

Pecyn Cyhoeddus



Cyngor Sir
CEREDIGION
County Council

Neuadd Cyngor Ceredigion, Penmorfa,
Aberaeron, Ceredigion SA46 0PA
ceredigion.gov.uk

Dwynwen Jones

Annwyl Syr / Fadam

Ysgrifennaf i'ch hysbysu y cynhelir Cyfarfod o Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach, o bell trwy fideo-gynhadledda, Dydd Mercher, 22 Medi 2021 am 10.00 am i drafod y materion canlynol:

- 1. Ymddiheuriadau**
- 2. Datgelu buddiant personol (gan gynnwys datganiadau chwipio) Atgoffir aelodau am eu cyfrifoldeb personol yn datgan unrhyw fudd personol a budd sydd yn rhagfarnu yn gysylltiedig â materion a gynhwysir yn yr agenda hwn yn unol â darpariaethau Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2000, Cyfansoddiad y Cyngor a Chod Ymddygiad Aelodau. Yn ogystal, mae'n rhaid i Aelodau ddatgan unrhyw chwip plaid gwaharddedig a roddwyd ar Aelod yng nghyswllt y cyfarfod yn ôl Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2011.**
- 3. Eglurhad o weithdrefn i ymdrin ag achosion o Dipio Anghyfreithlon (Tudalennau 3 - 10)**
- 4. Trosolwg ar Wasanaethau Wardeniaid Cymunedol a Rheoli Plau (Tudalennau 11 - 44)**
- 5. Gwasanaethau Canolfannau Lles a'r datblygiadau yng Nghanolfan Lles Llambod (Tudalennau 45 - 96)**
- 6. Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021 (Tudalennau 97 - 146)**
- 7. Cofnodion cyfarfod 24ain o Fehefin 2021 ac unrhyw fater sy'n codi ohonynt (Tudalennau 147 - 152)**

Atgoffir yr Aelodau y dylent lofnodi'r Gofrestr Bresenoldeb

Darperir Gwasanaeth Cyfieithu ar y Pryd yn y cyfarfod hwn ac mae croeso i'r sawl a fydd yn bresennol ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg yn y cyfarfod.

Yn gywir



Miss Lowri Edwards

Swyddog Arweiniol Corfforaethol: Gwasanaethau Democrataidd

**At: Gadeirydd ac Aelodau Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach
Weddill Aelodau'r Cyngor er gwybodaeth yn unig.**

CYNGOR SIR CEREDIGION

Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach
Dyddiad y cyfarfod:	22 Medi 2021
Teitl:	Eglurhad o weithdrefn Cyngor Sir Ceredigion i ymdrin ag achosion o dipio anghyfreithlon
Pwrpas yr adroddiad:	Rhoi gwybod i'r Pwyllgor Craffu am y gweithdrefnau a'r dulliau gweithio i ymdrin â phroblemau tipio anghyfreithlon yng Ngheredigion.
Er:	Craffu
Portffolio ac Aelod Cabinet:	Y Cyngorydd Gareth Lloyd – Diogelu'r Cyhoedd

Cefndir

Mae tipio anghyfreithlon yn drosedd ddifrifol sy'n fygythiad uniongyrchol i'r amgylchedd, i anifeiliaid, i gymunedau lleol, ac i dirwedd Ceredigion, sir sy'n dibynnu ar amaethyddiaeth a thwristiaeth.

Caiff tipio anghyfreithlon ei ddiffinio yn adran 33 o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 fel dyddodi gwastraff ar dir heb ganiatâd a roddwyd drwy drwydded amgylcheddol.

Mae'n hawdd drysu rhwng tipio anghyfreithlon a gwastraff a gyflwynwyd yn anghywir i'w gasglu (ar y diwrnod anghywir, yn y cynhwysydd anghywir, neu yn y man anghywir), a bydd pobl yn drysu rhyngddynt yn aml. Weithiau, bydd pobl yn drysu rhyngddo a thafu sbwriel hefyd. Caiff taflu sbwriel ei ddiffinio fel taflu llai na bag bin sbwriel.

Mae'r brif ddeddfwriaeth sy'n rheoli tipio anghyfreithlon wedi'i chynnwys yn adrannau 33, 34 a 59 o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990. Mae adran 33 yn peri iddi fod yn drosedd gadael gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon, peri i hynny ddigwydd gan wybod hynny, neu ganiatáu i hynny ddigwydd gan wybod hynny. Mae adran 34 yn gosod dyletswydd gofal ar bawb sy'n ymwneud â gwastraff a reolir, gan beri iddi fod yn ofynnol iddynt sicrhau bod gwastraff yn cael ei reoli'n briodol, ei adfer neu'i waredu'n ddiogel, sicrhau nad yw'n peri niwed i iechyd y cyhoedd nac yn llygru'r amgylchedd, a sicrhau nad yw ond yn cael ei drosglwyddo i rywun a awdurdodwyd i'w dderbyn.

Mae'r ddyletswydd yn berthnasol i unrhyw un sy'n cynhyrchu, yn mewnfario, yn cludo, yn cadw, yn trin neu'n gwaredu gwastraff a reolir, neu sydd, fel brocer, yn rheoli gwastraff o'r fath. Gellir torri'r ddyletswydd hon pan ganfyddir yn y pen draw fod y gwastraff wedi'i adael yn anghyfreithlon. Mae adran 59 yn darparu pwerau i beri iddi fod yn ofynnol symud gwastraff a adawyd yn anghyfreithlon.

Tudalen 4

Gorfodi

Mae'n amlwg bod angen gorfodi tipio anghyfreithlon yn effeithiol. Y prif amcan yw atal unrhyw effaith andwyol ar yr amgylchedd naturiol ac ar amwynder preswyl, fel niwed i fywyd gwyllt a llygredd yn yr amgylchedd daearol a dyfrol, yn ogystal ag atal gwastraff a allai ddarparu noddfa i blâu fel llygod mawr, peri niwsans i'r cyhoedd, ac andwyo hyfrydwch ardal neu ba mor ddymunol yw hi. Os caiff deunyddiau penodol, fel asbestos ac anifeiliaid marw, eu gadael yn anghyfreithlon, gall hefyd beri risg i iechyd y cyhoedd. Er enghraifft, byddai'n cymryd mil o flynyddoedd i sigarét ddadelfennu yn yr amgylchedd.

Gall tipio anghyfreithlon anuniongyrchol a throseddau gwastraff eraill, fel taflu sbwriel, effeithio'n andwyol ar dwristiaeth ac, mewn ardal lle y caiff gwastraff ei adael yn anghyfreithlon yn rheolaidd, gall effeithio ar werth tai. Gall tipio anghyfreithlon gan unigolion sy'n gweithredu busnesau anghyfreithlon, drwy gasglu gwastraff pobl eraill gan honni eu bod yn ei waredu'n briodol, hefyd danseilio busnesau cyfreithlon sy'n cludo ac yn gwaredu gwastraff pobl eraill yn gyfreithlon.

Mae hefyd yn hanfodol mynd ati'n effeithiol i orfodi tipio anghyfreithlon i atgyfnerthu barn y cyhoedd fod yr awdurdod gorfodi'n ymrwymo i gynnal yr amgylchedd. Rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i achosion lle y cafodd y rheini sydd wedi gadael gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon eu herlyn yn llwyddiannus yw'r brif ffordd o atal digwyddiadau o'r fath yn y dyfodol. O orfodi tipio anghyfreithlon yn effeithiol, gall weithredu fel mesur ataliol drwy beri i'r rheini a allai adael gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon sylweddoli bod perygl clir y gallent gael eu dal a'u cosbi pe baent yn gadael gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon yng Ngheredigion.

Mae dewis gorfodi arall ar gael i awdurdodau lleol Cymru ers 2017, sef pŵer i roi cosb benodedig o £200 (£120 os y'i telir cyn pen 10 diwrnod) i rywun sy'n cyflawni trosedd tipio anghyfreithlon. Cafodd y ddarpariaeth ychwanegol hon ei chroesawu'n fawr, ac mae'n ddull effeithiol o ymdrin â throseddau lefel isel neu'r rheini sy'n troseddu am y tro cyntaf, heb fod angen gwario'n helaeth ar y gwaith gorfodi.

Yn achos rhai troseddau lefel isel iawn, rhoddir llythyr rhybudd ffurfiol. Mae hyn fwyaf tebygol o ddigwydd mewn achosion lle y caiff gwastraff ei adael heb fawr ddim difrod amgylcheddol na throseddoldeb, os o gwbl.

Penderfynir pa ddull gorfodi i'w ddewis i raddau helaeth iawn yn unol â'r ystyriaethau cyffredinol a bennir ym mholisi gorfodi'r Cyngor. Bydd ffactorau o'r fath yn cynnwys a yw'r troseddwr wedi cyfaddef i'r drosedd ar y cyfle cynharaf, ac a oes gan y troseddwr hanes o wynebu camau gorfodi ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, mae angen ystyried ffactorau sy'n berthnasol i'r tipio, fel maint y gwastraff a'i effaith debygol ar yr amgylchedd.

Gweithdrefn tipio anghyfreithlon

1. Mae'r awdurdod yn defnyddio strategaethau rhagweithiol ac adweithiol i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau tipio anghyfreithlon. Ymhlith y mesurau rhagweithiol mae monitro lleoliadau lle y bydd tipio anghyfreithlon yn digwydd yn fynych, a chadw gwylidwriaeth arnynt. Ymhlith y mesurau adweithiol mae ymchwilio i ddigwyddiadau lle y cafodd gwastraff ei adael yn anghyfreithlon i bennu a ellir

Tudalen 5

casglu tystiolaeth i ddwyn achos o dan adrannau 33 a/neu 34 o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 neu adran 2 o Ddeddf Gwaredu Sbwriel (Amwynder) 1978.

2. Pan fydd yr awdurdod yn bwriadu cadw gwyliadwriaeth ar leoliadau lle y caiff gwastraff ei adael yn fynych, ac yn enwedig pan fydd yn defnyddio camerâu o bell, bydd angen iddo fodloni gofynion Deddf Rheoleiddio Pwerau Ymchwilio 2000. Mae hyn yn golygu bod rhaid gosod arwyddion i roi gwybod y gall gwaith monitro fod yn digwydd.
3. Pan fydd yn ymchwilio i gŵynion am dipio anghyfreithlon, rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol benderfynu a yw'r gwastraff yn perthyn i'r categorïau ar gyfer gweithredu gan yr awdurdod lleol o dan femorandwm cyd-ddealltwriaeth â Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru. Gall y memorandwm cyd-ddealltwriaeth bennu hyd a lled y tipio anghyfreithlon, y mathau o dipio anghyfreithlon a lleoliadau'r tipio anghyfreithlon y gallai Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ysgwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros ymchwilio iddynt, fel achosion lle y cafodd llawer iawn o wastraff neu wastraff peryglus ei adael yn anghyfreithlon, ac achosion lle y cafodd gwastraff ei adael yn anghyfreithlon mewn cyrsiau dŵr neu lle y mae perygl o lygru cyrsiau dŵr.
4. Pan fydd cwyn sy'n ymwneud â thipio anghyfreithlon yn dod i law, dylai'r swyddog ymchwilio gael gafael ar gymaint o wybodaeth â phosibl (gweler y weithdrefn 'Ymchwilio i Gŵynion a Cheisiadau am Wasanaeth') hefyd. Dylai'r wybodaeth gynnwys yr hyn a ganlyn:
 - Lleoliad y gwastraff
 - Natur y gwastraff a'r math o wastraff
 - Y dyddiad y daethpwyd o hyd i'r gwastraff
 - A oes tyst i'r tipio anghyfreithlon ac, os felly, a yw'r tyst yn barod i wneud datganiad
 - A oes unrhyw fanylion yn wybyddus o ran rhif cofrestru'r cerbyd a ddefnyddiwyd i adael y gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon
 - Disgrifiad o'r unigolyn a adawodd y gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon os oes tyst i'r digwyddiad
 - Unrhyw fanylion sy'n wybyddus o ran perchennog neu feddiannwr y tir ac a yw'n debygol o fod yn gwybod am y tipio anghyfreithlon neu'n caniatáu iddo ddigwydd
 - A oes unrhyw fanylion amlwg ar y gwastraff neu yn ei blith sy'n dangos ei ffynhonnell, e.e. enw cwmni, anfoneb, neu gyfeiriad.
5. Dylai'r swyddog ymchwilio ymweld â'r safle lle y cafodd y gwastraff ei adael a chadarnhau cynifer â phosibl o'r manylion uchod. Bydd y swyddog yn gwneud y pethau a ganlyn hefyd:
 - Tynnu lluniau o'r gwastraff yn y fan a'r lle
 - Archwilio'r gwastraff lle y bo modd i chwilio am dystiolaeth o'r sawl sy'n gyfrifol neu o ffynhonnell y gwastraff, gan ystyried ei iechyd a'i ddiogelwch ei hun, h.y. peidio â didoli'r gwastraff heb fesurau diogelu digonol
 - Rhoi unrhyw dystiolaeth y bydd yn cael hyd iddi, e.e. llythyron ac ati, mewn bag arddangosion, a'i selio

Tudalen 6

- Ymweld â'r achwynydd i gasglu unrhyw dystiolaeth sydd ganddo/ganddi ac i gael datganiad lle y bo'n berthnasol

Y dewisiadau gorfodi sydd ar gael i'r awdurdod lleol

Gweithredu o dan adrannau 33 a 34 o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990

