertise;
- Financial assistance through grants and loans;
- An offer to lease their properties through the Council's Social Lettings Agency; and
- An offer to buy their properties in certain circumstances.

## Council Tax Exemptions and Premiums

The Empty Homes Policy aligns with the Council's decision on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 2023 to impose Council Tax premiums for long term empty properties. This Policy aims to support the recovery of Council Tax Liability for empty homes or to force owners to do something with them.

Under the new provisions, a long-term empty home is defined as a dwelling which is both unoccupied and substantially unfurnished for a continuous period of at least one year. The

Council Tax Premiums will be applied to all Empty Homes that have been vacant for 1 year or more. 62% of the current number of empty homes have been vacant for 2 years or more. It is used as a deterrent mainly, and when properties are returned to use will generate a revenue for the Council. Of the empty properties that have been empty for 2 years or more over 1,300 have an existing debt against them.

Table 2

Debt Banding	Number of properties	Total Debt
£2000 and above	121	£442,000
£1000 to £1999	324	£427,000
£500- £999	777	£559,000
£1- £499	113	£36,000
No debt	253	0

The Council Tax premiums have been set at 50% between 1-2 Years, 100% between 2-5 years and 200% for 5+ Years. Taking into consideration the parish precept for the Council Tax setting for each of the associated banding we have calculated what the average would be, the number of properties in each of those bandings and what the total liability would be if a no premium was added, 50%, 100% and 200% premium is added.

**The Council, however, does have discretion to increase this in future to 300% and the increase is not restricted to the length of time the property has been empty, but does need to be proportionate.** The table below demonstrates the additional revenues that would be applied though the Council Tax Premium based on the current empty properties data we hold.

Table 3

	BAND A	BAND B	BAND C	BAND D	BAND E	BAND F	BAND G	BAND H	Total
No Premium	16,271	61,015	48,037	34,865	34,091	10,072	2,905	0	<b>207,256</b>
50% Premium	71,474	142,368	120,867	125,516	124,644	45,325	39,224	5,230	<b>674,647</b>
100% Premium	183,624	309,141	334,708	303,330	362,214	156,120	58,109	0	<b>1,707,245</b>
200% Premium	387,006	597,944	641,523	596,200	479,400	128,421	104,596	0	<b>2,935,091</b>
Total									<b>5,524,239</b>

This approach could:

- Reduce the number of overall empties naturally with the owners returning them to use voluntarily;
- Result in empty home owners choosing to pay the general liability thus increasing the revenues to the Council; or
- Owners deciding on neither, thus generating a debt against the property.

Where the owners choose to do nothing and leave the debt accrue, officers will actively pursue a charging order and the enforced sale process (outlined in Appendix 2) to force the change of ownership of the property and recover the debt owed from the sale value of the house. Any

surplus sums from the sale will be held by the Council until claimed by the owner, estate, executors or any other person being able to demonstrate an interest in the property. The use of the enforced sale process is likely to become a more frequently used enforcement tool under this Policy.

To ensure that empty home owners don't pay their general liability and keep the property empty to avoid paying the premiums we will work with colleagues in electoral services and other departments to review the information and take the necessary action to deal with this.

To ensure that the new owner returns the property to use in a reasonable time period and that the condition is improved, we will serve suspended notices on the property under the Housing Act 2004 to carry out necessary repairs and will be active upon change of ownership. If the property is in a reasonable condition that does not merit the service of a statutory notice, the owner will be subject to further enforced sales, empty dwelling management orders or compulsory purchase.

The enforced sale procedure is complex and can also be used to recover other debt secured against the property and registered as a local land charge.

#### Economic, Social & Community Benefits

The Policy will also contribute to other wider actions around economic, social and community benefits. Over the term of this policy, we aim to bring back into use between 450- 550 homes through direct action and/or financial assistance or enforcement action. This will help with the economic recovery of the County, safeguard or create up to 90 jobs, support local businesses and town centres and promote the Welsh language and culture by providing homes in our main towns, market towns and other rural areas for local people.

#### Conclusion

High levels of empty properties are recognised as having a serious impact on the viability of communities in terms of blight on neighbourhoods and potential for anti-social behaviour to occur.

Empty homes are also a wasted resource and when brought back into use contribute to an increase in the supply of housing. Dealing with empty properties can therefore have social, economic and regeneration benefits.

The Policy aims to be flexible in its approach and have that balance between encouragement of owners to make better use of their empty homes and for officers to have the confidence to take decisive action to force empty homes back into occupation.

## Recommendations

1. To approve the Empty Homes Policy- *“Our Approach to Bringing Empty Homes Back in to Use”*.
2. To agree the vision to reduce the number of empty homes in the County to 1500 by 2026.
3. To confirm that the type of properties that we will focus on and the rating matrix applied to empty properties meets the policy goals.
4. To confirm that the Empty Homes Policy aligns with the recent Council decision to impose Council Tax Premiums on long term empty properties and the way this is enforced through this policy
5. To agree the way that we measure performance going forward so that it is consistent and reflective of the efforts being made to bring empty homes back into use.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?**

**YES – Empty Homes Policy 2023/26**

## 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 Housing & Public Protection

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

### 1. Policy, Crime and Disorder

The Empty Homes Policy will provide the framework to bring empty properties back into use, meet the local housing need, enhance communities, reduce crime associated with empty homes by making them secure and will contribute to other wider agendas and programmes.

### 2. Legal

The Council has a responsibility to deal with housing standards and public health issues that arise from properties that are left empty. Statutory action requires legal support, particularly if enforced sale is seen as the most satisfactory action to recover debt and force the change of ownership of properties to return them to use. We'll need to ensure that any action taken is in line with the Council's Enforcement Policy. There will be other legal involvement in registering statutory and financial charges and developing agreements for loans/ grants. There will possibly be an increase in the number of leases or buy backs as a result of owners wishing to rid the responsibility of the property.

### **3. Finance**

The recovery of council tax liability, debt from statutory action or council tax premiums will increase. Financial systems will need to be put in place to administer grants and loans. Where enforced sale procedures are applied there will need to be a mechanism for repaying the surplus sums of money to the rightful owner or the person(s) that would have had control of the property.

### **4. People Management & Performance**

The inclusion of council tax premiums on empty homes may have implications on Revenue Services.

Recovery of debt will require significant enforcement activity through enforced sales.



# CONSULTATIONS

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

Signed: Jonathan Morgan Head of Housing & Public Protection

**1. Scrutiny Committee request for pre-determination**

YES

**Scrutiny Committee****Communities, Homes & Regeneration****Date the report was considered:-****23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2023****Scrutiny Committee Outcome/Recommendations:-**

- a. The report to clarify that the 6 priority bullet points were not in ranked any order of priority with each being afforded equal priority to enable the council to take tailored and targeted action to bring an empty property back into use- **Amended on Pg.8 of the policy to further clarify;**
- b. The timescales for undertaking enforcement action particularly in relation to Compulsory Purchase Order procedures and Empty Dwelling Management Orders, **Amended on Pg.10 to provide some explanation around timescales for enforcement action and keeping complainants, other residents and members informed;**
- c. Powers to deal with safety issues lay with the council's building control responsibilities in relation to ruinous, dilapidated and dangerous structures- **Amended on Pg.9 to include Councils response (Building Control and Housing Services) to deal with an immediate risk to public safety arising from structural issues with an empty house;**
- d. To link in with the Council's regeneration department with regard to empty land within town centres- **not included as part of this Policy but will be picked up outside this process by respective HoS;** and
- e. The policy timescales on the front cover of the report to be clarified- **Amended on cover page of main Policy.**

The Chair (Cllr. Deryk Cundy) has confirmed that the amendments reflect the recommendations and comments of members of the Communities, Homes & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee.

**2.Local Member(s) – N/A****3.Relevant Partners**

Engagement with stakeholders and partners has taken place in order to develop this Policy through digital interaction.

**4.Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations**

On-going engagement with Revenue Services is taking place

**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:**

**THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW**

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Empty Homes Policy	Housing General Files	Council website- Democratic Services

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

# Our Approach in Bringing Empty Homes Back to Use

*Empty Homes Policy*

April 2023 - March 2026



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## Table of Contents

1. Overview	3
2. The Local Context;	3
• Population data	3
• Housing market	4
• Housing need data	4
• Empty homes in Carmarthenshire	5
3. Definition of an 'Empty Home'	7
4. Tackling the Problem: Carmarthenshire County Council's Approach	7
5. Council Tax Exemptions and Premiums	10
6. Economic, Social & Community Benefits	11
7. Measuring Performance	12
8. Appendices	13

For further details on Empty Homes, please visit;

<https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/housing/empty-properties/#.Y33c0hTP02x>

## 1. Overview

The overall aim of this policy is to;

- Reduce the number of long-term empty homes across the County
- Increase the supply of affordable housing to meet the demand, and
- Tackle issues relating to property nuisance, blight and the effect on communities

This policy intends to be bold in bringing about the improvement and occupation of empty houses, increasing the supply and use of housing to all.

The Council will work with homeowners to support and encourage voluntary action but commit to take appropriate enforcement action where reasonable negotiations fail.

Emphasis will be placed on developing appropriate, low-cost solutions which are both effective in bringing empty homes back into use and help meet our broader housing objectives to increase the availability of decent, affordable housing in Carmarthenshire.

The Policy also aims to complement other key Strategies and Policy areas like the Housing and Regeneration Delivery Plan, Rapid Rehousing Plan, Ten Towns and Developing the Private Rented Sector.

The implementation of this policy will be regularly monitored and will be subject to a full review in 2026.

## 2. The Local Context

### Local Population Data

In Carmarthenshire, the population size has increased by 2.2%, from around 183,800 in 2011 to 187,900<sup>1</sup> in 2021. This is higher than the overall increase for Wales (1.4%), where the population grew by 44,000 to 3,107,500.

The population of Carmarthenshire makes up 6% of the total population in Wales and Carmarthenshire is ranked fourth for total population out of 22 Local Authority Areas in Wales, maintaining the same position held a decade ago.

The Carmarthenshire population is one of the sparsest in Wales at just 78 people per km<sup>2</sup> who live across a diverse County of both urban and rural communities. Llanelli, Carmarthen and Ammanford are home to 25% of the population and 60% of the population live in rural areas.

The total population is projected to grow by an average of 373 people a year between 2021 and 2040, and there will likely be an accompanying growth in the use of the health and social care services in Carmarthenshire. In addition, the proportion of people aged 80+ will increase by more than 50% in a similar timeframe and, will likely contribute to greater pressure being placed on health and social care services in the future.

Whilst the number of deaths has consistently exceeded the number of births year on year, there has been consistent growth in the population because of net inward migration.

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<sup>1</sup> Census Data as of 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021

## Carmarthenshire Housing Market

Local Authority No.	RSL (Housing Association) No.	Owner Occupied	Private Rented	Total of all Tenures
9,223 (10%)	3,197 (4%)	66,389 (75%)	9,664 (11%)	<b>88,473</b>

The figures above indicate that the largest proportion of housing is Owner Occupied, equating to 75% of all tenure types. This is in contrast to social housing stock, which equates to a total of 14% of all tenure types.

### Housing need:

In the context of this policy, it is important to understand the local housing need and how bringing empty homes back into use will meet the additional demand by making them available to local people, with strong local connections that will help them live in the areas they were raised.

Generally, household sizes are getting smaller, meaning that in the future the population will be made up of more households, increasing the demand for homes.

Carmarthenshire has fewer areas amongst the most deprived in Wales and those areas are largely concentrated in the three main towns: Ammanford, Carmarthen and, to the greatest extent, Llanelli. However, Carmarthenshire has a higher proportion of areas that are less acutely deprived which are spread across the rural hinterland and smaller rural towns. The table below is based on the Local Housing Market Assessment done in 2018 and predicts the housing need in Carmarthenshire over a 15-year period (up until 2033). It also takes into consideration the additional need created as a result of the pandemic:

<b>Households Requiring Housing</b>					
<b>Market Housing</b>	<b>1-bed</b>	<b>2-bed</b>	<b>3-bed</b>	<b>4+ bed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ammanford & the Amman Valley	+37	+403	+1,051	+342	<b>+1,834</b>
Carmarthen & the West	+80	+415	+928	+447	<b>+1,870</b>
Carmarthenshire Rural & Market Towns	+69	+240	+354	+105	<b>+768</b>
Llanelli & District	+83	+680	+1,793	+476	<b>+3,031</b>
<b>Total Market Housing (77%)</b>	<b>+270</b>	<b>+1,738</b>	<b>+4,125</b>	<b>+1,370</b>	<b>+7,503</b>
<b>Affordable Housing</b>	<b>1-bed</b>	<b>2-bed</b>	<b>3-bed</b>	<b>4+ bed</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ammanford & the Amman Valley	+385	+413	+173	+34	<b>+1005</b>
Carmarthen & the West	+563	+379	+190	+23	<b>+1155</b>
Carmarthenshire Rural & Market Towns	+449	+294	+25	0	<b>+769</b>
Llanelli & District	+974	+945	+492	+79	<b>+2490</b>
<b>Total Affordable Housing (23%)</b>	<b>+2371</b>	<b>+2031</b>	<b>+836</b>	<b>+136</b>	<b>+5419</b>



As can be seen from the table above, there is an overwhelming need for affordable 2-bedroom houses and single person accommodation in the County and significant demand for 2 and 3-bedroom houses across the general housing Market in the County.

This is also reflected in the pressure on our homelessness services and in particular the demand for temporary accommodation. COVID-19 had a significant impact on the use of temporary accommodation, with the total number of households in temporary accommodation doubling compared with pre-pandemic levels. Prior to the pandemic there were 75 households in temporary accommodation with 43 single person households accounting for 57% of the total.<sup>2</sup>

Household Type	No. Placed
Single People	43
Couples	2
Single Person Pregnant	0
Household + 1 child	14
Household + 2 children	10
Household + 3 children	4
Household + 4 children	1
Household + 5 children	1

The total number doubled to 150 households in temporary accommodation in late July and early August 2020, decreasing to 83 households in March 2021 before increasing to 121 households by the end of November 2021. In the context of this policy, returning empty homes to use will increase the supply of affordable accommodation that in turn will reduce the overall number of people placed into temporary accommodation or Bed & Breakfast.

### Empty Homes in Carmarthenshire

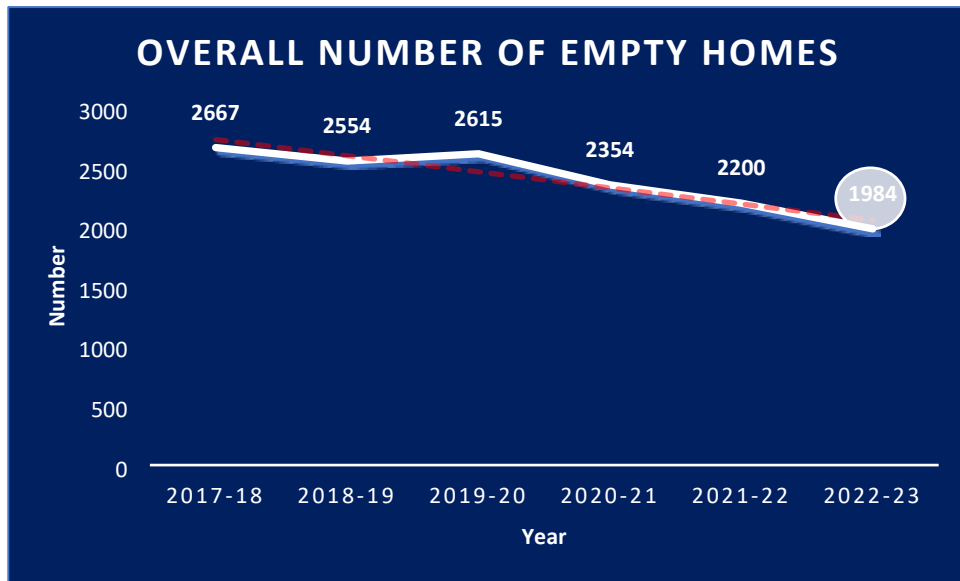
According to the most recent estimates, there were a reported 27,213<sup>3</sup> empty private sector residential properties across Wales.

In Carmarthenshire, the overall number of properties within the private sector that have been empty for a period of 6 months or more from April 2022 is currently 1,984. This figure represents around 2.1% of all dwellings (88,473). We have made good progress in decreasing the overall number of empty homes across the County in the last 6 years following work with Owner Occupiers and Landlords.

The following Graph shows the decrease in number of Empty Homes since 2017 and the table shows the length of time they have been empty for;

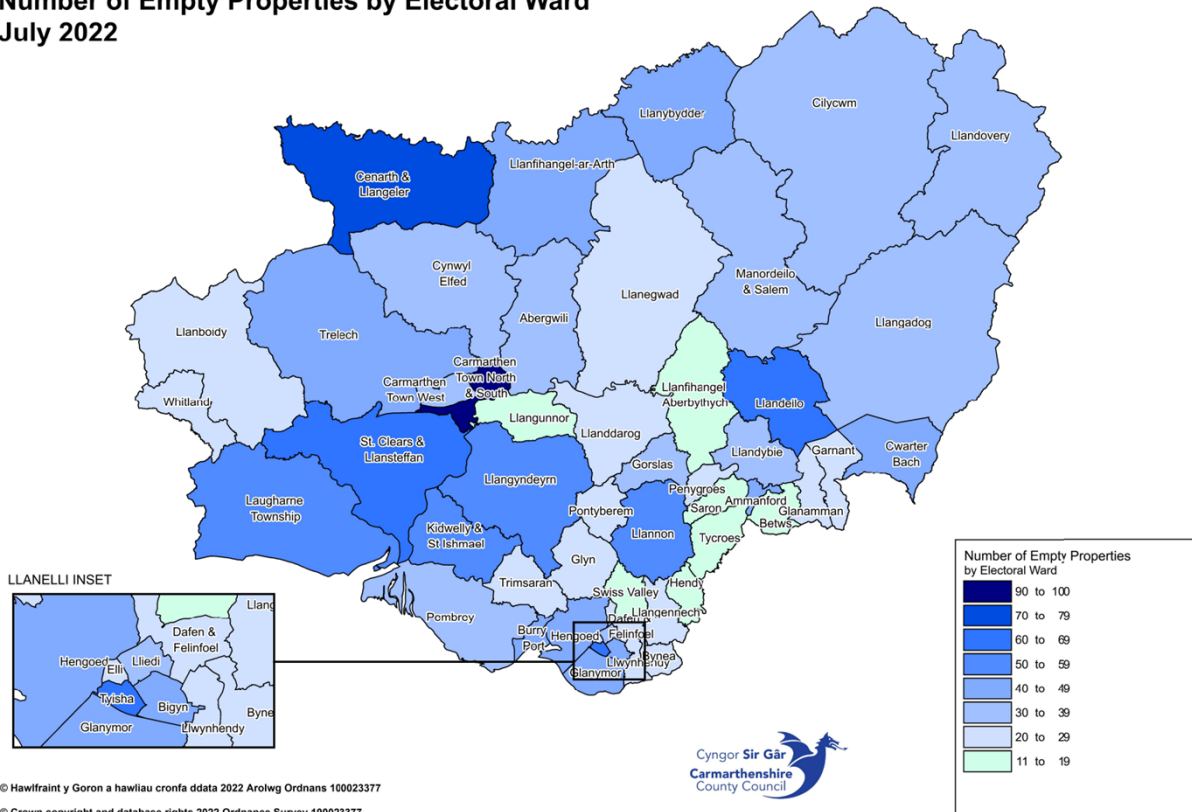
<sup>2</sup> Homeless Needs Mapping February 2021

<sup>3</sup> Data Cymru 2018/19



The distribution of these properties can be seen on the map below, most properties are concentrated around the three main townships and run along the Gwendraeth and Amman Valley, which is characteristic of old mining and industrial areas.