- Rhaid i ddeiliaid tai sicrhau o hyd eu bod yn gwaredu eu gwastraff mewn ffordd nad yw'n llygru'r amgylchedd (adran 33(1)(c))
 - Mae gwarediadau bach, diniwed wedi'u hepgor
 - Os defnyddir cerbyd modur i adael gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon, tybir bod y sawl sy'n rheoli'r cerbyd hwnnw wedi peri i'r gwastraff gael ei adael gan wybod ei fod yn gwneud hynny
 - Ceir amddiffyniadau o ran cymryd pob rhagofal rhesymol, arfer pob diwydrwydd dyladwy a chymryd camau brys i atal perygl i'r cyhoedd.
6. Bydd yr ymchwiliad yn ceisio pennu ffynhonnell y gwastraff, a'r camau i'w brosesu a'i gludo, i bennu a gafodd gofynion dyletswydd gofal adran 34 o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 eu torri hefyd.
 7. Cyflwynodd Rheoliadau Gwastraff (Dyletswydd Gofal o ran Gwastraff Cartref) (Cymru a Lloegr) 2005 ddyletswydd newydd ar ddeiliaid tai o 21 Tachwedd 2005. O dan y ddyletswydd hon, mae'n ofynnol i ddeiliaid tai roi mesurau rhesymol ar waith i sicrhau bod gwastraff cartref a gynhyrchir yn eu heiddo yn cael ei drosglwyddo i unigolyn awdurdodedig. Dylai mesurau rhesymol gynnwys cysylltu â Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i gadarnhau bod y sawl y bu iddynt roi eu gwastraff iddo yn gludydd gwastraff cofrestredig. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n ofynnol i ddeiliad tŷ gwblhau na chadw disgrifiad ysgrifenedig o'r gwastraff (y 'nodyn trosglwyddo').
 8. Yn unol â Rheoliadau Dyletswydd Gofal o ran Gwastraff Cartref (Cosbau Penodedig) (Cymru) 2019, caiff awdurdod lleol roi hysbysiad cosb benodedig, gan roi cyfle i'r unigolyn ryddhau ei hun rhag unrhyw rwymedigaeth i'w erlyn am y drosedd o fethu â chydymffurfio ag adran 34(2A) o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 sy'n rhoi dyletswydd ar ddeiliaid tai i drosglwyddo gwastraff cartref i unigolion awdurdodedig penodol yn unig. Swm y gosb benodedig yw £300, neu £150 am dalu'n gynnar cyn pen deg diwrnod.
 9. Y cosbau am droseddau o dan adrannau 33(1)(a) a (b) yw dirwy ddiderfyn neu ddeddfryd o hyd at ddeuddeg mis o garchar o gael euogfarn ddiannod neu ddirwy ddiderfyn a hyd at bum mlynedd o garchar o gael euogfarn ar ddiad. Y cosbau am euogfarn o dan adran 33(1)(c) i unigolyn (ac eithrio menter neu sefydliad) yw dirwy ddiderfyn o gael euogfarn ddiannod neu euogfarn ar ddiad.
 10. Bu i Reoliadau Dyddodi Gwastraff Heb Awdurdod (Cosbau Penodedig) (Cymru) 2017 ddiwygio Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 drwy gyflwyno pŵer gorfodi newydd ar gyfer troseddau tipio anghyfreithlon, sef pŵer i roi hysbysiadau cosb benodedig am droseddau o dan adran 33(1)(a).

Tudalen 7

11. Y cosbau am dorri'r gofynion dyletswydd gofal yw dirwy ddiderfyn o gael euogfarn ddiannod mewn llys ynadon neu euogfarn yn Llys y Goron (adran 34(6) o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990).

Hyd a lled tipio anghyfreithlon yng Ngheredigion

Mae'r ffigurau isod yn ymwneud â'r holl ddigwyddiadau y rhoddwyd gwybod amdanynt i dîm Diogelu'r Cyhoedd yr awdurdod, yn gyhoeddus ac yn breifat.

- cofnodwyd 375 o ddigwyddiadau yn 2020-2021
- cofnodwyd 308 o ddigwyddiadau yn 2019-2020
- cofnodwyd 324 o ddigwyddiadau yn 2018-2019
- cofnodwyd 243 o ddigwyddiadau yn 2017-2018

Cofnodwyd 106 o ddigwyddiadau hyd yma rhwng 1 Ebrill 2021 – 18 Awst 2021.

Gwaith partneriaeth

Mae'r awdurdod yn cymryd rhan ym menter Taclo Tipio Cymru sy'n dod â'r awdurdodau lleol a Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ynghyd i gynhyrchu adnoddau, hyfforddiant, a llwyfan i rannu arferion gorau o ran gorfodi. Mae'r grŵp wedi mynd ati i ddatblygu'r arfer o ddefnyddio apiau symudol i helpu i adnabod lleoliadau lle y caiff gwastraff ei adael yn anghyfreithlon yn fynych, yn ogystal â rhoi sylw i faterion trawsffiniol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r swyddogion yn ystyried dichonoldeb defnyddio ap FlyMapper ar gyfer cwynion yng Ngheredigion i'w cynorthwyo â'u hymchwiliadau ac i gyfrannu at y data ehangach a ddefnyddir i fapio tipio anghyfreithlon ledled Cymru.

Mae Gwasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd hefyd yn cydweithio'n agos â swyddogion lleol Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i bennu ac i flaenoriaethu achosion, ac i benderfynu pwy fydd yn arwain y gwaith o ymchwilio iddynt, yn unol â'r matrices tipio anghyfreithlon.

Yn fewnol, mae'n hollbwysig cyd-drafod â chydweithwyr y gwasanaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol i sicrhau eu bod yn symud eitemau yn eu maes cyfrifoldeb nhw. Yn hanesyddol, bu gan y swyddogion berthynas waith dda i sicrhau bod gwybodaeth berthnasol yn cael ei chyfnewid yn brydlon er mwyn mynd i'r afael â phroblemau. Mae trefniadau ar y gweill i sefydlu grŵp swyddogion gweithredol i ymchwilio i welliannau pellach, a'u hwyluso, o ran sut yr ydym yn cydweithio ar draws gwasanaethau i leihau effeithiau negyddol tipio anghyfreithlon ar ein cymunedau.

Cadwch Gymru'n Daclus

Yn sgil newidiadau diweddar i'r ffordd y mae Cadwch Gymru'n Daclus yn gweithredu, mae'r corff wedi symud tuag at newid ymddygiad a chyfrifoldeb cymdeithasol. Mae wedi croesawu slogan 'Caru Ceredigion' a'i fabwysiadu ar ffurf 'Caru Cymru'. Yn ddiweddar, rydym wedi cyflogi swyddog a fydd yn cydweithio â Chadwch Gymru'n Daclus i hyrwyddo'r ymgyrch hon yn lleol, ochr yn ochr â grwpiau lleol a'n gweledigaeth wreiddiol ni.

Caru Ceredigion

Tudalen 8

Cydnabyddir bod newid ymddygiad yn hollbwysig i atal tipio anghyfreithlon. Caiff negeseuon pwysig o ran ymddygiadau cadarnhaol eu hyrwyddo drwy'r cyfryngau cymdeithasol a deunydd cyhoeddusrwydd i annog ymddygiadau priodol. Mae ethos Caru Ceredigion yn gynhwysol ac yn annog holl drigolion y sir i ysgwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros eu hamgylchedd lleol er mwyn i 'wneud y peth iawn' ddod yn reddfol.

Awdurdodau lleol cyfagos

Pan fydd angen, bydd y swyddogion yn cyd-drafod â swyddogion awdurdodau lleol cyfagos pan fydd materion trawsffiniol yn dod i'r amlwg, fel pan fydd troseddwr sydd wedi'u lleoli yn ardal y naill awdurdod lleol wedi gadael gwastraff yn anghyfreithlon yn ardal y llall. Mewn achosion o'r fath, penderfynir pwy fydd yn arwain ymchwiliad fesul achos.

Gorfodi adweithiol o'i gymharu â gorfodi rhagweithiol sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth:

Ymateb i adroddiadau am achosion o dipio anghyfreithlon ac ymchwilio iddynt ar ôl iddynt ddigwydd yw gorfodi adweithiol.

Mae gorfodi rhagweithiol sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth yn ymwneud â chadw gwylidwriaeth mewn lleoliadau lle y caiff gwastraff ei adael yn anghyfreithlon yn fynych, yn unol â'r technegau cadw gwylidwriaeth a ganiateir. Defnyddir datblygiadau o ran technoleg teledu cylch cyfyng i osod camerâu am gyfnodau ar safleoedd o'r fath.

Llwyddiant diweddar yn sgil gorfodi adweithiol

Blwyddyn	Hysbysiadau cosb benodedig	Rhybuddion syml
2018/19	2	0
2019/20	2	0
2020/21	0	0

Llwyddiant diweddar yn sgil gorfodi rhagweithiol

Blwyddyn	Hysbysiadau cosb benodedig	Rhybuddion syml
2018/19	5	0
2019/20	6	0
2020/21	2	1

Ceir rhwystrau rhag gorfodi tipio anghyfreithlon. Gan ei bod yn drosedd droseddol, rhaid i'r baich prawf fod y tu hwnt i bob amheuaeth resymol. Fodd bynnag, yn sgil gwelliannau o ran argaeledd a chost technoleg teledu cylch cyfyng, mae'r gallu i ddal troseddwr yn gwella.

Crynodeb

Mae tipio anghyfreithlon:

- Yn difetha cymunedau
- Yn andwyo'r amgylchedd a bywyd gwylt

Tudalen 9

- Yn effeithio'n andwyol ar amwynder ardal a chanfyddiad y cyhoedd ohoni.

Gall hefyd effeithio ar iechyd a diogelwch y cyhoedd.

Mae tîm Diogelu'r Cyhoedd yn cydweithio â rhanddeiliaid mewnol ac allanol a chanddynt ddiddordeb mewn tipio anghyfreithlon a gwastraff. Bu i nifer yr achosion o dipio anghyfreithlon y rhoddwyd gwybod amdanynt gynyddu yn ystod 2020-2021, a gall fod modd priodoli hyn i'r pandemig a'i effaith ar weithrediad arferol gwasanaethau amwynder dinesig.

A gyflawnwyd Asesiad Effaith Integredig? Os na, rhowch reswm

Darperir yr adroddiad i roi gwybodaeth i'r Pwyllgor Craffu am y ddeddfwriaeth ym maes tipio anghyfreithlon.

Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol:

Hirdymor:

Diogelu'r cyhoedd yw un o ddyletswyddau statudol yr awdurdod, ac mae'n cyfrannu at nodau Llesiant Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015.

Cydweithio:

Mae gwasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd yn cydweithio'n helaeth ag asiantaethau sy'n bartneriaid, gan gynnwys Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru, Bwrdd Iechyd Hywel Dda, awdurdodau lleol eraill, Heddlu Dyfed Powys, a Llywodraeth Cymru.

Cynnwys:

Mae gweithgarwch gorfodi gwasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd yn dechrau drwy ymgysylltu, annog, a hybu cydymffurfiaeth â'r ddeddfwriaeth.

Atal:

Rhoddir pwyslais ar atal, gan fod prosesau ar waith i sicrhau bod nifer o wiriadau, rhagofalon a chynlluniau addysg yn cael cyhoeddusrwydd yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol.

Integreiddio:

Mae gweithgarwch gwasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd yn gydnaws ag amcanion partneriaid iechyd ac yn cyfrannu at nifer o nodau Llesiant Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015.

Argymhelliad:

Bod y Pwyllgor Craffu'n ystyried y cynnwys ac yn derbyn yr adroddiad er gwybodaeth.

Rhesymau dros y penderfyniad:

Cydymffurfio â gofynion statudol, sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth yn cael ei gorfodi'n briodol ac yn effeithiol, a gwella iechyd y cyhoedd.

Tudalen 10

Trosolwg a Chraffu:	Gofynnwyd i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach ystyried cynnwys a goblygiadau'r adroddiad hwn.
Fframwaith polisi:	Strategaeth Gorfforaethol 2017–2022
Blaenoriaethau corfforaethol:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buddsoddi yn nyfodol y bobl• Hyrwyddo cydnerthedd amgylcheddol a chymunedol
Goblygiadau o ran cyllid a chaffael:	Dim
Goblygiadau cyfreithiol:	Dim – goblygiadau sy'n bodoli eisoes
Goblygiadau staffio:	Dim
Goblygiadau o ran eiddo/asedau:	Dim
Risg(iau):	Niwed i enw da – mae tipio anghyfreithlon yn fater sy'n ennyn teimladau cryf. Mae iddo hefyd risgiau o ran iechyd yr amgylchedd ac iechyd y cyhoedd.
Pwerau statudol:	Fe'u hamlinellir yn yr adroddiad.
Papurau cefndir:	
Swyddog Arweiniol Corfforaethol:	Alun Williams (Polisi a Pherfformiad)
Swyddog adrodd:	Heddwyn Evans (Rheolwr Iechyd yr Amgylchedd)
Dyddiad:	24 Awst 2021

CYNGOR SIR CEREDIGION

Adroddiad i'r:	Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach
Dyddiad y cyfarfod:	22 Medi 2021
Teitl:	Trosolwg ar Wasanaethau Wardeiniaid Cymunedol a Rheoli Plâu gwasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd
Pwrpas yr adroddiad:	Rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Pwyllgor Craffu am y materion y mae Gwasanaeth Wardeiniaid Cymunedol gwasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd yn eu hwynebu, yn enwedig y Gwasanaeth Rheoli Plâu.
Er:	Craffu
Portffolio ac Aelod Cabinet:	Y Cyngorydd Gareth Lloyd – Diogelu'r Cyhoedd

Cefndir

Mae'r Tîm Wardeiniaid Cymunedol yn rhan o wasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd y Cyngor. Yn ogystal â'r gofyniad i gyflawni dyletswyddau statudol penodol, mae cylch gwaith y tîm yn cynnwys darparu gwasanaeth rheoli plâu costeffeithiol.