**Number of Empty Properties by Electoral Ward  
July 2022**



Further breakdown shows that 38% of empty homes have been empty for a period of between six months and two years. It is these properties that are likely to turn-over naturally and may be subject to sale or probate issues. On the other hand, 62% of empty homes in the County have been empty for longer than two years and these are the ones that require

intervention. In addition, a recent survey of empty property owners in Carmarthenshire told us the reasons why they were left empty.

Length of time houses have been empty	
2 Years (or less)	38%
2 – 5 Years	29%
5 – 10 Years	17%
10 Years (or more)	16%

Common Reasons for houses being empty for longer than 6 months	
Under Renovation	30%
For Sale	26%
Require/ Planned Renovation	13%
Other	28%

### 3. Definition of an ‘Empty Property’

For the purpose of this policy and in terms of how the Council reports performance to the Welsh Government, an empty property is defined as follows;

*‘An empty property is a property liable for Council Tax, which has been Unoccupied for a period of 6 months or more’*

This definition excludes:

- A second or holiday home
- A property owned by any of the following:
  - Registered Social Landlords (RSLs)
  - Police and Armed forces
  - National Health Service
  - Universities and colleges
  - Local authorities and government
  - Crown estate
  - Churches and other religious bodies
- A property that is purpose built for use as student accommodation
- A property that is in use but for non-residential purposes
- Properties that have been un-banded by the Valuation Office Agency

However, this does not mean that we will exclude homeowners that wish to work with us where the property has been empty for 6 months or less particularly where the property is likely to meet local housing demand and provide affordable accommodation to households in need.

### 4. Tackling the Problem – The Council’s Approach

***Our Vision:***

*To reduce the overall number of empty homes across the County to under 1,500 by 2026 and ensuring that everyone has a home that meets their needs, that people in all parts of the County always feel safe and secure and that a range of initiatives are available to help communities come together to enhance their neighbourhoods and environment.*

It is important that we have effective methods in place to deal with the issues of Empty Homes and that interventions contribute towards local strategic planning. Carmarthenshire County Council is strongly committed to reducing the number of empty homes, facilitating and assisting the creation of good quality and affordable homes in the County and making the best use of existing housing stock.

It is also important to note that not all empty properties will be in a poor condition or need action. Some will be in good condition, but vacant and on the market for sale etc. Conversely, not all empty properties will be contained within the Empty Property denominator (National Performance Indicator), as they may be substantially furnished (therefore not within the council tax exemption banding), or removed from council tax listings completely, based on their poor condition, people in care or holiday/ second homes.

To ensure we have a balanced and transparent approach in meeting the overall aims of this policy which is to;

- Reduce the number of long-term empty homes across the County consistently over time
- Increase the supply of affordable housing to meet local housing demands, and
- Tackle issues relating to property nuisance, blight and the effect on communities

There are some things that we **will do** and others that we **won't do**, which are as follows:

#### What we will do

We will focus on empty homes in the following ways regardless of the time they have been empty for. They are not necessarily in priority order and each one will be given equal consideration to determine the most appropriate course of action or targeted action that will allow us to return them to use.

- 1) Target empty homes in areas of high housing demand or in the ten towns areas that will also act as a catalyst for wider regeneration**
- 2) Target empty homes that will be brought back as affordable homes for people on the Housing Choice Register and a key focus on empty homes within our own Council Estates that had been previously sold off through the 'right to buy' scheme**
- 3) Support bringing empty residential units above commercial business in our town centres back into use for people that will contribute to the town centre economy**
- 4) Work with the families of empty homeowners that are in care, manage the properties on their behalf and the income could cover part of their care cost**
- 5) Respond to complaints where empty houses are a nuisance to neighbouring properties or attracting anti-social behaviour**
- 6) Identify empty houses that are in a poor state of repair and are detrimental to the surrounding area and take appropriate remedial action**

Every empty property will be risk assessed on the above criteria and greater weighting will be given to those factors that are of higher priority. Action will be based on this and the co-

operation of the homeowner. Empty Property Risk Assessment Scoring Matrix can be found at **Appendix 1** of this document.

### What we won't do

We will not focus our efforts on bringing empty properties back into use that do not meet any of the above priority criteria. In addition, we will not actively pursue properties:

- 1) Where the value of the property is considerably higher than the local or national average unless there is a significant advantage to the Council e.g., supported housing projects, conversion to flats, visible in the main town centres**
- 2) Houses that are far beyond a reasonable state of structural repair, that are located in areas where they don't affect anybody, and the most satisfactory course of action is likely to be demolition/ clearance**

This does not mean that the door is closed to owners, members of the public or elected members seeking help and assistance through us, however, they will depend on the resources available to us.

### Financial Support for Owners

It is hugely important that we do all we can to try and support empty homeowners to bring houses back into use. That is why we have put a range of financial packages together to support the works needed to improve the standards of empty homes so that they can be lived in.

Schemes are subject to Eligibility Criteria, however, we have every intention to deliver these where and when possible. The schemes that are available are included in **Appendix 2**.

In addition to these schemes, we will take advantage of other funding such as Ecoflex, NEST and other energy saving schemes to improve the efficiency of homes, reduce our carbon emissions and lower energy bills particularly in the current economic climate.

Buying Back empty houses through the Housing and Regeneration Delivery Plan is also an option that is available to homeowners.

### Enforcement Action

The Council and its partners seek to work cooperatively with owners of empty houses to bring their properties back into use. Therefore, regular and effective communication with the owner is paramount, to establish the most appropriate course of action to bring the empty property back into use.

However, where we fail to get co-operation from the owners or their estate executors, we will look to take enforcement action to reduce any risk and return the property to use within the shortest possible time. Likewise, where there is a serious and immediate risk to the public or neighbouring properties e.g. structural collapse, slippage or storm damage, officers from Building Control and Housing Services will act quickly to deal with the dangerous structure in

order to mitigate the risk. This may involve employing a contractor and carrying out the works ourselves.

Prior to taking any statutory action we will conduct all reasonable enquiries to ensure that our action is proportionate and transparent, in line with this Policy. Where a property has been empty for a long period of time and officers have spent time encouraging the owners to re occupy the property but no progress has been made, or the owner of the property has been untraceable or demonstrates an unwillingness to work with the Council, formal action will be undertaken. In some circumstances we will be required to utilise land registry records, electoral records, other council held information and/or local intelligence in order to establish ownership of property.

There are a number of enforcement options (legislative provision) available to the Council in order to deal with issues caused by empty properties and also to secure their return to use and these are outlined in **Appendix 3**.

Whilst there are no definitive timescales on when enforcement action will be taken or how long that will take, officers will provide complainants, immediate residents and local members with regular progress updates. Information will be made available to the above of the plan/ stages to return the property to use and deal with any associated problems. Where possible, we will try to provide anticipated timescales to ensure that there is some accountability with the decision making process and action taken.

Officers will make it clear at an early stage where enforcement action is not warranted based on the risk it presents or where there is no strategic purpose for our intervention. We will however continue to monitor these properties, communicate regularly with the owners and encourage them to return them to use and if circumstances change, review our course of action.

## **5. Council Tax Exemption and Premiums**

Welsh Government changed its accounting methods in April 2020 and no longer accounts for the discount awarded to long term empty properties and as such, the financial burden of awarding any future discounts would have to be borne by the Council.

The Council's Cabinet unanimously agreed in November 2019 that the 50% discount awarded on long term empty houses be removed and the full council tax charge apply for houses empty for longer than 6 months.

**To further encourage bringing long term empty homes back into use we will apply a Council Tax Premium to all homes that have been empty for 12 months and longer, in line with Council's decision to impose this on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 2023.**

Length of time Empty	Premium
> 1 year < 2 years	50%
> 2 years < 5 years	100%
> 5 years	200%

**Under Section 139 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, the Council could determine in future to charge a Council tax premium on empty houses of up to 300%. This may be incremental based on length of time a property has been empty.**

We don't foresee that this will affect holiday homes that will subsequently affect the tourism, visitors to the County and the local economy, given that properties will be accommodated by holidaymakers during parts of the year.

## 6. Economic, Social & Community Benefits

This policy will ensure that there are strong links between returning empty houses to use and the positive impact they will have on the local economy, meeting housing demand and how that spreads out into the community. The Council's Economic Recovery and Delivery Plan sets clear goals and actions to support recovery following Brexit, the Pandemic and now the cost-of-living crisis. Key action areas include:

<b>Businesses</b>	<p>Safeguarding existing businesses, supporting new start-ups and growing businesses in the foundational and growth sectors to become more productive and competitive, including the green economy.</p> <p><i>Focus given in the Policy to town centre residential premises for key workers that will spend and support independent business and night-time economy.</i></p>
<b>People</b>	<p>Protecting jobs, responding to the expected increases in unemployment, helping people gain the skills needed for the jobs that will become available, and creating new and better-skilled employment opportunities.</p> <p><b>We aim to return between 450-550 long-term empty homes during the term of this policy through direct action. Through our financial support packages and private sector investment this will create/safeguard almost 90 jobs, helping replace the jobs lost during the period above.</b></p>
<b>Places</b>	<p>Ensuring a fair distribution of opportunities through investing in the infrastructure and adaptation of our strategic growth areas, town centres, the rural economy and regenerating our most deprived communities.</p>

*Through this policy we will provide affordable homes for young and working aged people in both rural and urban areas, helping them remain in the county, increasing footfall in our primary towns and protecting the Welsh language and culture in rural areas.*

## **7. Measuring Performance**

Monitoring the impact of the policy will be reported and updated quarterly. However, the Denominator will not be reported during the first quarter to take into account any new information that's made available through Council Tax.