Dros y naw mlynedd diwethaf, bu'r Tîm Wardeiniaid Cymunedol yn gweithredu gyda dim ond dau warden, a bu'n ofynnol i'r swyddogion hyn roi blaenoriaeth i dasgau a dyletswyddau sy'n cynhyrchu incwm.

Fodd bynnag, ers mis Mawrth 2020, bu'r Gwasanaeth Wardeiniaid Cymunedol yn gweithredu gyda dim ond un Warden Cymunedol oherwydd cyfnodau o salwch/absenoldeb hirdymor ac ymadawiadau staff, ac mae bellach yn rhaid blaenoriaethu cwynion/ceisiadau sy'n ymwneud â phlâu ar sail eu risg i iechyd y cyhoedd.

Pryderon o ran staffio/adnoddau

Cytunwyd yn flaenorol y byddai'r Gwasanaeth yn gweithredu gydag 1.6 aelod staff cyfwerth ag amser llawn. Yn sgil adolygiad ariannol parhaus, penodwyd Warden Cymunedol newydd i lenwi swydd wag, a bydd yn dechrau yn ei swydd yn gynnar ym mis Medi. O'r herwydd, bydd dau swyddog amser llawn yn y Tîm Wardeiniaid Cymunedol eto (2.0 aelod staff cyfwerth ag amser llawn). I gadw dau swyddog cyfwerth ag amser llawn yn y Gwasanaeth, bydd angen i'r Gwasanaeth chwilio am gyfleoedd i gynhyrchu mwy o incwm.

Cyn bod modd i'r swyddog newydd ymgymryd ag unrhyw ddyletswyddau rheoli plâu, rhaid iddo ennill Dyfarniad Lefel 2 Cymdeithas Frenhinol Iechyd y Cyhoedd (RSPH) mewn Rheoli Plâu. I wneud hyn, bydd rhaid iddo fynd ar gwrs preswyl sy'n para pum diwrnod a sefyll arholiad, cyn cwblhau pecyn dysgu chwe wythnos ar-lein gyda Chymdeithas Rheoli Plâu Prydain (BPCA).

Tudalen 12

Galwadau ar y Gwasanaeth

Mae'r data isod yn dangos nifer y ceisiadau a gofnodwyd bob blwyddyn ers 2016:

Tabl 1

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Llygod mawr	189	187	163	220	265
Llygod	41	72	41	45	36
Clêr	11	9	17	7	10
Gwenyn meirch/ Gwenyn	147	132	201	184	190
Pÿcs	2	4	4	3	1
Morgrug gardd	14	11	16	11	12
Chwain	41	21	21	21	8
Plâu eraill	8	18	12	7	17
Cŵn strae	57	1	4	5	5
Baeddu gan gŵn	52	37	44	28	20
Cyfanswm	562	492	523	531	564

Mae'n ymddangos bod nifer y llygod mawr yn cynyddu, ond nid oes mesur llwyr o nifer y llygod mawr ar gael. Gall fod modd priodoli'r cynnydd ymddangosiadol yn nifer y llygod mawr i ystod eang o ffactorau, gan gynnwys twf ym mhoblogrwydd bwydydd tecawê yn creu mwy o wastraff bwyd, sbwriel yn cael ei gasglu'n llai aml, tai mewn cyflwr gwael, aelwydydd ag incwm isel/aelwydydd sy'n agored i niwed yn methu â fforddio gwasanaethau rheoli plâu, a gaeafau mwynach.

Darparu Gwasanaeth Rheoli Plâu

O dan Ddeddf Atal Difrod gan Blâu 1949, mae dyletswydd statudol ar yr Awdurdod i gadw'i ardal yn rhydd rhag llygod mawr a llygod.

Yn benodol, mae dyletswydd ar yr awdurdod lleol i wneud y pethau a ganlyn:

1. Difa llygod mawr a llygod ar dir y mae'n ei feddiannu, a chadw'r tir hwnnw, cyhyd ag y bo'n ymarferol, yn rhydd rhag llygod mawr a llygod.
2. Gorfodi dyletswyddau perchnogion a meddianwyr tir i gyflawni gweithrediadau i gael gwared ar beryglon a allai achosi plâu oddi ar eu tir.

Serch hynny, nid oes dyletswydd gyfreithiol ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu gwasanaethau rheoli plâu dewisol, ac nid yw llawer o awdurdodau Cymru'n darparu gwasanaethau o'r fath mwyach.

Rheoli cnofilod mewn carthffosydd cyhoeddus

Mae diffyg abwydo mewn carthffosydd yn destun pryder i'r Gwasanaeth ac i'r Awdurdod. Gan fod nifer y problemau llygod mawr y rhoddir gwybod amdanynt yn cynyddu, mae angen ailystyried y ffordd orau o wasanaethu'r cyhoedd a mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon.

Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, yn sgil pryderon cynyddol am gnofilod mewn trefi ledled y sir, mae'r Gwasanaeth wedi ceisio ailgydio yn y gwaith o abwydo carthffosydd ar y cyd â Dŵr Cymru. Mae Dŵr Cymru yn agored i'r syniad hwn, ond nid yw bellach ond yn cydweithio â sefydliadau/partneriaid sy'n gallu dangos eu bod wedi'u hachredu o

Tudalen 13

dan gynllun ardystio'r corff Cynlluniau Diogelwch mewn Caffael (SSIP). I ailgydio yn y gwaith hwn, rhaid i'r Awdurdod gael ei achredu o dan y cynllun SSIP.

Mae awdurdodau lleol eraill wedi'u cael eu hunain yn yr un sefyllfa ac maent wedi penderfynu dweud wrth Dŵr Cymru am wneud ei drefniadau amgen ei hun i abwydo carthffosydd.

Gwasanaethau Rheoli Plâu ar Ffermydd

Mae'n ymddangos mai Cyngor Sir Ceredigion yw'r unig awdurdod yng Nghymru sy'n parhau i ddarparu gwasanaeth rheoli plâu penodol ar gyfer ffermydd.

Cyn pandemig COVID-19, roedd gan y Gwasanaeth oddeutu 100 o gontractau rheoli plâu gweithredol â ffermydd lleol. Ers mis Ebrill 2021, mae nifer y contractau fferm gweithredol wedi gostwng i lai na deg gan fod mwyafrif y cleientiaid blaenorol wedi penderfynu peidio ag adnewyddu eu contractau.

Gall fod modd priodoli'r gostyngiad yn nifer y contractau fferm i nifer o ffactorau/rhesymau, gan gynnwys:

1. Cyn pandemig COVID-19, nid oedd llawer o ffermydd yn cael gwasanaeth cywir/cyflawn oherwydd prinder adnoddau yn y Gwasanaeth; o'r herwydd, rhoddwyd ad-daliadau i nifer o gwsmeriaid neu byddai swyddogion yn ymweld â nhw pan oeddent ar gael i wneud hynny;
2. Yn ystod cyfnodau clo COVID-19, bu'n ofynnol i swyddogion gysgodi ac ati, felly bu'n rhaid atal ein gwasanaeth rheoli plâu dros dro oherwydd prinder staff. Nid oedd y Gwasanaeth ond yn gallu ymdrin ag achosion eithriadol o blâu a oedd yn peri niwed sylweddol i iechyd a lles y cyhoedd;
3. Oherwydd inni orfod atal ein gwasanaeth rheoli plâu ar wahanol adegau yn ystod pandemig COVID-19, mae nifer o'n cwsmeriaid blaenorol wedi troi at ddarparwyr eraill yn y sector preifat i gael gwasanaethau rheoli plâu;
4. Yn 2020, bu'n rhaid i'r Gwasanaeth adolygu'r ffioedd a'r taliadau sy'n gysylltiedig â chontractau ffermydd oherwydd bod newidiadau deddfwriaethol wedi effeithio ar y ffordd y mae'n rhaid rhoi gwenwyn llygod. Roedd angen i'r ffioedd a'r taliadau adlewyrchu'r newidiadau deddfwriaethol a'r arferion gweithio newydd neu, fel arall, byddai'r gwasanaeth rheoli plâu ar ffermydd wedi peri colled ariannol i'r Awdurdod. Cafodd cost y contractau newydd ei chyfrifo ar sail adennill costau, gan ystyried amser ychwanegol y swyddogion, costau teithio ychwanegol, a'r deunyddiau ychwanegol yr oedd eu hangen i gyflawni'r gwaith yn unol â'r rheoliadau newydd. Felly, mae'n bosibl bod rhai o'n cwsmeriaid blaenorol wedi penderfynu peidio ag adnewyddu eu contractau am resymau sy'n ymwneud â chostau.

Darparu Gwasanaeth Wardeiniaid Cŵn

O dan adrannau 149 ac 150 o Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 a Rheoliadau Diogelu'r Amgylchedd (Cŵn Strae) 1992, mae dyletswydd statudol ar y Cyngor i ddal cŵn strae mewn mannau cyhoeddus ac, os nad oes modd eu dychwelyd i'w perchnogion, i fynd â nhw i gynelau contract. Cynigir unrhyw gŵn nad oes neb yn eu

Tudalen 14

hawlio i'r rheini a all ddarparu cartref newydd iddynt. Yn anffodus, ond yn anaml iawn, gall fod rhaid ewthaneiddio cŵn oherwydd problemau ymddygiad neu afiechyd. Codir tâl ar berchnogion am amser y swyddogion, ynghyd â'r ffioedd sy'n gysylltiedig â rhoi'r cŵn mewn cynelau a ffioedd milfeddygol, er mwyn dychwelyd eu cŵn strae iddynt.

Yr awdurdod lleol sy'n ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb llwyr dros gyflawni pob swyddogaeth sy'n ymwneud â chŵn strae. Mae'r Heddlu'n ymwneud â materion cŵn pan gaiff da byw neu bobl eu niweidio neu pan fydd ar bobl eu hofn. Mae'r Heddlu hefyd yn chwarae rôl o ran adnabod a rheoli bridiau sydd wedi'u rhestru yn y Ddeddf Cŵn Peryglus.

Mae nifer y cŵn strae y mae'r Gwasanaeth yn cael gwybod amdanynt wedi parhau i fod yn gyson isel dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac mae wedi gostwng yn sylweddol o'i gymharu â nifer yr adroddiadau a ddaeth i law yn 2016. Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn debyg i sefyllfa awdurdodau lleol eraill.

Nid yw'r adnoddau presennol wedi effeithio ar y swyddogaeth hon. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Awdurdod yn dibynnu ar un cynel i weithredu fel cynel contract i gynorthwyo'r Gwasanaeth â'r swyddogaeth hon.

Darparu Gwasanaeth Gorfodi Baeddu gan Gŵn

Mae ar y Cyngor ddyletswydd statudol i ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd rhag niwed oherwydd baw cŵn, cŵn peryglus a chŵn strae, a hynny mewn mannau cyhoeddus, ar dir y Cyngor ac ar dir penodol arall.

Mae'r Cyngor hefyd wedi mabwysiadu is-ddeddfau sy'n ymwneud â gwahardd cŵn o draethau a chŵn ar bromenadau, ac mae'r rhain yn parhau i fod mewn grym. Yn yr un modd, mae'r Cyngor wedi mabwysiadu Gorchymyn Diogelu Mannau Agored Cyhoeddus sy'n ymwneud â chŵn, ac mae ar waith ar ran o'r traeth a'r promenâd yn y Borth.

Oherwydd prinder adnoddau, mae angen tystiolaeth dda i gymryd unrhyw gamau ffurfiol, gan gynnwys erlyn, ac anaml y bydd tystiolaeth o'r fath ar gael yn anffodus. Mae profiad blaenorol yn dangos na fu gwaith patrolio'n llwyddiannus iawn o ran adnabod troseddwr gan fod y rhan fwyaf o'r achosion o faeddu gan gŵn yn digwydd pan fydd hi'n dywyll neu pan nad oes tystion yn bresennol, ac nid oes modd adnabod troseddwr. Fodd bynnag, roedd y ffaith bod swyddogion yn patrolio yn ffordd effeithiol o atal troseddu o'r fath.

Gall y Cyngor gefnogi ac annog ymddygiad priodol drwy nifer o ddulliau sy'n cael eu harwain gan y gwasanaeth Priffyrdd a Gwasanaethau Amgylcheddol fel rhan o ymgyrch y Cyngor, Caru Ceredigion.

Cronfa Galedi Llywodraeth Cymru

I gyfrannu at roi Cynllun Rheoli Cyrchfan ar waith ledled y sir yn sgil effaith pandemig COVID-19, ac i sicrhau bod ymwelwyr yn ymweld â Cheredigion mewn ffordd ddiogel a chyfrifol yr haf hwn, penodwyd pedwar swyddog dros dro gan ddefnyddio arian caledi Llywodraeth Cymru.

Fe'u cyflogir tan ddiwedd mis Hydref i gynorthwyo gwasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a gwasanaeth yr Arfordir a Chefn Gwlad i fynd ati'n rhagweithiol i batrolio traethau,

Tudalen 15

gwarchodfeydd natur, yr arfordir, llwybrau beicio a strydoedd ledled y sir, gan ymateb i broblemau o ran troseddau bywyd gwyllt ac amgylcheddol, e.e. baeddu gan gŵn/sbwriel, tarfu ar fywyd gwyllt, ac ati. Fel rhan o'u dyletswyddau, byddant yn ymgysylltu ag aelodau o'r cyhoedd, eu haddysgu a'u hannog i gydymffurfio â deddfau amrywiol ym maes bywyd gwyllt ac iechyd y cyhoedd, a byddant yn cynorthwyo swyddogion presennol tîm Diogelu'r Cyhoedd a thîm yr Arfordir a Chefn Gwlad i orfodi materion sy'n ymwneud â throseddau bywyd gwyllt/amgylcheddol.

Crynodeb

I fodloni disgwyliadau'r cyhoedd, i ymgymryd â dyletswyddau statudol, ac i ddarparu gwasanaeth rheoli plâu cynhwysfawr, mae'r Gwasanaeth yn cynnig gwneud yr hyn a ganlyn:

1. Ennill achrediad SSIP i ailgydio yn y gwaith o abwydo carthffosydd;
2. Llundio Polisi Rheoli Plâu newydd a fydd yn cyflwyno system newydd sy'n nodi sut y bydd yr Awdurdod yn codi tâl am wasanaethau rheoli plâu penodol, ac ar bwy y bydd yn codi'r tâl hwnnw. Yn benodol, bydd yn cyflwyno mesur diogelu newydd i sicrhau bod modd i aelwydydd ag incwm isel/aelwydydd sy'n agored i niwed ddefnyddio'r gwasanaethau hyn drwy ddarparu gwasanaeth trin plâu llygod mawr am ddim neu am bris gostyngedig iddynt, yn enwedig pan gaiff achos ei atgyfeirio at wasanaeth Diogelu'r Cyhoedd gan Dîm Diogelu Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y Cyngor;
3. Ystyried ffyrdd o gynyddu gwaith patrolio/gorfodi o ran baeddu gan gŵn drwy bwysu a mesur cyfleoedd i ddirprwyo gwaith gorfodi o ran baeddu gan gŵn/taflu sbwriel i swyddogion priodol eraill y Cyngor, neu ofyn am gyfraniadau ariannol gan gynghorau cymuned i gynyddu capasiti a gwelededd y gwasanaeth ledled y sir.

A gyflawnwyd Asesiad Effaith Integredig? Os na, rhowch reswm

Amherthnasol

Llesiant cenedlaethau'r dyfodol:

**Crynodeb
Hirdymor:
Cydwethio:
Cynnwys:
Atal
Integreiddio**

Argymhelliad:

Bod y Pwyllgor Craffu'n ystyried cynnwys yr adroddiad a'r materion a ddisgrifir ynddo.

Rhesymau dros y penderfyniad:

Darparu gwasanaeth rheoli plâu sy'n addas i'r diben.

Trosolwg a Chraffu:

Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach

Tudalen 16

Fframwaith polisi:	Strategaeth Gorfforaethol 2017–2022
Blaenoriaethau corfforaethol:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hyrwyddo cydnherthedd amgylcheddol a chymunedol
Goblygiadau o ran cyllid a chaffael:	Mae'r Gwasanaeth yn anelu at weithredu o fewn ei gyllideb.
Goblygiadau cyfreithiol:	
Goblygiadau staffio:	
Goblygiadau o ran eiddo/asedau:	Dim
Risg(iau):	Her gyfreithiol / Niwed i enw da – mae deddfwriaeth wedi rhoi dyletswydd ar yr Awdurdod i gadw ei ardal yn rhydd rhag llygod mawr a llygod ac i gasglu a chadw cŵn strae.
Pwerau statudol:	Mae Deddf Atal Difrod gan Blâu 1949 yn rhoi dyletswyddau ar yr Awdurdod Lleol; Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990; Rheoliadau Diogelu'r Amgylchedd (Cŵn Strae) 1992; Deddf Cymdogaethau Glân a'r Amgylchedd 2005.
Papurau cefndir:	Ceir mwy o wybodaeth am dueddiadau a mentrau cenedlaethol o ran baeddu gan gŵn yn adroddiad y Gymdeithas Rhagoriaeth mewn Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus am Faeddu gan Gŵn (Rhagfyr 2019) DEFRA – Rheoli Cŵn a Lles (Ionawr 2018) Adroddiad Arolwg yr Ymddiriedolaeth Cŵn o Gŵn Strae (2019/20)
Swyddog Arweiniol Corfforaethol:	Alun Williams (Polisi a Pherfformiad)
Swyddog adrodd:	Anne-Louise Davies (Rheolwr Safonau Masnach a Thrwyddedu)
Dyddiad:	2 Medi 2021



Briefing 19-41

December 2019

Dog Fouling – Why it is difficult to tackle and potential solutions

To: All Chief Executives, Main Contacts and APSE Contacts in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Key Points

In 3 years since the original APSE [briefing](#), dog fouling remains one of the most prevalent issues for local authority environmental services.

This briefing covers why this issue is so difficult to tackle, and offers some additional solutions for local authorities.

1.0 Background

As shown in the recent APSE State of the Market report for Parks and Green Spaces, dog fouling remains the second priority environmental issue for that service (83%) behind only litter (89%), and the figure is up by 5% since last year's survey. 66% have dog control orders in parks and green spaces, which is also up by 4% since last year. According to respondents from the APSE State of the Market for Street Cleansing, 80% are planning dog fouling education campaigns in the next 2 years, which is also up by 12.4% since last year.

This shows that dog fouling is a prevailing problem for many local authorities, and with shrinking staff levels and diminishing budgets, it will become more difficult for local authorities to deal with in the way that they do currently.

2.0 Why dog fouling is a challenging issue to tackle

Dog fouling seems particularly difficult to tackle for a number of reasons:

People are aware they could be fined, but many don't think they will ever be caught

Research by [Encams](#) showed that roughly 60% of dog owners who justify their behaviour largely on the idea that "everyone else is doing it" would clean up after their pets if they were either shaken or shocked into it, and if the dangers of toxocariasis was better articulated.

Fouling can happen at any time of day or night, so patrolling often won't catch the offenders

Research by [Keep Britain Tidy](#) showed that people are more likely to not pick up after their dogs when they feel like they aren't being watched (either by the public or by enforcement officers/contractors); fouling also has been shown to increase at night.

Residents are (rightfully) hesitant to confront residents who persistently dog foul

Offenders can react in a myriad of ways to being confronted, ranging from excuses about not having bags to collect the waste all the way up to violent altercations. Recent news stories suggest that an elderly man in [North Ayrshire](#) was punched for confronting a man, and another in [Huddersfield](#) was subjected to racial abuse and threats of violence.

It is important to let residents know about the potential dangers of confronting or recording offenders.

Prosecution requires good evidence

Residents often only report where the dog fouling is, rather than giving a date, time, name and address of the dog owner (if known), a description of the dog and owner, vehicle registration number, and any other identifying details that could lead to a successful prosecution. A [Chorley Council councillor](#) also suggested that residents with doorstep CCTV cameras could provide footage of someone not picking up after their pet to officers.

It can be a long and time-consuming process to pursue and successfully prosecute offenders.

As a result of residents only reporting where dog fouling has taken place and the way that local authorities record incident reporting, many Freedom of Information requests that have been reported in the news media comparing number of reports to number of prosecutions have unfairly made local authorities look very ineffective at tackling dog fouling.

Attempts to introduce new dog controls to combat dog fouling can lead to a public backlash

[Wirral Council](#) recently proposed introducing a Public Spaces Protection order that would require dog owners to carry bags as well as banning dog walking between May and September at tourist hotspots, as well as bans from marked sports pitches and children's play areas, and requiring dogs to be on a lead at all times in other areas. This approach was met by a considerable public backlash, with a [petition](#) reaching nearly 20,000 signatures; many of the comments saw the proposals as an attack on responsible dog ownership.

The same story is also true of many other local authorities, and shows how difficult it can be to try and introduce effective controls on irresponsible owners that do not negatively impact responsible owners.

The public is still largely unaware that (in many areas) you can dispose of dog waste in any available local authority litter bin

Many residents are still under the impression that you must use the dog waste bins only, but guidance on this has since been updated and the majority of councils now encourage owners that they can use any general litter bin. More work should be done to educate the public on this in areas where dog fouling issues exist where there are few bins specifically for dog waste.

Many people don't consider leaving dog waste bags on the ground fouling

The littering of bagged dog waste is a growing problem. Research by the [Dog's Trust and Keep Britain Tidy](#) showed that many dog walkers leave bagged dog waste in public places with the intention of collecting it later but forget, and that this may be suggesting to others that it is a "socially acceptable practice". Some councils are now including messages about bagged waste into their education and enforcement campaigns, with some like [Cornwall Council](#) offering a £150 fixed penalty or prosecution for those caught throwing it.

3.0 Good ideas from local authorities

Local authorities are implementing many good ideas related to dog fouling that could be easily implemented by others. The [2016 APSE briefing](#) covered ideas such as:

- The Green Dog Walkers Scheme
- Rewards for residents reporting fouling
- Chalk stencils with messages being painted onto pavements
- Highlighting fouling with bright coloured sprays
- Hanging bags of soil to represent fouling in the area
- Glow-in-the-dark posters to target night-time fouling
- Dog watch schemes – inspired by neighbourhood watch schemes
- A Council reporting app that allows you to identify the location of fouling

Dog bag dispensers

Dog bag dispensers - Getting primary schools involved - West Lothian Council [\[link\]](#)

West Lothian Council's Cleaner communities team engaged with local primary schools to create dog bag dispensers from empty two litre plastic bottles. Parkhead Primary in West Calder took part, and the bag dispensers were placed at key points in the local area.

Dog bag dispensers – Provided free of charge through sponsorship - Fife Council [\[link\]](#)

Fife installed free dog bag dispensers across parks, recreation areas and walking routes in the authority. Fife teamed up with an organisation called Tikspac UK who provide the dispensers and unlimited bags, with the costs covered through sponsorship and advertising on the dispensers; therefore, all the council have to do is re-fill the dispensers.

A survey of council areas where these stations have been installed has shown an average 56.8% reduction in dog fouling complaints and 49.4% average reduction in littering.

Dog walking routes intervention in 15 local parks – Dogs Trust and Keep Britain Tidy [\[link\]](#)

The Dogs Trust and Keep Britain Tidy's 'Walk This Way' campaign uses signage, colour-coded route markers and bin stickers to create dog walking routes with bins for waste disposal. Route markers are shown at 200 metre intervals, with stickered bins placed at 1-kilometre intervals. Maps of the routes were also displayed. The use of these dog walking routes reduced bagged and unbagged dog fouling by an average of 40% across all sites.

The full report is available [here](#).

Dog DNA identification

Dog DNA scheme - London Borough of Barking and Dagenham [\[link\]](#)

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham introduced a voluntary dog DNA registration scheme that allows dog owners to access their pet's DNA profile, breed overviews, a place to store medical records, kennel information, etc) through PooPrints UK. This also allowed the council to match any dog fouling found to an owner. During the scheme pilot they found around 50% less fouling than they usually would on their streets, with reductions up to 90% reported.

Public Spaces Protection Orders

Some local authorities have introduced [Public Spaces Protection Orders](#) (previously called Dog Control Orders) in public areas that require residents to do things such as:

- Keep your dog on a lead
- Limit the number of dogs you can have with you
- Clean up after your dog
- Put your dog on a lead if told to by someone from the council or police
- Stop your dog going to certain places – like parts of a park
- Carry disposable bags or a poop scoop

Ignoring Public Spaces Protection Orders can lead to a £100 on the spot fine (also known as a Fixed Penalty Notice), or up to £1,000 if this leads to court action.

Councils have a duty to let the public know where Public Spaces Protection Orders are in place, for example 'no dogs' signs if dogs are not allowed in a specific park.

Public spaces protection order – Caerphilly County Borough Council [\[link\]](#)

Caerphilly County Borough Council introduced a Public Spaces Protection Order to:

- Continue to exclude dogs from all enclosed children's play areas within the county borough
- Require dog owners to put their dogs on a lead when directed to do so by an authorised officer on any public land where the dog is considered to be out of control or causing alarm or distress or to prevent a nuisance
- Requires dog owners to remove dog faeces on any land. You must clean up after your dog in all public places in Caerphilly County Borough.
- Requires dogs to be kept on leads in enclosed memorial gardens situated in the county borough
- Requires dog walkers to carry an appropriate receptacle for dealing with the waste that dog dog(s) produce. This requirement aims to ensure that dog walkers always have the means (i.e. a receptacle) to pick up their dog's faeces

This enhanced the council's ability to deal with irresponsible dog owners.

Plain clothed enforcement officers

Plain clothed enforcement officers - Plymouth City Council [\[link\]](#)

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Plymouth City Council have started using plain clothed environmental enforcement officers in areas where fouling has been reported. They noted that when people decide they're not going to pick up after their dogs, they have a look around and check there isn't an enforcement officer around and then continue walking, and that plain clothed enforcement officers add an additional deterrent to this type of offender.

The officers carry Plymouth City Council identification that will be produced at the start of any conversation with the public.

CCTV

CCTV at dog fouling hot spots – Craven District Council [[link](#)]

Craven District Council's Policy Committee approved plans to tackle dog fouling hot spots with CCTV cameras in order to obtain the necessary evidence to fine/prosecute those responsible. There are plans to install CCTV in key areas where intelligence and evidence confirm that persistent offending is occurring.

The Council also plans to increase the numbers of patrols, and to continue their education programme in schools.

Events

Family and Dog Fun Day event – Scottish Borders Council [[link](#)]

Scottish Borders Council run a Family and Dog Fun Day as part of their responsible dog ownership strategy, with a range of activities and stalls for all ages and their dogs. This year's event (their third so far) included activities such as:

- Les Amis D'Onno dog display team
- Dryburgh Abbey Training Group with 'have a go' dog agility
- Dog training demonstrations by Braw Puppy
- A fun dog show

This was alongside activities for the whole family including: face-painting, a bouncy castle, a scavenger hunt and a colouring competition for children.

The event also allows families to engage with the council and to get information on the Green Dog Walker scheme, get free pet health checks and microchipping was available for a small fee. More than 300 people turned up to the previous year's show.