The success in bringing empty private sector residential properties back into use will be measured using the following Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) Public Accountability Measures (PAMs) and performance will be compared to other Councils in Wales:

- PAM/013 – Percentage of empty private sector houses brought back into use during the year through direct action by the local authority
- PAM045 – Number of new homes created as a result of bringing empty properties back into use

The work resulting from the Policy will also be measured and reported on in terms of the quantity of engagement and enforcement undertaken; the increase of supply of housing in Carmarthenshire to meet housing demand, as well as the number of council tax premiums applied (when the premium is in place) in order to demonstrate the efforts that are being made to bring empty houses back into use. A suite of sub-measures will be created to reflect the effectiveness of this policy in terms of outcomes and officer activity.



## Appendix 1: Empty Property Risk Assessment Scoring Matrix



**EICH CYNGOR arleinamdani**  
www.sirgar.llyw.cymru  
**YOUR COUNCIL doitonline**  
www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales

### Empty Property Risk Assessment Sheet

Premises Address:

Service Request ID:

Service Request Date:

#### RISK ASSESSMENT DETAILS

Length of Time Vacant	
Less than 2 year	<b>4</b>
2 – 5 Years	<b>8</b>
5 – 10 Years	<b>10</b>
Over 10 Years	<b>20</b>

Area	
Rural	<b>1</b>
Village	<b>5</b>
Ten Towns	<b>20</b>
Key Towns	<b>30</b>

Housing Potential	
One Bed Flat	<b>10</b>
Multiple Flats (above Commercial)	<b>10</b>
2 Bed House	<b>10</b>
3+ Bed House	<b>5</b>

Ownership	
Contactable & responds	<b>0</b>
Contactable, does not respond	<b>5</b>
Uncontactable	<b>10</b>
Owner in Care Home	<b>15</b>

Condition	
Good condition, no defects	<b>0</b>
Minor defects, no safety issues	<b>10</b>
Multiple Cat 2 Hazards	<b>20</b>
Multiple Cat 1 Hazards	<b>30</b>
Dangerous - Loose / Falling elements	<b>40</b>

Property Type	
Detached	<b>1</b>
Semi-Detached	<b>5</b>
Terraced	<b>10</b>
Flat / HMO	<b>15</b>
Local Authority Site	<b>20</b>

Market/Habitability	
Saleable/Good	<b>0</b>
Renovate/Habitable	<b>5</b>
Substantial Disrepair	<b>10</b>

Property Appearance in the Area	
Good Appearance	<b>0</b>
Some Detriment	<b>10</b>
Major Detriment	<b>20</b>
Ruinous / Derelict	<b>30</b>

Social Impact	
No Incidents	<b>0</b>
Minor Incidents	<b>10</b>
Major Impact	<b>20</b>

Security	
Secure	<b>0</b>
Insecure	<b>30</b>

Enforcement	
Advisory	<b>10</b>
Major / No WID	<b>20</b>
Small Scale / WID	<b>30</b>
Major / WID	<b>40</b>
Urgent	<b>50</b>

## Appendix 2: Financial Support for Empty Property Owners

<p><b>Houses into Homes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is a Welsh Government funded scheme, offering interest free loans to owners of empty properties, offering financial assistance to improve such properties for sale or let as residential properties, on completion.</li> <li>• This scheme will consider loans up to £25,000 per self-contained unit, up to a maximum £150,000 (6 units) per applicant.</li> <li>• The loan is subject to a maximum Loan to Value of 80% and has no monthly repayment terms.</li> <li>• This scheme is also available for commercial empty properties, where planning consent is in place for its conversion to residential units.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Leasing Scheme Wales</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This scheme is aimed at improving access to long term affordable and good quality housing, with tenancy support, in the Private Rented Sector.</li> <li>• Leasing Scheme Wales will support landlords and offer grants of up to £5,000 to bring their properties up to Housing, Health and Safety Rating System Standards</li> <li>• Up to £25,000 in grants is offered to landlords where properties have been empty for 6 months or more, in return for longer term leases of between 5 to 20 years</li> <li>• Leasing Scheme Wales will provide tenants with longer term security of accommodation (of between 5 to 20 years) in the Private Rented Sector at an affordable rent based on Local Housing Allowance levels.</li> <li>• Leasing Scheme Wales will support those who are at risk of homelessness or are homeless according to the definition in the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.</li> </ul>
<p><b>National Empty Homes Grant Scheme</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Owner Occupier grants are administered through One National Body (RCT Council) offering grant assistance to the value of £25,000, to improve empty properties which are occupied by owners, within the County.</li> <li>• Beneficiaries of the grant will need to occupy the property for a minimum of 5 years</li> <li>• Homes must have been empty for a minimum of 12 months</li> <li>• Supported by WG funding, with Carmarthenshire Council providing match funding 10% to the Programme.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Targeted Regeneration Investment Programme</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted Regeneration Investment Programme is a regional plan which looks to support area-based regeneration projects that promote economic regeneration such as creating jobs, enhancing skills and employability and creating the right environment for businesses to grow and thrive; with a focus on</li> </ul>

	<p>individuals and areas most in need to ensure prosperity is spread to all parts of Wales.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carmarthenshire’s priority areas are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Llanelli town centre</li> <li>○ Station Road, Llanelli</li> <li>○ Ammanford town centre</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The programme has two main thematic funding streams, a property enhancement development grant and sustainable living grant.</li> </ul>
<b>Property Enhancement Development Grant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Property Enhancement Grant addresses the requirement for retail and commercial floor space that meets the needs of businesses by providing gap funding for vacant commercial building occupiers and owners to enhance building frontages and bring vacant commercial floor space back into beneficial business use.</li> <li>• In addition, where a local need has been identified, it would fund development projects that create new commercial floor space.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable Living Grant</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will support the conversion of vacant commercial floor space into new homes and can be used alongside the Property Enhancement Development Grant and other initiatives to ensure comprehensive mixed-use regeneration of properties.</li> <li>• The aim of the funding is to convert vacant floor space on upper floors into new residential accommodation. The minimum requirement from each scheme is 1 x 1 bedroom self-contained flat. Student accommodation and bedsits are not eligible for grant funding.</li> <li>• A maximum of £20,000 grant can be considered eligible per residential unit created</li> </ul>

### Appendix 3: Enforcement Options

<p><b>Enforced Sale</b></p>	<p>An Enforced Sale is a process by which the Council can force the sale of a privately owned property or piece of land where a ‘relevant debt’ is owed to the Local Authority. It is a means of transferring ownership to a new owner, in circumstances where the present owner is either unwilling or unable to deal with the site or property, and its associated problems and either refuses or is unable to repay the debt owed.</p> <p>Relevant debts will mainly be accrued where the Council carries out work to the property following the service of a statutory notice, where the recipient failed to carry out the work themselves.</p> <p>The debt is then registered as a local land charge. The enforced sale of a property has the effect of changing the ownership of the land/property, and with encouragement generating interest, investment and reoccupation. Prior to forcing the sale, the Council will take other statutory action below to force improvement or reoccupation through the new owners. Properties will be sold at Public Auction to guarantee the best price for the property, fees and charges will be recovered and any surplus repaid to the owners or treasury if unregistered and owners not known.</p>
<p><b>Empty Dwelling Management Orders (EDMO)</b></p>	<p>Introduced by the Housing Act 2004, Empty Dwelling Management Orders (“EDMOs”) give the Local Authority the power to take management control of privately owned empty homes to secure occupation of them.</p> <p>The power resides in Sections 132 to 138 of the Housing Act 2004. Interim and Final EDMOs are made against the proprietor of the property, who may be either the owner, or a leaseholder where there are at least 7 years remaining on lease. The authority, having exhausted all other avenues of encouraging the proprietor to bring the property back into use, can apply to a Residential Property Tribunal for an order.</p>
<p><b>Compulsory Purchase Orders (CPO)</b></p>	<p>Section 17 of the Housing Act 1985 gives the council the power for the purposes of Part II of that Act to acquire: a. land to build houses; b. houses or buildings which may be made suitable as houses together with any occupied land; c. land proposed to be used for any purpose authorised by legislation (facilities to be provided in connection with housing accommodation); and d. land to carry out works on it for the purpose of or in connection with the alteration, enlarging, repair or improvement of an adjoining house.</p>

<p><b>Section 215 – Detrimental to the Public Amenity</b></p>	<p>If it appears to Planning Services that the amenity of a part of their area, or of an adjoining area, is adversely affected by the condition of the land in their area, they may serve on the owner and occupier of the land a notice under this section requiring steps to be taken under Section 215 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The notice will specify the steps to be taken to remedy the condition of the land. If the owner or occupier does not comply with the terms of the notice within the specified period, the owner or occupier will be guilty of an offence and liable for prosecution in the Magistrates Court (liable to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale).</p>
<p><b>Housing Act 2004 Statutory Notices</b></p>	<p>Under the Housing Act 2004, the council must take the appropriate enforcement action where it considers that either a Category 1 or 2 Hazard exists on residential premises. Appropriate enforcement action can include the serving of an improvement notice. We will not be serving Prohibition Orders as this will preclude us from bringing the property back into use. We will consider Demolition Orders under the 1985 and 2004 Act as well as suspending the notices. Notices may be split by hazard to enforce and carry out works in default on specific defects/ elements. Any works in default and charges incurred will be considered as a Primary Charge and registered against the property.</p>
<p><b>Building Act 1984</b></p>	<p>If the Council considers a building or structure, or part of it, to be in a dangerous condition or ruinous/ dilapidated that subsequently detrimental to the amenity then, under the Building Act, the Council can apply to the Magistrates Court requesting an order be made requiring the owner to carry out works to remove the danger or to demolish the building. If the owner fails to comply with the order within the specified time period, the Council may execute the order and recover its reasonably incurred expenses of doing so from the owner. The owner will also be liable to prosecution.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Protection Act 1990</b></p>	<p>If the Council is satisfied that a statutory nuisance exists or is likely to occur or recur with an Empty Property, the Council can serve an abatement notice. The notice will require the abatement of the nuisance or prohibit or restrict its occurrence or recurrence. The Council may then execute works and take other steps necessary for any of those purposes.</p>

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

**CABINET****13 MAWRTH 2023****PRESENNOL** Cyngorydd D. Price (Cadeirydd)**Cynghorwyr (Yn y Siambr):**

C.A. Davies, L.D. Evans, G. Davies, P.M. Hughes,  
G.H. John, A. Lenny, J. Tremlett, A. Vaughan Owen.