The Council recognise that having as many responsible dog owners as possible will help to reduce issues around out of control dogs, fouling, stray dogs and anti-social behaviour.

3.0 APSE Comment

APSE encourages our member councils to keep sharing their failures and successes in approaches to tackling dog fouling. Judging by news media stories since our last briefing on this topic and discussions at advisory group meetings, it does not seem like anyone has completely eradicated dog fouling in their local area.

Dog fouling can be a difficult thing to tackle without punishing responsible dog owners in the process. Pet ownership, according to the [Mental Health Foundation](#), can help us to live mentally healthier lives with research showing benefits for those suffering depression, loneliness, later life stresses, ADHD, autism and walking dogs helps people stay more socially connected. It is important that council actions to reduce fouling does not negatively impact those that are reaping other benefits from pet ownership.

Public Spaces Protection Orders need to be reasonable and taken in conjunction with the public. Dog fouling alone may not be enough for the public to accept their necessity. It is important that dogs get enough exercise, so this needs to be considered when designating no-dog areas. The [PDSA](#) recommends that breeds of dogs such as golden retrievers and labrador retrievers may require 2+ hours of exercise per day, and that they should be able to spend time off-lead in a secure area to run around. Owners with limited mobility or lack of access to appropriate transport need to be able to access public spaces that allow them to properly exercise their pets.

Education approaches and campaigns undertaken should try to target all ages and communicate the dangers of toxocariasis (a disease that can cause blindness), especially to young children. Owners should be made aware that bagged dog waste can be disposed of in normal bins and not just in dog bins (where applicable), and authorities carry out audits of the locations and use of bins to make sure the provision is appropriate across areas with a high prevalence of fouling.

Where possible, councils should be trying to make allies out of responsible dog owners, improving mechanisms for public reporting (e.g. through social media) and utilising their insights to help identify the individuals who are the source of the issue, and publicising successful prosecutions.

Garry Lee
Research & Coordination Officer

Louise Melville
Principal Advisor (Scotland)

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Guidance on Dog Control and Welfare for Police and Local Authorities

January 2018

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Introduction/ context

1. In 2017 Defra surveyed police and local authorities in England and Wales on their approaches to dog control and welfare and in particular measures and policies to reduce dog attacks. This document brings together the results of the survey, sets out and makes recommendations on examples of good practice and gives a steer on respective responsibilities for police forces and local authorities to work up in partnership.

Survey results

2. There were a number of positive comments about the new anti-social behaviour powers, stating that these had been very helpful as they provided more wide-ranging and flexible powers. Use by both police and local authorities of such statutory measures as the Community Protection Notice to tackle dog control was generally low. Even so, many enforcers noted they use non-statutory intervention measures, such as warning letters, “come to notice” letters or acceptable behaviour contracts to tackle incidents, especially of a minor variety, before resorting to statutory interventions, which were often not then needed.
3. Several respondents commented on the importance of agencies - principally police and local authorities, but also social housing providers - working together and the success of the **LEAD** initiative (Local Environmental Awareness on Dogs – see below). It was felt that improved partnership working has helped and that there had been an improvement in the guidance available.
4. Reference was made to a lack of certainty in some areas over the split of responsibility between police and local authorities with respect to dog control issues. Varying degrees of enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 or engagement on dog control between local authorities was highlighted as an issue. Resourcing was identified as a challenge against a background of a high number of cases.
5. Half of the police forces that responded to Defra had a policy in place for dealing with dog attacks or dog bites. As noted in existing guidance, Defra advises all police forces to have a clear policy in place in relation to dangerous dogs.

Roles & Responsibilities

6. The overriding message from the survey is that **partnership working** between authorities can be beneficial and initiatives such as Local Environmental Awareness on Dogs (LEAD) provide a helpful structure to encourage cooperative approaches while helping in the management of ‘Risk’ and with Safeguarding.

7. Within that framework **police are the lead enforcer where an incident concerns a suspected criminal offence** such as under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 involving a suspected prohibited dog (e.g. pit-bull terrier) or a dog dangerously out of control. At the other end of the scale, **local authorities** are solely responsible under the law for providing a **stray dog service**. This includes the requirement to provide for an acceptance point where finders can take stray dogs outside of normal office hours.
8. Within that range of examples there are a host of dog related incidents such as nuisance dogs, excessive barking, and dogs running loose where increased partnership working can help. In general local authorities may wish to lead on dealing with and following up on such incidents as they relate more to stray dogs and statutory nuisance controls. To help them tackle these issues, the full range of measures to combat anti-social behaviour are available and which are detailed below.
9. Where a dog attack has occurred or an offence suspected under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 or where a dog is worrying livestock then, as noted above, that will be a police matter given the possibility of criminal offences having been committed under the Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953 and the seriousness of the incident.
10. **Table 1** summarises the split of responsibilities between police and local authorities. This information is based on intelligence gathered in the survey but responsibility may vary from one area to another.

Dog microchipping

11. The successful implementation of compulsory **dog microchipping** (estimated 90-94% compliance in Britain) has led to a reduction in stray dogs, because dogs can now be more quickly reunited with their owners and do not spend time in local authority kennels.
12. **Local authorities** have powers under the Microchipping of Dogs regulations to take enforcement action against keepers of unchipped dogs and have powers to seize and chip dogs at the owner's expense. We would not expect police to routinely use these powers although they can do so where unchipped dogs come to their notice for other reasons.

Local Environmental Awareness on Dogs – LEAD ©

13. LEAD is a police-led initiative adopted by a number of forces and local authorities to encourage responsible dog ownership of all breeds of dog and to nip issues in the bud before they escalate. It seeks to provide advice to the public on dog issues, improve dog safety and dog welfare. LEAD also helps with the management of 'Risk' and through early engagement and intervention helps in with Safeguarding.

How does LEAD work in practice?

14. Police assume the role as lead of the partnership. In all cases where an irresponsible dog owner or keeper comes to the attention of the police or the local authority, contact is made, regardless of whether a statutory offence has been committed. The police will send a tailored “Coming to Notice” letter addressing the issue often on joint local authority/ police headed paper. Where the owner/keeper lives in social housing, a copy is also sent to the housing provider who, through quality standards, will follow up within 7 working days. The letter is accompanied by a LEAD pack, which includes, the Good Citizen Guide from the Kennel Club, literature with information on the breed of their dog from Battersea Dogs and Cats Home, the RSPCA dealing with care, training and welfare and information on socialisation, and park etiquette local bye-laws, the Dangerous Dogs Act etc.
15. Should the dog’s behaviour or irresponsible owner/keeper come to notice again, a second letter is hand-delivered. If the dog owner is a social housing resident, then a joint visit is made with police and the housing provider. Preventative measures are put in place by way of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts. The Housing Provider may remind them of, or enforce, their tenancy agreement and continued anti-social behaviour could result in permission to have a dog/pet on the property being withdrawn or even repossess the property.

Acceptable Behaviour Contract

16. As the second letter is sent, an **Acceptable Behaviour Contract** – a voluntary agreement between the police and the individual – can be sought. If this is declined, the police (often the ASB unit) will normally monitor the dog’s behaviour for at least six months.
17. Continued anti-social behaviour could result in a formal statutory notice being sought: either a **Community Protection Notice (CPN)**, a **Criminal Behaviour Order (CBO)**, a Contingent Destruction Order on conviction under the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991 or an appropriate Order under **Section 2 of the Dogs Act 1871**. Further detailed guidance and information on these measures is available (see Practitioner’s Manual on dealing with Irresponsible Dog Ownership linked below.) CPNs and CBOs can also be issued in their own right and not always as part of a LEAD initiative or as a follow on from an ABC.
18. In summary, police forces and local authorities adopting the LEAD initiative:
 - record all incidents involving undesired dog behaviour including dog attacks on people and animals; dog welfare and dog fouling. This is important to create a documented history should enforcement be necessary
 - share report of incidents with the local authority/ local police/ registered social landlords and vice versa

- encourage owners (if a social housing resident) to register their dog with their housing provider
- arrange dog roadshows and/or community outreach often in liaison with national or local charities that offer dog advice and free or discounted dog micro-chipping – many police forces, particularly those with a high proportion of dog related incidents, already undertake such outreach.

19. Eastleigh BC and Hampshire Constabulary have taken ABCs one step further with the introduction of specific **Dog Behaviour Contracts**. These are simple voluntary agreements that could be offered to owners of dogs causing issues, rather than taking formal enforcement action. Dog behaviour contracts are used to remedy the immediate concerns of local residents and secure longer-term improvements in dog ownership that could prevent issues from recurring.

20. Each contract is tailored, but can include conditions relating to muzzles, fencing, microchipping, neutering and training. All contracts include timescales for meeting conditions and a formal end date.

21. Dog behaviour contracts appeal to dog owners because they remove the threat of more formal court action. The contract provides the opportunity to engage with the owner in a less confrontational manner, making them more open to changing their behaviour. See: <https://www.local.gov.uk/eastleigh-borough-council-tackling-fear-created-dangerous-dogs>

Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs)

22. Local authorities also have powers to issue PSPOs to restrict persistent anti-social behaviour in a public place. These can help reduce incidents by placing restrictions on dogs in certain areas. The powers replaced local authority powers to issue Dog Control Orders. PSPOs are used to tackle lower level anti-social behaviour and can include provisions to restrict dogs or require dogs to be on leads in certain areas, and for owners to pick up after their dog. Comprehensive guidance is available to local authorities on PSPOs, including by the LGA: https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/10.4%20-%20PSPO%20guidance_03_1.pdf

Table 1: Summary of Responsibilities & Powers for Dog Control and Welfare

Situation/ measure	Police	Local authority	Shared/Joint working
Offences under the DDA91: prohibited dogs and dogs dangerously out of control	Yes	No	
Dog worrying livestock: criminal offence under the Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953	Yes	No	
LEAD initiative	Yes	Yes	Yes
ASB controls (except PSPOs) – CPN, CBO	Yes	Yes	Yes
Orders under the Dogs Act 1871 with respect to a dog not kept under control	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nuisance dogs, excessive barking and dogs running loose	Not normally / under local agreement & LEAD	Yes	
PSPOs	No	Yes	
Dog microchipping	No	Yes	
Providing a stray dog service	No	Yes	

Further guidance

As noted above previous guidance issued by Defra on dog control and welfare is still relevant – namely: Dangerous Dogs Law “Guidance for Enforcers” in 2009:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69263/dogs-guide-enforcers.pdf

and the Practitioner’s Manual on Dealing with Irresponsible Dog Ownership in 2014:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dealing-with-irresponsible-dog-ownership-practitioners-manual>

These give further detailed advice on the principle statutory interventions – the Dangerous Dogs Act 1991, the Dogs Act 1871, anti-social behaviour measures and the Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953.

Defra has proposed revisions to the licensing system for dog breeding and pet vending, which should lead to more focused enforcement of these activities by local authorities and better controls on the supply of dogs, as well as more focus on enforcement of pet travel and puppy imports.

Further information on the **LEAD initiative** is available from:

**PC Heath Keogh 567ZT - LEAD Initiative SPOC and Dog Legislation Officer,
Community Intelligence, Wildlife Officer**

Safer Sutton Partnership – Metropolitan Police Service

MetPhone 730660 | Telephone 020-8649-0660

1st Floor, Room 1.046

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Stray Dog Survey report 2019-20



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1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Objectives

The Dogs Trust Stray Dog Survey (SDS) is administered to all local authorities (LAs) in the UK, and has been undertaken since 1997. The survey collects information about dog related services provided by LAs, and the dogs that they interact with.

The SDS is used to determine the following (not an exhaustive list):

- **The estimated number of stray/unwanted dogs that are handled by UK LAs each year.**
- **How these dogs enter LA care (e.g. handed in by a member of the public, seized as a stray, handed over by the police)**
- **The outcomes for these dogs (e.g. returned to owner, rehomed, passed on to welfare organisations, put to sleep)**
- **Numbers of dogs microchipped**
- **Factors relating to reuniting dogs with their owners (e.g. up to date microchips, collar and tag with owner contact details etc.)**

This information is used by Dogs Trust to examine trends over time, and to help determine where to allocate resources for campaigns.

From 1997-2019 the SDS was managed by an external market research company, on Dogs Trust's behalf. The company distributed the survey to LAs, analysed the data, and produced a report. In 2020 all aspects of the SDS were managed internally by Dogs Trust staff.

1.2. Methodology

1.2.1 Data collection

The 2019/2020 Stray Dog Survey was administered to all LAs via the online survey platform SmartSurvey. The survey link was emailed to contacts in each LA on 21 August 2020 and the survey was closed 21 October 2020, giving LAs 2 months to complete the survey. Reminder emails were sent twice a week after the first week of the survey going live. Local authorities that did not respond to the email reminders were attempted to be contacted by phone; at least one attempt to contact by phone was made for each LA who had not completed the survey a week before it was due to close. For stray dog figures, LAs were specifically asked to give figures for the time period between 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020.

1.2.2 Analysis

Summary statistics are provided for both the LAs that responded to the current survey and estimated for the whole UK. As not all LAs complete the survey, national totals are extrapolated from the figures provided by responding LAs. This was done by calculating the mean for each LA that responded and multiplying it by the number of LAs in the UK. This year's figures are also plotted alongside previous years to show changes over time. The number of "people per dog" (PPD) was also calculated by dividing the human population of each LA by the total number of dogs handled. Human population figures were obtained from publicly available data from the Office of National Statistics. Lower PPD numbers imply more dogs in relation to the human population in each area. This helps account for inevitable differences in total numbers of dogs between heavily and sparsely populated areas.