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwir)**

Cyngorydd D. M. Cundy.

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn y Siambr):**

W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr;  
J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau;  
C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol;  
G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant;  
A. Williams, Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Gwastraff;  
L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith;  
S. Charles, Rheolwr Strategaeth a Seilwaith Trafnidiaeth;  
C. Higginson, Rheolwr y Cyfryngau;  
S. Rees, Cyfieithydd Ar Y Pryd;  
M. Runeckles, Swyddog Cefnogi Aeolodau;  
J. Owen, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd.

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwyr):**

C. Harrison, Pennaeth Comisiynu Strategol ar y Cyd;  
S. Hendy, Swyddog Cefnogi Aelodau.

**Siambr, Neuadd Y Sir, Caerfyrddin, SA31 1JP ac o bell: 10:00yb - 10:20yb****1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB**

Cafwyd ymddiheuriad am absenoldeb gan y Cyngorydd E. Thomas.

**2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL**

Y Cyngorydd	Rhif y Cofnod	Y Math o Fuddiant
A. Davies	Eitem 10 - Llwybr Cyd-ddefnyddio Dyffryn Tywi - Caffael Tir a defnyddio pwerau Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol i gefnogi caffael tir a hawliau	Mae'r Cyngorydd Davies yn berchen ar dir sy'n croesi Llwybr Dyffryn Tywi.

### **3. LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR GOFNODION CYFARFODYDD Y CABINET A GYNHALWYD AR Y:-**

#### **3.1. 13 CHWEFROR 2023**

**PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL** Iofnodi bod cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 13 Chwefror 2023 yn gofnod cywir.

#### **3.2. 20 CHWEFROR 2023**

**PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL** Iofnodi bod cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 20 Chwefror 2023 yn gofnod cywir.

### **4. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN YR AELODAU**

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

### **5. CWESTIYNAU Â RHYBUDD GAN Y CYHOEDD**

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

### **6. STRATEGAETH EIRIOLAETH OEDOLION RANBARTHOL**

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn cynnwys Strategaeth Eiriolaeth Oedolion Ranbarthol newydd i'w chymeradwyo gan y Cabinet. Y strategaeth a gafodd ei datblygu gyda rhanddeiliaid drwy gyfrwng y Gweithgor Eiriolaeth oedd yn cynnwys tri Awdurdod Lleol, Bwrdd Iechyd a'r trydydd sector.

Nod y Strategaeth Eiriolaeth Oedolion Ranbarthol ddrafft yw sicrhau bod eiriolaeth o ansawdd da ar gael yn hwylus ac yn deg i'r rhai sydd ei eisiau, neu ei angen, yn rhanbarth Gorllewin Cymru yng Ngheredigion, Sir Gaerfyrddin a Sir Benfro.

Amlinellodd y strategaeth bum maes blaenoriaeth gyda'r nod o wella'r canlyniadau i bobl sydd angen eiriolaeth. Diffiniwyd y blaenoriaethau yn dilyn y gwaith a wnaed ar y cyd hyd yma, ymgysylltu, yr Asesiad Poblogaeth Rhanbarthol, ac mewn ymateb i ofynion deddfwriaethol.

**PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL** i gymeradwyo'r Strategaeth Eiriolaeth Oedolion Ranbarthol sy'n ceisio llywio trefniadau comisiynu Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda, Cyngor Sir Gaerfyrddin, Cyngor Sir Ceredigion a Chyngor Sir Penfro er mwyn cyflawni eu dyletswyddau statudol.

### **7. UNRHYW FATER ARALL**

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



## 8. 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 cyhoedd adael 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.

## 9. CYMUNEDAU CYNALIADWY AR GYFER DYSGU SIR GAERFYRDDIN (Y RHAGLEN MODERNEIDDIO ADDYSG YN FLAENOROL) YSGOL GWENLLIAN, CYDWELI

Yn sgil cynnal prawf budd y cyhoedd PENDERFYNWYD, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng nghofnod 8 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). Roedd prawf budd y cyhoedd mewn perthynas â'r adroddiad hwn yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu'r wybodaeth a geir ynddo oherwydd byddai datgelu'r wybodaeth hon yn tanseilio'n sylweddol fuddiannau masnachol y Cyngor mewn trafodaethau am eiddo yn y dyfodol.

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn nodi cynnig i brynu tir a throsglwyddo arian yn y rhaglen gyfalaf i fwrw ymlaen ag ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd i Ysgol Gwenllian, Cydweli.

### **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:**

- 9.1 **bwrw ymlaen â phrynu tir i gefnogi datblygu ysgol gynradd Gymraeg newydd sbon i Ysgol Gwenllian, Cydweli;**
- 9.2 **Bod trosglwyddiad yn y rhaglen gyfalaf, fel y manylir yn yr adroddiad, yn cael ei gymeradwyo er mwyn caniatáu i'r pryniant gael ei gwblhau cyn gynted â phosib.**

**10. LLWYBR CYD-DDEFNYDDIO DYFFRYN TYWI - CAFFAEL TIR A DEFNYDDIO PWERAU GORCHYMYN PRYNU GORFODOL I GEFNOGI CAFFAEL TIR A HAWLIAU.**

[Sylwer: Roedd y Cynghorydd Ann Davies, ar ôl datgan buddiant yn Eitem hon yn gynharach, wedi gadael y cyfarfod cyn i'r cais gael ei ystyried a chyn y gwnaed penderfyniad yn ei gylch.]

**Yn sgil cynnal prawf budd y cyhoedd PENDERFYNWYD, yn unol â'r Ddeddf y cyfeiriwyd ati yng nghofnod 8 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). Roedd prawf budd y cyhoedd mewn perthynas â'r adroddiad hwn yn drech na'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ran datgelu'r wybodaeth a geir ynddo oherwydd byddai datgelu'r wybodaeth hon yn tanseilio safle'r Cyngor mewn unrhyw drafodaethau parhaus ynghylch prynu darnau o dir sy'n weddill a fydd yn cyd-fynd ochr yn ochr â phroses y Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol**

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn eisio cymeradwyaeth i barhau â thrafodaethau ynghylch tir a chymeradwyo defnyddio pwerau Prynu Gorfodol i gaffael tir a buddiannau.

**PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:**

**10.1 Cymryd yr holl gamau angenrheidiol i sicrhau bod Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol Llwybr Cyd-ddefnyddio Dyffryn Tywi yn cael ei wneud, ei gadarnhau a'i weithredu o dan adran 226(1)(a) o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990, Adran 13 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol (Darpariaethau Amrywiol) 1976 a Deddf Caffael Tir 1981 i gaffael y cyfan neu'r rhan o'r tir a ddangosir yn binc ar y Cynlluniau sydd wedi'u hatodi ynghyd â chaffael hawliau hawddfaint dros yr ardaloedd glas y disgrifir pob un ohonynt yn gyffredinol yn Atodiad A at ddiben cyflawni'r llwybr cyd-ddefnyddio.**

**10.2 Ar y cyd â 10.1 uwchben, bod yr adran Eiddo Corfforaethol yn parhau â thrafodaethau i gaffael y tir sydd ei angen ar gyfer y Llwybr Cyd-ddefnyddio trwy gytundeb, os yn bosibl, gan gynnwys, lle bo'n berthnasol, y parseli hynny o dir nad oes ganddynt ar hyn o bryd ganiatâd cynllunio ar gyfer cyflawni'r Cynllun.**

**10.3 Cadarnhau y bydd y llwybr cyd-ddefnyddio, ar ôl ei adeiladu, yn cael ei ddynodi'n 'briffordd a gynhelir gan arian cyhoeddus'.**

**10.4 Awdurdodi'r Cyfarwyddwr Lle a Seilwaith i wneud y canlynol:**

- I. Setlo ffurf a chynnwys terfynol y Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol a'r holl ddogfennaeth gysylltiedig (gan gynnwys y Datganiad Rhesymau) gan gynnwys mân ddiwygiadau i'r cynlluniau a'r atodlenni sy'n dangos y tir.**

- II. Cymryd pob cam sydd ei angen i fynd ar drywydd gwneud y Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol a sicrhau ei gadarnhad gan gynnwys cyhoeddi a chyflwyno pob hysbysiad a chyflwyno achos y Cyngor mewn unrhyw ymchwiliad cyhoeddus;
- III. Caffael buddiannau yn y tir o fewn y Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol naill ai drwy gytundebau neu'n orfodol; a
- IV. Chymeradwyo cytundebau gyda thirfeddianwyr sy'n nodi'r telerau ar gyfer tynnu gwrthwynebiadau i'r Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol yn ôl, gan gynnwys lle bo hynny'n briodol, ceisio eithrio tir neu hawliau newydd o'r Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol.
- V. Ar ôl cadarnhau'r Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol, gweithredu'r pwerau Gorchymyn Prynu Gorfodol a Phwerau Breinio Cyffredinol i gaffael teitl i'r tir a/neu gymryd meddiant ohono.