Previous surveys have reported regional differences by dividing the UK into TV regions. These regional areas have become less widely used over time, so this report uses the administrative geographical regions used by the Office of National Statistics¹. England is therefore the only country broken down into regions; Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland figures are reported at the country level (see Table 1 in the next section).

The SDS has previously referred to the total number of dogs handled by LAs as the total number of stray dogs. However, the term "stray" covers a range of meanings. For example, one of the categories for dogs entering LA care is "brought in/surrendered by general public". This category covers both relinquishment (i.e. an owner handing over their own dog to the LA as they are no longer able or willing to care for them) and a member of the public coming across a stray dog and bringing them in. There is currently no way of differentiating between these two possibilities, but in future surveys we hope to change the wording of the categories so that LAs can make this distinction. In this survey report we refer to the "total dogs handled" rather than strays, to reflect that not all dogs handled by LAs are truly stray.

¹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/ukgeographies/administrativegeography>

2. Summary of findings

2.1 Response Rate

Overall, 214 LAs responded to the 2020 Stray Dog Survey (SDS). This is an average response rate of 56% of the 379 LAs in the UK when the survey was administered, with a range from 40% to 83% across regions (Table 1). The response rate for the 2018-19 survey was 49%; indicating an improved response in 2019-20. Nevertheless, previous years have had higher response rates (surveys from 2015-2018 had response rates between 70-92%). **There are factors we believe may have contributed to the relatively low response rate this year compared to 2015-2018:**

1. **2020 has been an extraordinary year, with the COVID-19 pandemic causing major disruption across all sectors. The survey was distributed in October, when many organisations had staff furloughed. We know from those who did respond to the survey that staffing was affected by the pandemic, so it is reasonable to assume that other LAs had similar issues.**
2. **As this was the first time we have brought the SDS in-house, the LAs may not be used to hearing directly from us about the survey.**

However, neither of these explain the lower response rate in 2018-19, so there may be unknown factors contributing to the declining response rate.

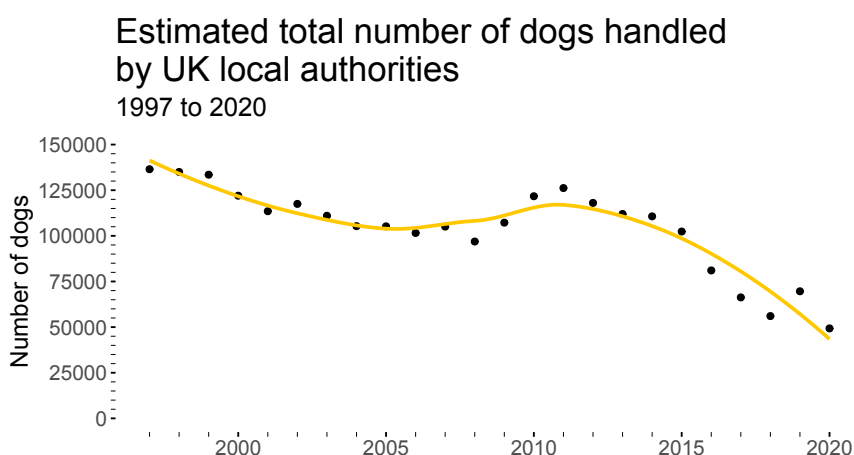
Table 1. Breakdown of response rate by country and region

Region	Number of LAs that responded to SDS	Total LAs in region	Response rate
North East England	10	12	83.3%
N. Ireland	9	11	81.8%
North West England	31	39	79.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	16	21	76.2%
Wales	14	22	63.6%
South East England	39	64	60.9%
England (All Regions)	178	314	56.7%
South West England	17	30	56.7%
East Midlands	19	40	47.5%
London	15	33	45.5%
West Midlands	13	30	43.3%
Scotland	13	32	40.6%
East England	18	45	40.0%

2.2 Number of dogs handled

The 214 LAs that responded to the survey reported handling a total of 28,565 dogs in the period between 1 April 2019- 31 March 2020. On average each LA handled around 139 dogs, however there was a wide variation from 0 to 723. Based on these findings it was estimated that approximately 49,292 dogs were handled by LAs across the UK. This figure is the lowest estimated number since the survey began in 1997. Figure 1 demonstrates the decline in estimated numbers of dogs handled by LAs over the years.

Figure 1



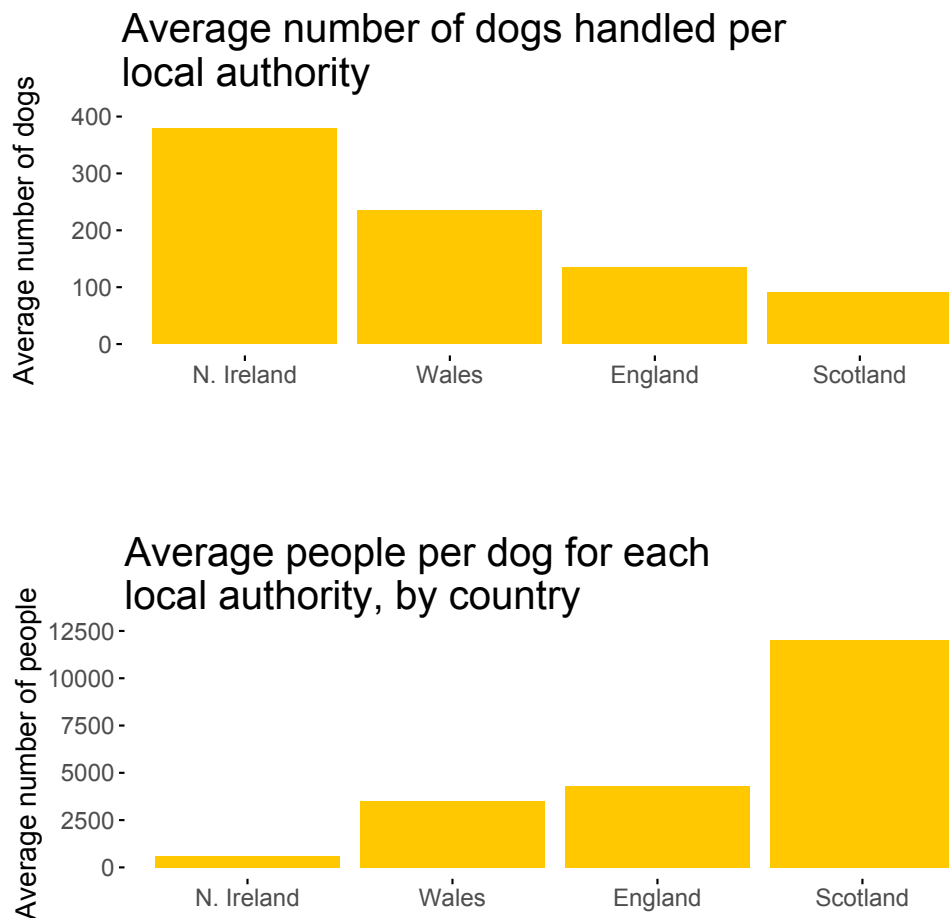
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There were regional differences in the numbers of dogs handled (Table 2). Northern Ireland had the highest average number of dogs per LA, and the lowest number of PPD. As mentioned previously, England is divided by regions, but is also shown collectively in Table 2. Figure 2 shows the differences in average number of dogs handled per LA between the 4 UK countries (top), and the differences in PPD (bottom).

Table 2: Regional breakdown of average total new dogs handled and people per dog (PPD) per local authority (in ascending order of PPD)

Region	Number of LAs in region (that completed survey)	Average total new dogs handled per LA	Average PPD per LA
Northern Ireland	9	379	601
North East England	10	248	1052
East England	18	92	2098
South West England	17	99	2561
East Midlands	19	97	2568
Wales	14	234	3507
North West England	31	145	3524
West Midlands	13	212	3614
South East England	39	83	3677
England (All Regions)	178	122	4291
Yorkshire And The Humber	16	149	6117
Scotland	13	90	12028
London	15	81	13676

Figure 2



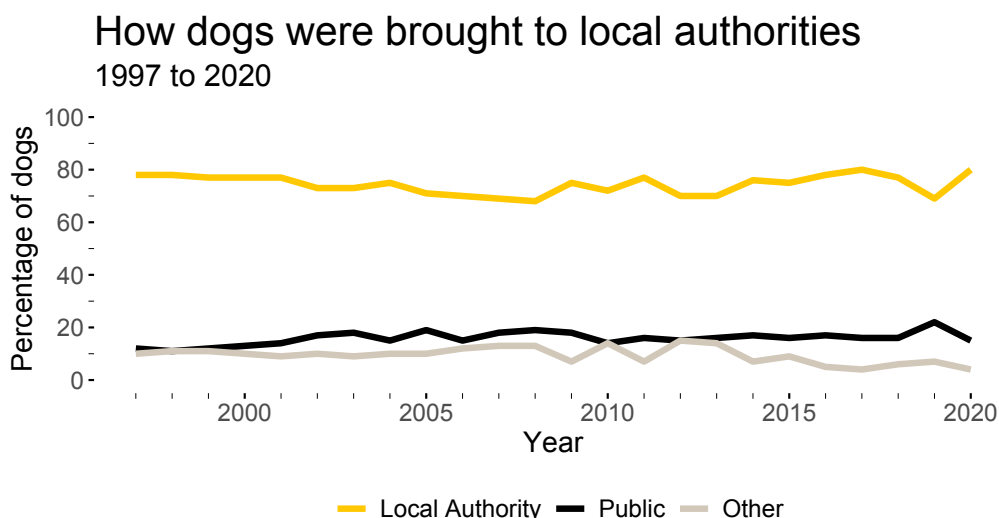
2.3 How do dogs arrive at local authorities?

Dogs come into the care of LAs via different routes. Table 3 summarises how many dogs were reported by LAs to have arrived in their care via these routes between 2019-2020. Consistent with previous years, the majority of dogs arrive at LAs after being seized as strays by the LAs. Figure 3 shows the proportions of dogs brought in by different routes across time.

Table 3: How did dogs arrive at local authorities between 2019-2020?

Arrival type	Number	Percent
Seized as stray	22904	80%
Brought in by public	4354	15%
Brought in by police	334	1%
Other	973	3%
Total dogs handled	28565	100%

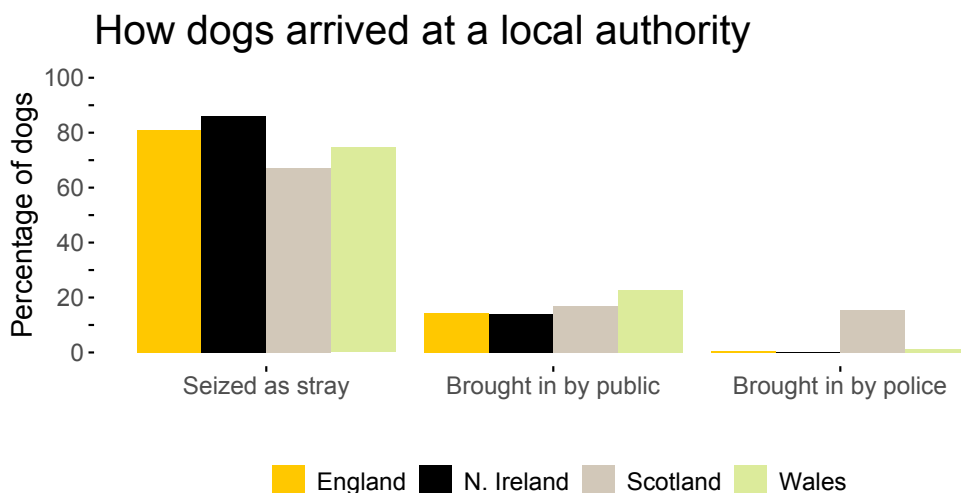
Figure 3



Only 18 councils reported any dogs being seized in response to the Dangerous Dogs Act/Order, with 118 dogs in total seized in this way. Of these, eight councils reported 1 case and eight councils reported between 2 and 5 cases. The remaining two councils reported 28 and 55 cases.

There was some regional variation in arrival routes of dogs handled by LAs (see Figure 4). For example, LAs in Scotland reported a higher proportion of dogs being brought in by the police.

Figure 4



2.4 What happens to the dogs handled by local authorities?

In total, approximately 59% of dogs taken in by LAs were returned to their owners (either reclaimed during the kennelling period or returned without kennelling). Approximately 2% of dogs were reported to have been put to sleep (PTS); it is estimated that this translates to around 1165 dogs being PTS across the UK by LAs during the study period. Table 4 summarises the number of dogs for each outcome. However, the data are incomplete as not all LAs recorded outcomes. The estimated total numbers for the UK provided in Table 4 should be treated with caution due to the incomplete nature of the data (n.b. these figures do not add up to the estimated total number of dogs handled by LAs in the UK described in Section 2.2 of this report due to the amount of missing data). Figure 5 shows the proportions of dogs brought in that met the four most common outcomes across time. Tables 5.a-5.e shows each outcome broken down by country.

Table 4: What were the outcomes for dogs handled by local authorities in 2019-2020?