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CADEIRYDD

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DYDDIAD

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol

**DYDD LLUN, 27 MAWRTH 2023**

**PRESENNOL** Cyngorydd D. Price (Cadeirydd) (Yn y Siambr)

**Cynghorwyr (Yn y Siambr):**

C.A. Davies                      L.D. Evans                      G. Davies                      P.M. Hughes  
G.H. John                      E.G. Thomas                      A. Vaughan Owen

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwir)**

Cyngorydd D.M. Cundy

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn y Siambr):**

W. Walters, Prif Weithredwr  
J. Morgan, Cyfarwyddwr y Gwasanaethau Cymunedau  
C. Moore, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol  
L.R. Jones, Pennaeth Gweinyddiaeth a'r Gyfraith  
G. Morgans, Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Addysg a Phlant  
A. Williams, Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol a Gwastraff  
J. Jones, Pennaeth Adfywio  
C. Higginson, Rheolwr Cyfryngau  
A. Eynon, Prif Gyfieithydd  
E. Evans, Prif Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democraataidd  
E. Bryer, Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democraataidd  
S. Hendy, Swyddog Cefnogi Aelodau

**Hefyd yn bresennol (Yn rhithwir):**

S. Hendy, Swyddog Cefnogi Aelodau

**Siambr, Neuadd Y Sir, Caerfyrddin, SA31 1JP - 10.00 - 10.50 yb**

**1. YMDDIHEURIADAU AM ABSENOLDEB**

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan y Cynghorwyr A. Lenny a J. Tremlett.

**2. DATGANIADAU O FUDDIANNAU PERSONOL**

Y Cyngorydd	Rhif y Cofnod	Y Math o Fuddiant
C. A. Davies	9 - Ardrethi Busnes - Cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi ar gyfer Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch 2023/24	Mae ganddi lety gwyliau.
P.M. Hughes	9 - Ardrethi Busnes - Cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi ar gyfer Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch 2023/24	Mae'n berchen ar Westy Gwely a Brechwast yn y Sir.

L.D. Evans	6 - Adroddiad Monitro ynghylch Cyllideb Refeniw y Cyngor 9 - Ardrethi Busnes - Cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi ar gyfer Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch 2023/24	Mae gan aelod agos o'i theulu fusnes yn y Sir.
A Vaughan Owen	6 - Adroddiad Monitro ynghylch Cyllideb Refeniw y Cyngor	Mae ei wraig yn bennaeth ar ysgol gynradd.
G. Davies	11. Penodi Llywodraethwr yr Awdurdod Lleol	Ef yw Cadeirydd y llywodraethwyr yn Ysgol Brynaman

### 3. LLOFNODI FEL COFNOD CYWIR GOFNODION CYFARFODYDD Y CABINET A GYNHALWYD AR Y 13EG MAWRTH 2023

**PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL** Iofnodi bod cofnodion cyfarfod y Cabinet a gynhaliwyd ar 13 Mawrth 2023 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 fod dau gwestiwn â rhybudd wedi dod i law gan y cyhoedd.

#### 5.1. CWESTIWN GAN MR HAVARD HUGHES I'R CYNGHORYDD ANN DAVIES, YR AELOD CABINET DROS FATERION GWLEDIG A PHOLISI CYNLLUNIO

“Pryd fydd y dogfennau adolygu sy'n ymwneud ag ailasesu Polisi Ardaloedd Tirwedd Arbennig EQ6 y cynllun lleol presennol, a fydd yn arwain at lunio Polisi BHE2, yn cael eu cyhoeddi?”

**Dywedodd y Cyngorydd Ann Davies, yr Aelod Cabinet dros Faterion Gwledig a Pholisi Cynllunio:-**

“Diolch i chi am eich cwestiwn. Mae'r Polisi newydd BHE2 yn y CDLI ar ddechrau ei daith ar hyn o bryd a bydd yn cael ei gefnogi gan dystiolaeth bellach a chanllawiau atodol a fydd yn cael eu cwblhau ac yn barod i fod yn weithredol erbyn i'r CDLI newydd gwblhau ei daith, rwy'n gobeithio erbyn Rhagfyr 2024 ond mae hyn ddibynnol ar yr Arolygiaeth Gynllunio ac amryw faterion eraill.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r ymgynghoriad ynghylch yr 2<sup>il</sup> CDLI Adneuo yn cael ei gynnal ar hyn o bryd. Mae dyddiad yr ymgynghoriad hwn yn dod i ben ar 14 Ebrill, a byddwn yn gofyn yn garedig os oes gennych bryderon yna byddwn yn awgrymu eich bod yn eu bwydo i mewn i'r system hon. Fel y gwyddoch, byddwn yn edrych ar bob ymateb ac yn ei ddadansoddi cyn i'r Arolygiaeth Gynllunio ei asesu'n annibynnol. Wrth i ni baratoi'r canllawiau atodol ar dirweddau byddwn hefyd yn ymgynghori â'r Cyhoedd ynghlân â'i gynnwys.

Bydd y canllawiau hyn yn nodi tirweddau ar draws y Sir a'u nodweddion arbennig gan ganiatáu i ni ddeall yr hyn sy'n bwysig amdanynt fel rhan o'u dynodiad yn y dyfodol. Fel y gwyddoch, nid yw'r Ardaloedd Tirwedd Arbennig presennol yn rhoi unrhyw amddiffyniad pendant i'r 18 ardal a nodwyd yn y CDLI presennol. Dim ond Ardaloedd o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol a Pharciau Cenedlaethol sy'n cynnig yr amddiffyniad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, bydd polisi BHE2 yn cryfhau'r Polisi ar Dirweddau."

### **Cwestiwn atodol gan Mr Havard Hughes:-**

"Yn y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol cymeradwy dywedodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru eu bod yn holi ynghylch y diffyg cyfeiriadau at ardaloedd tirwedd arbennig yn y datganiad gwreiddiol. Ymateb Sir Gaerfyrddin oedd 'Mae Ardaloedd Tirwedd Arbennig yn ddynodiad anstatudol ac oherwydd hyn nid yw'n ofynnol ei ddynodi yn y CDLI'. Felly a yw eich barn chi yr un fath â swyddogion y cyngor a'u hymateb nhw nad yw ardaloedd tirwedd arbennig yn ofynnol ac felly a ydynt wedi cael eu dileu o'r cynllun lleol?

### **Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Ann Davies, yr Aelod Cabinet dros Faterion Gwledig a Pholisi Cynllunio i'r cwestiwn atodol:-**

Fel y dywedais yn flaenorol, nid yw'r Ardaloedd Tirwedd Arbennig yn gosod amddiffyniad pendant; fel y gwyddoch gan fy mod wedi ysgrifennu e-byst atoch i'ch gwneud yn ymwybodol o hyn.

Bydd polisi BHE2 yn cryfhau'r polisi ar dirweddau a hoffwn ddweud mewn gwirionedd drwy ddefnyddio system Landmap Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru bydd Sir Gaerfyrddin gyfan yn cael ei hamddiffyn o dan y polisi newydd ac rwy'n credu ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn nodi hynny. Rydym yn ymwybodol bod deiseb yn y Sir sy'n gofyn i ni adolygu ein barn ar yr Ardaloedd Tirwedd Arbennig, fodd bynnag, gan mai dyddiad cau'r ymgynghoriad yw 14 Ebrill, rwyf am ofyn yn garedig i'r trefnydd sicrhau bod y wybodaeth hon yn cael ei bwydo i mewn i'r ymgynghoriad cyn y dyddiad cau os yn bosibl.

## **5.2. CWESTIWN GAN MS TARA-JANE SUTCLIFFE CYHOEDD I'R CYNGHORYDD ANN DAVIES, YR AELOD CABINET DROS FATERION GWLEDIG A PHOLISI CYNLLUNIO**

"A oes modd iddi gadarnhau pa Ganllawiau Cynllunio Atodol sy'n disodli'r Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol Ynni Gwynt ac Ynni'r Haul cyfredol (mabwysiadwyd mis Mehefin 2019); a oes modd iddi roi dyddiad mabwysiadu pendant ar gyfer y Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol newydd."

## **Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Ann Davies, yr Aelod Cabinet dros Faterion Gwledig a Pholisi Cynllunio:-**

"Diolch i chi am eich cwestiwn. Mae'r Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol Ynni Gwynt ac Ynni'r Haul presennol wedi cael eu hadolygu a byddant yn parhau i fod yn weithredol am y blynyddoedd nesaf. Felly nid ydym yn bwriadu disodli'r polisi am y blynyddoedd nesaf. Mae'r polisi yn parhau i fod yn berthnasol ac felly bydd yn parhau yn ei fformat presennol yn sicr tan ddiwedd 2025. Dyna pryd rydym yn rhagweld y bydd yn cael ei ddiweddarau ond ar hyn o bryd mae'n gyfredol, yn berthnasol ac yn addas i'w bwrpas.

### **Cwestiwn atodol gan Ms Tara-Jane Sutcliffe:-**

"Mae'n wirioneddol wych clywed yr ymrwymiad i'r Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol hynny. Fe wnaethoch chi sôn y byddai'n aros yn ei le tan 2025. Ydych chi'n gallu gwneud ymrwymadau mwy hirdymor oherwydd y Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol hyn, hyd y gwn i, yw'r unig le mae'r Cyngor wedi codeiddio eich ymrwymiad i osod ceblau dan ddaear ac yn amlwg, o ystyried digwyddiadau cyfredol, mae cryn bryder ynghylch caniatâd i ddatblygwyr allu rhoi eu ceblau uwchben. Ydych chi'n gallu cadw at yr ymrwymiad hwnnw o osod ceblau dan ddaear sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn y polisi hwnnw am gyfnod hirach na 2025.