Outcome	Total number recorded in this survey	Percentage of dogs recorded in this survey	Mean number per LA	Estimated UK numbers
Dogs reunited with their owners (includes 'a' and 'b' below)	16960	59%	86.1	32629
a) Dogs reclaimed during kennelling period	10900	38%	56.8	21516
b) Dogs returned without kennelling	6060	21%	35.6	13510
Passed to welfare organisation	7067	25%	39.9	15132
Rehomed by LA	2114	7%	13.0	4915
PTS	638	2%	3.1	1165
Other	346	1%	1.6	613
Total	27108	95%		

Figure 5

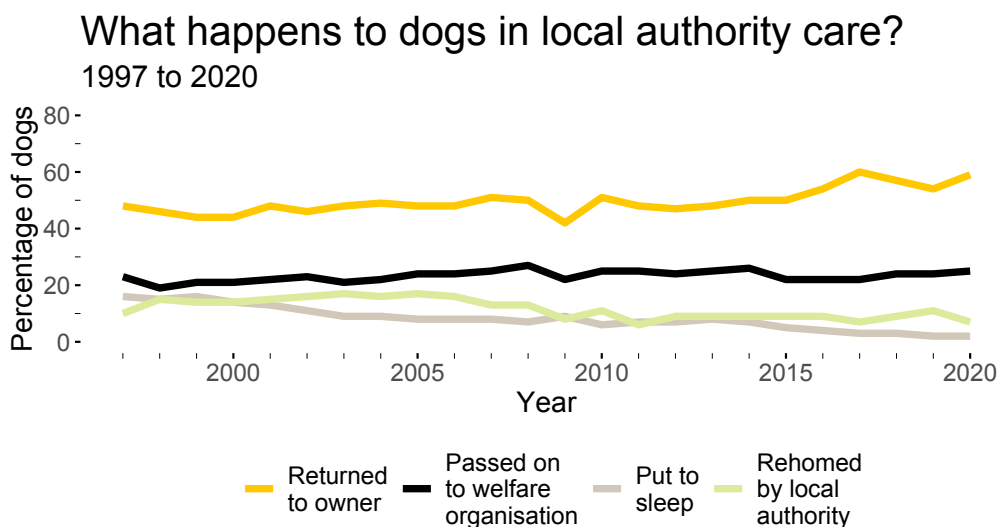


Table 5: Outcomes for dogs handled by local authorities broken down by country

5. a) Reclaimed during kennelling period

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	8857	42.8%
Northern Ireland	849	24.9%
Scotland	539	45.8%
Wales	655	20.0%
Whole UK	10900	

5. b) Returned without Kennelling

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	4368	21.1%
Northern Ireland	581	17.1%
Scotland	283	24.1%
Wales	828	25.2%
Whole UK	6060	

5. c) Passed on to Welfare organisation

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	5420	26.2%
Northern Ireland	531	15.6%
Scotland	114	9.7%
Wales	1002	30.5%
Whole UK	7067	

5. d) Rehomed by local authority

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	1278	6.2%
Northern Ireland	619	18.2%
Scotland	103	8.8%
Wales	114	3.5%
Whole UK	2114	

5. e) Put to Sleep (PTS)

Country	Count	Percentage of dogs handled
England	499	2.4%
N. Ireland	89	2.6%
Scotland	22	1.9%
Wales	28	0.9%
Whole UK	638	

2.5 Microchipping

Among the LAs that provided information about the microchip status of the dogs they handled, 55% of dogs (10,632) were already microchipped before being handled by the LA. However, many LAs (77) did not give any figure for number of dogs microchipped. Table 6 summarises the proportion of LAs who offer microchipping service, and how this is funded.

Table 6: Responses to “Do you offer a microchipping service?”

Response	Count	Percentage
No	101	47%
Free to owner using Dogs Trust chips	63	29%
Fee passed on to owner	33	15%
Free to owner at a cost to the local authority	9	4%
No response	8	4%
Total	214	100%

2.6 How were dogs reunited with their owners?

Local authorities were asked to report the number of dogs reunited with their owners as a result of the factors listed in Table 7. This information was collected to determine whether some responsible dog ownership messages, such as the importance of microchipping and ID tags on collars, may contribute to dogs being reunited with their owners. As many LAs did not have this information, the number of LAs able to report these figures is included as an indication of how representative these data are likely to be.

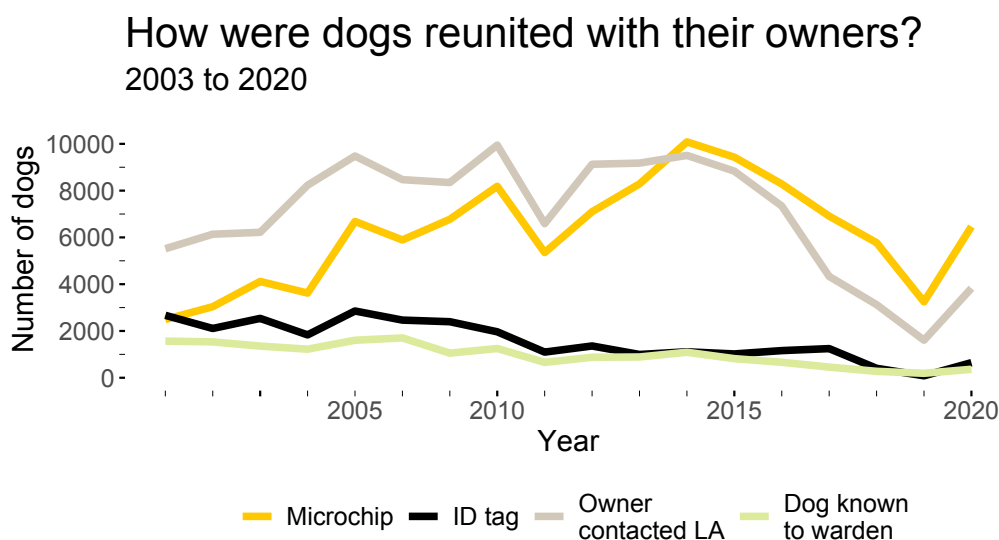
Table 7: What factors contribute to dogs being reunited with their owners?

Factor	Number of LAs that responded	Total number of dogs	Average number of dogs per LA
Dog had up to date microchip	142	6464	40.4
Dog had an ID tag	114	696	4.7
Owner contacting pound directly	105	3827	28.3
Dog known to dog warden	92	363	2.5
Other	28	129	0.6

Local authorities reported a total of 1678 dogs who could not be reunited with their owners due to incorrect microchip details. The true figure is likely to be higher, as only 91 LAs were able to provide this information. Of those LAs who did provide a figure, the average was 10.6 dogs per LA, so it could be estimated that around 4000 dogs across the UK were unable to be reunited with their owners due to incorrect microchip details.

Figure 6 shows how the methods of dogs being reunited with their owners has changed from 2003 to 2020 (this question was not asked prior to 2003). In line with previous reports the raw numbers have been reported rather than percentages.

Figure 6



2.7 Dog warden services

This year, 137 LAs (64%) said their dog warden was employed directly by them, compared to 52 LAs (24%) who contracted the service out. Both proportions are consistent with results in 2019. 70% of LAs reported that dogs were handled by private boarding kennels; whereas 13% LAs used a council-owned pound and 33% used welfare charity kennels to house their dogs – also consistent with 2019 findings.

2.8 Predominant breed types

LAs were asked to report the top 3 breeds that are seized/brought in. Table 8 shows the number of LAs that listed each breed as one of their top three (e.g. 160 (75%) of the LAs listed Staffordshire Bull Terriers (SBT) or their crosses among their top 3 breeds).

Table 8: Predominant breed types seen by local authorities

Breed	England	% of England LAs	NI	% of NI LAs	Scotland	% of Scotland LAs	Wales	% of Wales LAs	Whole UK	% of UK LAs
SBT*	135	75.8%	6	66.7%	9	69.2%	10	71.4%	160	74.8%
Crossbreed	83	46.6%	6	66.7%	5	38.5%	7	50.0%	101	47.2%
JRT*	80	44.9%	2	22.2%	3	23.1%	7	50.0%	92	43.0%
Lurcher	73	41.0%	3	33.3%	6	46.2%	8	57.1%	90	42.1%
Border Collie	17	9.6%	6	66.7%	6	46.2%	3	21.4%	32	15.0%
American Bulldog	17	9.6%	1	11.1%	2	15.4%	1	7.1%	21	9.8%
Labrador	12	6.7%	1	11.1%	3	23.1%	2	14.3%	18	8.4%
Greyhound	17	9.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	17	7.9%
German Shepherd	11	6.2%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	5.6%
Husky	7	3.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	9	4.2%
Terrier (not specific)	8	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.7%
Yorkshire terrier	3	1.7%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.9%
Akita	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
Chihuahua	3	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
Rottweiler	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%
Patterdale	2	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.9%
Mastiff	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Whippet	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Boxer	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Retriever	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%

* JRT (Jack Russell Terrier) and SBT (Staffordshire Bull Terrier)

2.9 Impacts of COVID-19

We predicted that the COVID-19 pandemic would have an impact on the activities of LAs. Therefore, in this survey we included questions to assess these effects. Previous questions in the survey referred specifically to the period between 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020, but the COVID-19 section asked LAs to think about their experiences “since the start of COVID-19 restrictions in the UK (from around mid-March 2020 until now)” (the survey was distributed in August 2020). Overall, most LAs reported that the number of dogs they were handling had decreased or remained the same since implementation of the COVID-19 restrictions, only 7 (3%) reported that the numbers of dogs increased (Table 9).

Table 9: Impact of COVID-19 on numbers of dogs seen by local authorities

Response	Number	Percent
Decrease in number of dogs	133	62%
Number of dogs has remained about the same	42	20%
The number of dogs has fluctuated during this time	13	6%
Unknown	10	5%
Other	9	4%
Increase in number of dogs	7	3%
Total	214	100%

Furthermore, 78% of LAs reported that demand for their services decreased during the first UK COVID-19 lockdown, and just under half (43%) said that it increased again once lockdown was eased, suggesting that the return to “normality” was slower for some.



3. Conclusions

The number of dogs handled by LAs in the UK, as estimated by the annual Stray Dog Survey, has showed an overall decline since the survey began in 1997. The rate of decline was steady up until the period between 2008-2010, when then was a brief period of increasing numbers. We do not know what caused this increase, but the timing coincides with the global financial crisis of 2008, which caused severe economic downturn in the UK. It could be hypothesised that people may have been unable to care for their pets due to financial difficulties, which may have led to relinquishment or abandonment. The steep decline in numbers between 2015-2018 coincides with the introduction in 2016 of legislation making microchipping mandatory for dog owners in the UK. An increase in microchipping during this period may have made it easier for dogs to be reunited with their owners without being handed over to LAs. These UK-wide figures are estimates based on the numbers of LAs who responded to the survey. As discussed earlier in this report, relatively low response rates in recent years may mean that the UK-wide estimates are less accurate, since they are based on a smaller sample which may not be representative of the UK at large.

Regional comparisons between numbers of dogs handled indicated that LAs in Northern Ireland tended to handle more dogs on average, and have a lower number of “people per dog”, compared to LAs elsewhere in the UK. These findings are consistent with operational experience, and suggest the need for interventions to address the specific causes for higher numbers of dogs entering LA care within Northern Ireland.

The methods by which dogs come into the care of LAs has remained consistent over the years, with the majority being seized directly by LAs as strays. The only substantial regional difference reported was a greater proportion of dogs coming to LAs via the police, and slightly less dogs are seized directly by LAs, in Scotland compared to other regions. This may reflect differences in the ways that LAs work with the police, and perhaps other institutions, between different countries.

In recent years there has been a gradual increase in the proportions of dogs reunited with their owners by LAs. There has also been a gradual decrease in the numbers of dogs put to sleep (PTS) by LAs. Although these trends are very good news, it is still the case that around 41% of dogs handled by LAs are not returned to their owners; either because they are unwanted or because the owners are not able to be found. Furthermore, we estimated that although only 2% of dogs in our sample were PTS, this could reflect a UK wide total of over 1000 dogs being PTS by LAs. Based on these facts it is clear that activities to encourage microchipping, updating microchip data, and the use of collar and ID tags for all dogs are still very much necessary.

Responses to the COVID-19 questions indicated that many LAs experienced a decline in the demand for their dog related services and handled less dogs during the period of lockdown restrictions. The period covered by this survey in terms numbers of dogs handled (1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020) only included a small period of lockdown; therefore we are unlikely to see the impacts of the pandemic reflected in the total numbers of dogs reported. It is hoped that the 2020-2021 report will provide a clearer picture of the impact of longer-term COVID-19 throughout 2020 and into 2021 on stray dogs and LA dog services.

Next year, 2020-2021, will be the 25th anniversary of the Stray Dog Survey.

To mark this occasion, we will be reviewing the survey in the following ways:

- **Assessing how we can maximise the relevance and usefulness of the data we collect to stakeholders within and external to Dogs Trust**
- **Refining the survey to ensure only essential data is collected**
- **Updating the way questions are asked to ensure data are returned in the most useful format for analysis**
- **Updating methods of analysis to improve the quality of results; for example, using more advanced statistical techniques when calculating estimates.**

A dog is for life®

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Registered charity numbers: 227523 & SC037843

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Mae'r dudalen yn wag yn fwriadol

Cyngor Sir CEREDIGION County Council

ADRODDIAD I'R :	Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach
DYDDIAD:	22 Medi 2021
LLEOLIAD:	Dros Zoom
TEITL:	Diweddariad - Gwasanaeth Canolfannau Lles
PWRPAS YR ADRODDIAD	Darparu diweddariad ar y Gwasanaeth Canolfannau Lles a datblygiadau yng Nghanolfan Lles Llanbedr Pont Steffan.
RHESWM PAHAM Y BU I GRAFFU OFYN AM Y WYBODAETH	Ar gais Swyddogion.

CEFNDIR:

Yn dilyn y "Strategaeth Gweithgareddau Chwaraeon a Hamdden 2014 - 2020"

Dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf bu Swyddogion o Wasanaeth Canolfannau Lles y Cyngor adolygu'r datblygiadau yn erbyn "Strategaeth Gweithgareddau Chwaraeon a Hamdden 2014 - 2020" Ceredigion wrth baratoi ar gyfer y gwaith o ddatblygu cynllun newydd (Atodiad A). Yn sgil Pandemig y Coronafeirws penderfynwyd ymestyn cyfnod amser y Strategaeth hyd at ddiwedd 2021. Y bwriad yw y bydd y cynllun newydd yn weithredol o 2022-2027.