## **Ymateb gan y Cynghorydd Ann Davies, yr Aelod Cabinet dros Faterion Gwledig a Pholisi Cynllunio i'r cwestiwn atodol:-**

Gallaf eich sicrhau y bydd y polisi yn cael ei adolygu ac i fod yn onest pan oeddwn yn ysgrifennu hyn roeddwn yn meddwl, mae hyn yn rhywbeth y byddwn yn gweithio arno gyda phortffolio Aled. Mae Polisi Datgarboneiddio'r Cyngor wedi cael ei adolygu ynghyd â'r polisi Ynni Gwynt ac Ynni'r Haul ac mae cymaint o waith wedi'i wneud dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf ar y cyd â phortffolio Aled wrth symud Sir Gaerfyrddin ymlaen i fod yn Sir Sero Net erbyn 2030. Dyna ein hymrwymiad ni. Mae'r cynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud o fewn y maes hwn yn anhygoel ac felly byddwn yn rhagweld y byddai'r polisi newydd yn adlewyrchu'r datblygiadau a wnaed yn llawn.

Er i mi ddweud diwedd 2025, a dyna pryd y gwelwn y bydd y polisi newydd yn cael ei lunio, byddwn yn eich cynghori pan fydd adolygiad neu ddiweddariad yn cael ei wneud i'r Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol, bydd ar agor ar gyfer ymgynghori ac mae rhyddid i bawb anfon eu sylwadau pan fydd y polisi'n cael ei adolygu unwaith eto. Ond dwi ddim yn gweld shifft os dwi'n onest o ran gosod ceblau dan ddaear.

## **6. ADRODDIAD MONITRO YNGHYLCH CYLLIDEB REFENIW Y CYNGOR**

[Sylwer: Roedd y Cynghorwyr L.D. Evans ac A. Vaughan Owen wedi datgan buddiant yn y mater hwn yn gynharach, ond arhosodd y ddau yn y cyfarfod.]

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad monitro'r gyllideb refeniw a oedd yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y sefyllfa gyllidebol fel yr oedd ar 31 Rhagfyr 2022, o ran 2022/2023.



Yn gyffredinol, roedd yr adroddiad monitro yn rhagweld gorwariant ar gyfer y flwyddyn ar lefel adrannol o £6,259k gyda gorwariant o £270k ar gyllideb referniw net yr Awdurdod. Dywedodd y Cabinet mai'r amrywiant mwyaf oedd y codiadau cyflog oedd heb eu hariannu, a oedd bellach wedi'u cynnwys ar lefel adrannol ac wedi gwella'r sefyllfa o ran gorwariant mewn rhai adrannau. Roedd y ffigyrau wedi'u diweddarau i adlewyrchu effaith y canghellor yn gwrthdroi'r ardoll ar iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, a roddodd arbediad o 1.25% ar gyfraniadau yswiriant gwladol y cyflogwr o fis Tachwedd.

Yn ogystal, erys:

- gorwario mewn meysydd gwasanaeth sy'n cael eu gyrru gan fwy o alw ynghyd â llai o arian grant yn erbyn y blynyddoedd blaenorol, yn enwedig Anableddau Dysgu a Gwasanaeth Plant.
- Gostyngiad parhaus mewn incwm masnachol, gan gynnwys meysydd parcio, canolfannau hamdden a phrydau ysgol.
- Tanwariant mewn cyllid cyfalaf oherwydd oedi mewn cynlluniau a llai o angen i fenthyg. Roedd y tanwariant cynhenid yn £3m, ac yn ei erbyn roedd £750k yn uniongyrchol wedi'i ymrwymo i dalu am y cynnydd mewn prisiau tendro sydd ei angen i fwrw ymlaen â phrosiect Oriol Myrddin, sy'n denu tua £1m o arian cyfatebol y Loteri Genedlaethol.

Dywedwyd bod trafodaethau sylweddol gan Lywodraeth Cymru dros godiadau cyflog Athrawon a'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran codiad cyflog Medi 2022 oedd bod y Gweinidog wedi cynnig cynnydd i ddechrau o 5% i bob pwynt cyflog statudol, a gafodd ei drafod ymhellach gan yr undebau ac yn y pen draw, cytunodd y Gweinidog ar gynnis diwygiedig ar gyfer 2022/23 a oedd yn cynnwys cynnydd pellach cyfunedig o 1.5% a thaliad anghyfunedig o 1.5%, gyda'r elfen anghyfunedig ar gyfer y flwyddyn academaidd hon yn unig. Y ddealltwriaeth oedd y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn ariannu'r 3% ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn academaidd hon ac felly byddai ysgolion yn cael diffyg o 1% yn eu cyllideb o ran Cyflogau Athrawon o fis Medi i fis Mawrth, oherwydd y ffaith mai dim ond 4% oedd wedi'i ddilysu i'r gyllideb ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol.

Roedd y diffyg a'r effaith ar gyllideb ysgolion a'r Gyllideb Gorfforaethol wedi cael ei hystyried ac fe gynigiwyd bod yr Awdurdod yn rhoi'r cyllid ychwanegol o tua £600k i'r ysgolion a fyddai'n sicrhau na fyddai gan ysgolion ddiffyg yng nghyllideb y cyflogau athrawon am eleni.

Cynigiwyd hefyd i roi cyllid ychwanegol i'r ysgolion ar gyfer y diffyg yn y cyllidebau ar gyfer staff nad ydynt yn addysgu a fyddai'n cynyddu cyllidebau ysgolion i £900k arall. Cynigiwyd i gynyddu cyfanswm y cyllidebau ar gyfer ysgolion yn 2022/23 o 1.5m o adnoddau'r Cyngor Sir i ariannu'r diffyg y mae ysgolion yn eu hwynebu oherwydd y codiadau cyflog yn ystod 2022/23.

Nodwyd, er bod incwm masnachol yn parhau i adfer, roedd defnydd y cyhoedd o feysydd parcio, yn ogystal â chanolfannau hamdden yn parhau i fod ymhell islaw'r lefelau cyn y pandemig a bod hyn yn cyfrannu at y darlun gorwariant.

Nodwyd bod yr Awdurdod, fel rhan o broses pennu cyllideb 2022/23, wedi cytuno ar gyllideb wrth gefn gwerth £3m yn ystod y flwyddyn a gedwir yn ganolog ar hyn o bryd ac a oedd yn gwrthbwysu'n rhannol y pwysau presennol. Ar ben hynny,

nodwyd bod £200k wedi'i ddefnyddio i wrthbwysu'r cynnydd mewn prisiau tanwydd sy'n cael effaith ar Gludiant Ysgol.

#### **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:**

- 6.1 dderbyn adroddiad monitro'r gyllideb, a nodi'r sefyllfa gyllidebol a'r camau unioni priodol a gymerwyd.**
- 6.2 o ran gorwariant sylweddol ar feysydd penodol o'r gyllideb, bydd y Prif Swyddogion a'r Penaethiaid Gwasanaeth yn adolygu'n feirniadol yr opsiynau sydd ar gael iddynt er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r effaith barhaus.**
- 6.3 bod yr argymhelliad ychwanegol i roi cynnydd sy'n gyfanswm o £1.5m i gyllidebau ysgolion er mwyn talu am y diffyg yn y Cyflogau Athrawon yn cael ei gymeradwyo.**

#### **7. DIWEDDARU RHAGLEN GYFALAF 2022/23**

Cafodd y Cabinet adroddiad a oedd yn amlinellu'r sefyllfa gyllidebol ddiweddaraf ar gyfer rhaglen gyfalaf 2022/23, fel yr oedd ar 31 Rhagfyr 2022 gan fanylu ar y prosiectau newydd a'r trosglwyddiadau i'w nodi a'u cymeradwyo gan y Cabinet.

Dywedwyd y rhagwelwyd gwariant net adrannol o £56,590k o gymharu â chyllideb net weithredol o £92,515k gan roi -£35,925k o amrywiant.

Roedd y gyllideb net yn cynnwys rhaglenni cyfalaf gwreiddiol y Cyfrif Refeniw Tai a'r Gronfa Gyffredinol a gymeradwywyd gan y Cyngor ar 2 Mawrth, 2022 a llithriad o 2021/22. Nodwyd bod rhai cyllidebau hefyd wedi cael eu diwygio yn unol â'r gwahaniaethau yn y dyraniadau grant o gymharu â'r dyraniadau disgwylidig pan gafodd y rhaglen ei chymeradwyo'r dyfarniadau grant newydd a gafwyd yn ystod y flwyddyn hyd yn hyn.

Nodwyd bod Atodiad B yn manylu ar y prif amrywiannau ym mhob adran.

#### **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:**

- 7.1 bod yr adroddiad ar ddiweddarau'r rhaglen gyfalaf yn cael ei dderbyn.**
- 7.2 bod y prosiectau newydd, fel yr oeddent yn yr adroddiad, yn cael eu nodi a'u cytuno.**

#### **8. POLISI CARTREFI GWAG - EIN DULL O DDEFNYDDIO CARTREFI GWAG UNWAITH ETO**

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn darparu cyflwyniad i'r Polisi Cartrefi Gwag a fydd yn gosod gweledigaeth a rhaglen waith y Cyngor wrth fynd i'r afael â chartrefi preswyl preifat gwag o fewn y Sir am y 3 blynedd nesaf. Roedd yr adroddiad yn darparu cyfeiriad clir o ran y dull gweithredu a lle y byddai ein hymdrechion yn canolbwyntio er mwyn cyflawni hyn a nodau polisi eraill.

Dywedwyd bod cartrefi gwag yn adnodd a oedd yn cael ei wastraffu pan oedd prinder tai ar draws y Sir, gan gynnwys wardiau gwledig. Dywedwyd bod yr eiddo hwn yn amharu ar gymdogaethau gan o bosibl ddod yn ffocws ar gyfer ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol.

Roedd y Cyngor wedi ymrwymo i aildddefnyddio tai gwag cyn gynted â phosib ac roedd wedi gweithio gyda pherchnogion cartrefi gwag a phartneriaid i gymryd yr holl gyfleoedd sydd ar gael i helpu i fynd i'r afael â mater eiddo gwag hirdymor.

Nododd Aelodau'r Cabinet y gallai aildddefnyddio tai gwag helpu i fynd i'r afael â nifer o faterion tai a phroblemau cymdeithasol drwy gynyddu'r cyflenwad mewn ardaloedd lle'r oedd prinder tai a phwysau a lle'r oedd cyfleoedd i gysylltu gyda phrosiectau adfywio eraill.

Roedd y Polisi yn nodi'r dull gweithredu a byddai'n caniatáu i swyddogion dargedu mathau penodol o eiddo, mewn ardaloedd penodol, a byddai'n rhoi eglurder a hyder o ran unrhyw gamau a gymerir.

Yn ogystal, nodwyd bod cynnydd wedi'i wneud dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf i leihau'r nifer cyffredinol o gartrefi gwag trwy weithgaredd parhaus ac annog/gorfodi perchnogion tai i'w haildddefnyddio. Y rhif presennol a adroddwyd oedd 1,984 (Medi 2022). Roedd hyn yn cynrychioli tua 2.1% o'r stoc dai cyffredinol yn y Sir.

## **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ARGYMELL I'R CYNGOR**

- 8.1 bod y Polisi Cartrefi Gwag - ein dull o ail-dddefnyddio cartrefi gwag yn cael ei gymeradwyo**
- 8.2 cytuno ar y weledigaeth i leihau nifer yr eiddo gwag yn y Sir i 1500 erbyn 2026.**
- 8.3 cadarnhau'r math o eiddo y byddwn yn canolbwyntio arno a'r matrices sgorio a ddefnyddir o ran eiddo gwag.**
- 8.4 cadarnhau bod y Polisi Cartrefi Gwag yn cyd-fynd â phenderfyniad y Cyngor i osod Premiymau'r Dreth Gyngor ar eiddo gwag tymor hir a'r modd y caiff hyn ei orfodi trwy'r polisi hwn.**
- 8.5 bod y mesurau perfformiad yn gyson ac yn adlewyrchu'r ymdrechion sy'n cael eu gwneud i aildddefnyddio cartrefi gwag.**

## **9. CYFRADDAU BUSNES - CYNLLUN RHYDDHAD ARDRETHI MANWERTHU, HAMDDEN A LETYGARWCH 2023/24**

[Sylwer: Roedd y Cyngorwyr A. Davies, L.D. Evans, a P.M. Hughes, wedi datgan buddiant yn yr eitem hon yn gynharach, ac roeddent wedi ailadrodd eu datganiadau a gadael y cyfarfod yn ystod y drafodaeth a'r bleidlais ar yr eitem hon.]

Bu'r Cabinet yn ystyried adroddiad a oedd yn darparu gwybodaeth am fabwysiadu cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi sydd ar gael i awdurdodau bilio gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2023/24. Roedd yr adroddiad yn argymhell bod y

Cabinet yn mabwysiadu'r Cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi 2023/24 ar gyfer Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch fel yr amlinellwyd yn yr adroddiad.

Mewn ymateb i'r argyfwng Coronafeirws yn 2020/21, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth Cymru y byddai'n cyflwyno'r cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch i gynyddu'r gostyngiad i 100%. Roedd y cynllun hwn hefyd yn berthnasol yn 2021/22 ac yn ogystal â'r sector manwerthu cafodd ei ymestyn i gynnwys y sectorau hamdden a lletygarwch er enghraifft siopau, tafarndai a bwytai, campfeydd, lleoliadau perfformio a gwestai.

Dywedwyd bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cadarnhau y byddai'n darparu cyllid grant i bob un o'r 22 awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru i ddarparu'r cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch i fusnesau cymwys yn 2023-24. Fodd bynnag, ar gyfer 2023/24 byddai'r cynllun yn cynnig gostyngiad o 75% ar gyfer eiddo cymwys sydd wedi'i feddiannu. Nodwyd y byddai'r cynllun yn berthnasol i bob busnes cymwys; fodd bynnag, byddai'r rhyddhad yn destun cap o ran y cyfanswm y gallai pob busnes ei hawlio ar draws Cymru. Cyfanswm y rhyddhad fyddai £110,000 ar gael ar draws pob eiddo sydd wedi ei feddiannu gan yr un busnes.

Roedd Llywodraeth Cymru wedi darparu'r mathau o fusnes yr oedd yn eu hystyried yn briodol ar gyfer y cynllun rhyddhad hwn, yn ogystal â'r rhai nad oeddent yn eu hystyried yn briodol. Roedd y rhestr anghyflawn o fathau o fusnes wedi'i hatodi i'r adroddiad yn Atodiad A.

Dywedodd Aelodau'r Cabinet, ei bod yn briodol i'r cynllun gael ei fabwysiadu'n ffurfiol, gan mai mesur dros dro oedd hwn ac y byddai Llywodraeth Cymru yn darparu'r rhyddhad drwy ad-dalu Awdurdodau Lleol sy'n defnyddio eu pwerau disgrisiwn o dan Adran 47 o Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988.

#### **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:**

- 9.1 mabwysiadwyd y Cynllun Rhyddhad Ardrethi Manwerthu, Hamdden a Lletygarwch ar gyfer 2023/24**
- 9..2 bod Rhyddhad yn cael ei roi, yn unol â chanllawiau Llywodraeth Cymru**
- 9.3 bod yr Aelod Cabinet dros Adnoddau yn penderfynu ynghylch unrhyw geisiadau nad ydynt o fewn cwrpas penodol y canllawiau neu y bydd angen rhoi ystyriaeth benodol iddynt.**

#### **10. Y WYBODAETH DDIWEDDARAF AM DROSGLWYDDO ASED AU CYMUNEDOL**

Cafodd y Cabinet adroddiad a oedd yn rhoi diweddariad ynghylch y sefyllfa bresennol yn ymwneud â throsglwyddo asedau o ran parciau a meysydd chwarae gan dynnu sylw hefyd at y mynegiannau o ddiddordeb ychwanegol a gafwyd.

Dywedwyd bod dogfen Gweithdrefnau Trosglwyddo Asedau Cymunedol y Cyngor hefyd wedi'i hadolygu'n ddiweddar a'i bod wedi'i diweddarau i ystyried yr heriau a wynebwyd hyd yma a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd wrth ymdrin â throsglwyddo

asedau amrywiol dros y blynyddoedd. Byddai'r Gweithdrefnau newydd yn disodli fersiwn 2013-2016.

Nodwyd bod proses ymgynghori wedi'i chynnal gyda'r Cyngor Tref a Chymuned ddechrau'r flwyddyn gyda holiadur yn cael ei anfon at bob Cyngor yn gofyn am sylwadau ynglŷn â'u profiadau hyd yma. Roedd eu sylwadau wedi cael eu cynnwys yn y ddogfen newydd.

#### **PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL:**

- 10.1 nodi statws presennol trosglwyddo asedau o ran parciau a meysydd chwarae;**
- 10.2 bod y ddogfen Gweithdrefnau Trosglwyddo Asedau Cymunedol sydd wedi'i diweddarau yn cael ei chymeradwyo a'i mabwysiadu**

#### **11. PENODI LLYWODRAETHWR AR RAN YR A. LL.**

[NODER: Roedd y Cynghorydd G. Davies wedi datgan buddiant yn y mater hwn yn gynharach, gadawodd y cyfarfod cyn i'r Pwyllgor ystyried y mater a phenderfynu arno.]

Dywedwyd wrth y Cabinet, yn unol â pholisi penodi'r Awdurdod Lleol ar gyfer Llywodraethwyr yr Awdurdod Lleol, lle mae swyddi gwag Llywodraethwyr Awdurdod Lleol yn bodoli neu ar fin codi, gwahoddir enwebiadau gan Gadeirydd y Corff Llywodraethu, y Pennaeth a'r Aelod Etholedig lleol. Yn dilyn hynny, mae'r holl enwebiadau yn cael eu hystyried gan yr Aelod Cabinet dros Addysg a'r Gymraeg, sydd yn y pendraw yn penodi.

Y Cynghorydd Glynog Davies yw'r Aelod Etholedig lleol ac ef hefyd yw Cadeirydd presennol y Llywodraethwyr yn Ysgol Gynradd Brynaman. Ni fyddai felly'n briodol i'r Cynghorydd Davies ystyried yr enwebiad ar gyfer swydd wag ar gyfer Llywodraethwr Awdurdod Lleol yn Ysgol Brynaman, yn ei rôl fel yr Aelod Cabinet ar gyfer Addysg a Phlant.

**PENDERFYNWYD YN UNFRYDOL ailbenodi Mr Morgans i Gorff Llywodraethu Ysgol Gynradd Brynaman.**

#### **12. UNRHYW FATER ARALL Y GALL Y CADEIRYDD OHERWYDD AMGYLCHIADAU ARBENNIG BENDERFYNU EI YSTYRIED YN FATER BRYD YN UNOL AG ADRAN 100B(4)(B) O DDEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL, 1972.**

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

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**CHAIR**

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**DATE**

Mae'r dudalen hon yn wag yn fwriadol