Yn unol â Pholisi Ymgysylltu'r Cyngor dechreuwyd ar ymarfer ymgysylltu cyhoeddus cychwynnol a oedd yn cynnwys holiadur ar-lein (fersiynau eraill ar gael os gwenir cais amdano). Bydd y holiadur ar agor nes 17 Hydref 2021.

Bwriedir ystyried yr ymatebion i'r ymarfer ymgysylltu cychwynnol yma a'u defnyddio fel gwybodaeth i ddatblygu'r cynllun datblygu drafft fydd yn sail i gam nesaf y broses ymgysylltu / ymgynghori y bwriedir ei gweithredu ar gyfer Tachwedd/ Rhagfyr 2021.

Fel rhan o gam nesaf y broses ymgysylltu / ymgynghori byddwn yn edrych ar ddwyn ynghyd rhai grwpiau ffocws ar gyfer trafodaethau a hwyluswyd.

Nodir yma'r ddolen gyswllt ar gyfer gwefan y Cyngor: [Dweud eich dweud - Cyngor Sir Ceredigion](#)

Bydd gan y Cynllun newydd cysylltiadau clir â Strategaeth Atal, Lles a Gydol Oed y mae'r Cyngor wedi ei ddatblygu er mwyn trawsnewid sut y mae lles a diogelwch pobl Ceredigion yn cael ei gefnogi. Bydd y Cynllun hefyd yn ystyried canfyddiadau'r asesiad o les lleol a gwneir y gwaith yma ar hyn o bryd.

Canolfan Lles Llanbedr Pont Steffan

Mewn cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 01/12/2020, bu i Cabinet gytuno i Ganolfan Hamdden Llanbedr Pont Steffan fod yn lleoliad ar gyfer Canolfan Lles gyntaf y Cyngor. Yn dilyn y penderfyniad yma bu gwaith yn mynd yn ei flaen er mwyn sicrhau fod y cyfleusterau yn medru gwasanaethu'n effeithiol y Rhaglen Lles a Gydol Oed a gwneud y mwyaf o'i gyfraniad o ran y Weledigaeth .

Cyflwynwyd y prosiect i Banel Rheoli Prosiectau Corfforaethol y Cyngor a chynhaliwyd cyfarfodydd gyda nifer o wasanaethau'r Cyngor gan gynnwys Iechyd a Diogelwch, Gwasanaethau Cludiant, Teithio Actif a Phennaeth Ysgol Bro Pedr er mwyn codi ymwybyddiaeth o'r prosiect a chlustnodi unrhyw feysydd sydd angen eu hystyried yn ystod y datblygiad.

Mae'r prosiect hefyd yn faes ffocws ar gyfer Is-grwp Integreiddio Gwasanaeth a Chydaleoli y Bwrdd Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a darperir diweddariadau bob cyfarfod.

Un o'r prif bethau a wnaed oedd ymgynghori â holl wasanaethau o fewn rhaglen Lles Gydol Oed er mwyn cael dealltwriaeth o ddefnydd posib Canolfan Lles Llanbedr Pont Steffan a chlustnodi'r cyfleusterau byddai eu hangen er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau o'r cyfleusterau yma. O ganlyniad crëwyd dau is-grwp gweithredol, sef Is-grŵp Adeiladu ac Is-grŵp Gwasanaethau er mwyn cefnogi datblygiad y prosiect yma.

Ystyriwyd y wybodaeth a gasglwyd law yn llaw â gofynion grant Llywodraeth Cymru ac o ganlyniad crëwyd cynllun arfaethedig ar gyfer Canolfan Lles Llanbedr Pont Steffan.
(Atodiad B,C,D)

Mae'r cynllun arfaethedig yn cyfleu ad-drefnu'r cyfleusterau cyfredol er mwyn darparu Canolfan Lles all ddarparu ystod eang o wasanaethau Gydol Oed i breswylwyr Llanbedr Pont Steffan a chanol y Sir. Da yw nodi fod mwyafrif y ceisiadau am gyfleusterau wedi eu cynnwys a bydd yn ein galluogi i ddarparu Gwasanaethau ar draws Lles a Gydol Oed a chadw defnydd yr ysgol yn ystod y dydd.

Darparwyd syniad o'r costau a dderbyniwyd oddi wrth y gwasanaethau eiddo yn seiliedig ar y cynllun arfaethedig ac amcangyfrifwyd y dylai'r grant fod yn ddigon ar gyfer y costau adeiladu er ni fydd y costau a gadarnhawyd yn hysbys hyd nes bydd y broses dendro wedi dod i ben. Nid yw'r costau yma'n cynnwys unrhyw welliannau allanol i olwg allanol y cyfleusterau er mwyn sicrhau mynediad diogel i ddisgyblion ysgol. Caiff prisiau ar gyfer gosodiadau, ffitiadau, cyfarpar a chelfi rhydd eu hychwanegu wedi hynny. Bydd angen ymgymryd ag archwiliad pellach er mwyn sefydlu cyflwr ac oes y boeler cyfredol a'r systemau goleuadau.

Y SEFYLLFA GYFREDOL:

Yn dilyn y broses dendro penodwyd *Quattro Design Architects* i oruchwylio'r prosiect ac ar ôl ymgymryd ag ymweliad safle byddant bellach yn cyflwyno cynllun arfaethedig terfynol ar gyfer y gwaith o dendro am elfen adeiladu'r prosiect.

Mae'r prosiect ar hyn o bryd yn gweithredu yn unol â'r amserlen ganlynol (aros am gadarnhad oddi wrth *Quattro Design*):

Carreg Filtir	Amserlen
Penodi Penseiri	Gorffennaf 2021
Terfynu ar y Cynllun	Erbyn diwedd mis Medi 2021
Tendr ar gyfer gwaith adeiladu	Hydref 2021
Gwaith dechrau ar y safle	Ionawr 2021:
Cwblhawyd y gwaith adeiladu	Mehefin / Gorffennaf 2022

Bydd Canolfan Hamdden Llanbedr Pont Steffan ar gau yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu a chynhaliwyd trafodaethau positif gyda Phrifysgol Cymru y Drindod Dewi Sant am ddefnyddio eu cyfleusterau ar Gampws Llanbedr Pont Steffan dros gyfnod y gwaith adeiladu.

LLESIANT CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL

Oes Asesiad Effaith Integredig wedi ei gwblhau? Oes ar gyfer y ddau brosiect Atodiadau E & F

Crynodeb:

Hirdymor: Mantoli
angen tymor byr
gyda chynllunio
tymor hir i'r dyfodol

Integreiddio: Yn
effeithio'n bositif ar
bobl, economi,
amgylchedd a
diwylliant a cheisio
bod o fudd i'r tri.

Cydweithio:

Cydweithio â
phartneriaid eraill i
gyflawni'r hyn sydd
angen

Tudalen 48

Cynnwys:

Cynnwys y rheiny
sydd â diddordeb a
gofyn am eu barn;
ymgysylltu â
rhanddeiliaid ac
ymgyngori

Atal:

Rhoi adnoddau i
atal problemau
rhag digwydd neu
waethygu

ARGYMHELLIAD

Rhannu gwybodaeth a derbyn sylwadau y Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach

RHESWM DROS YR ARGYMHELLIAD:

Enw Cyswllt: Elen James / Carwyn Young
Swydd: Swyddog Arweiniol Corfforaethol - Porth Cymorth Cynnar /
Rheolwr Corfforaethol - Canolfannau Lles
Dyddiad yr Adroddiad: 23.08.2021
Acronymau: Lles Gydol Oed (TAW)
Canolfan Lles Llanbedr Pont Steffan (LWBC)

Atodiadau:

- (A) Adolygiad Swyddog CSC o'r datblygiad yn erbyn strategaeth gyfredol
- (B) Cynllun llawr cyfredol Canolfan Hamdden Llanbedr Pont Steffan
- (C) Cynllun llawr gwaelod arfaethedig Canolfan Lles Llanbedr Pont Steffan
- (D) Cynllun llawr cyntaf arfaethedig Canolfan Lles Llanbedr Pont Steffan
- (E) IIA Cynllun Strategol Gweithgareddau Corfforol
- (F) IIA Canolfan Lles Llanbedr Pont Steffan

Adolygiad Swyddogion Cyngor Sir Ceredigion o Strategaeth Chwaraeon a Gweithgareddau Hamdden 2014-2020

Crynodeb

Mae hyd oes y strategaeth hon wedi cyd-daro gyda chyfnod o newid sylweddol ar lefel genedlaethol a lleol, yn bennaf yn sgil cyflwyno Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015. Efallai fod hyn wedi peri bod y strategaeth hon wedi cael llai o sylw yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf wrth i agendâu strategol eraill gael blaenoriaeth.

Er gwaethaf hyn, gwnaethpwyd cynnydd sylweddol mewn nifer o feysydd yn ystod oes y strategaeth a dylai'r cynnydd hwn gael ei gydnabod a'i ddathlu, yn enwedig:

- ☑ Y cynnydd yn nifer y plant cynradd sy'n cymryd rhan
- ☑ Y gwaith partner yng Ngrŵp y Blynyddoedd Cynnar
- ☑ Y ffaith bod darpariaeth gynhwysol yn cael ei chynnig ac yn datblygu
- ☑ Datblygiad gwaith y 'Llysgenhadon Ifanc'
- ☑ Twf y Cynllun Cenedlaethol i Atgyfeirio Cleifion i Wneud Ymarfer Corff
- ☑ Y ffaith y nodwyd yr angen i fuddsoddi er mwyn sicrhau bod Adnoddau Hamdden yn addas ar gyfer y dyfodol

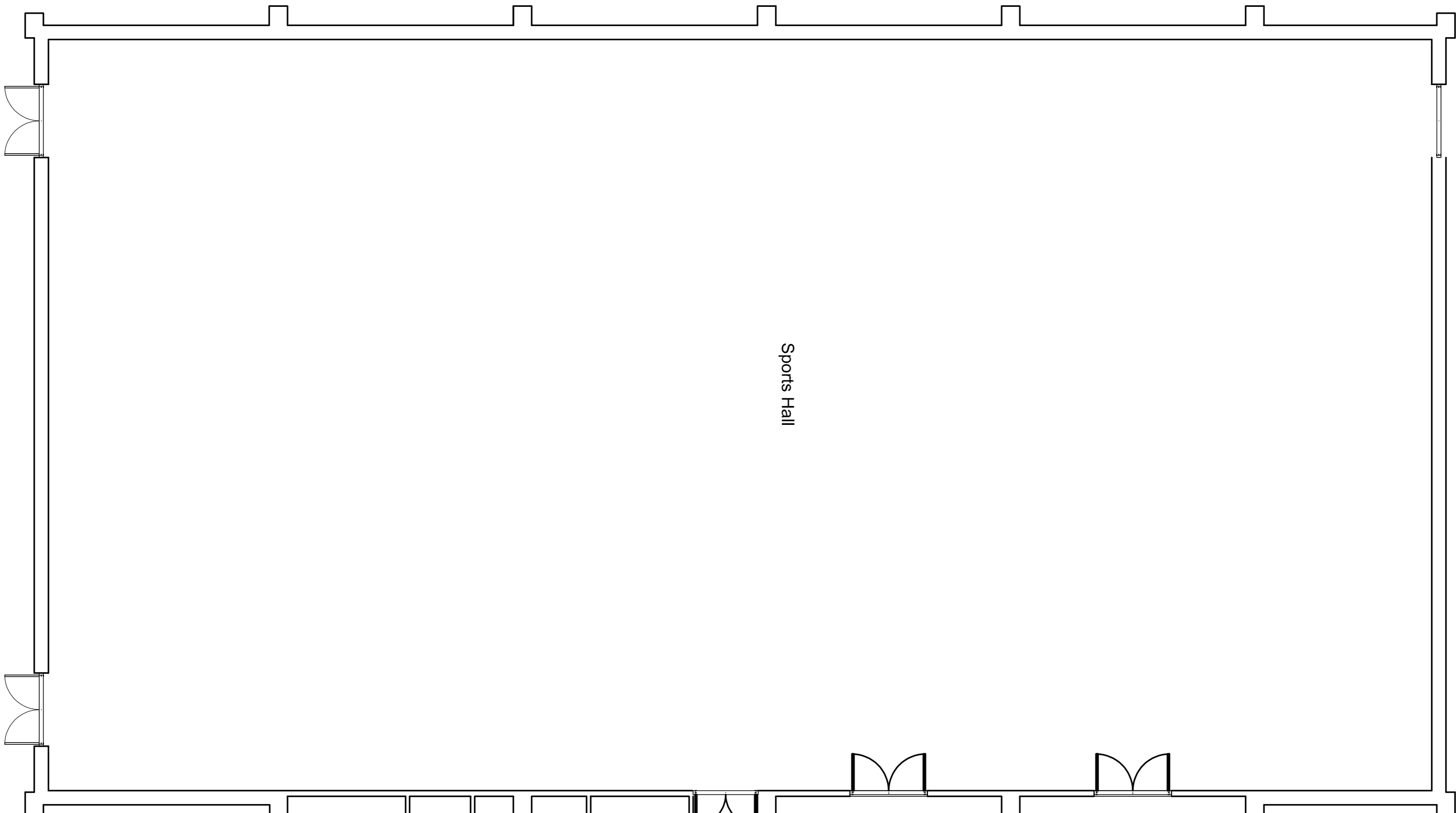
Mae hyn yn golygu bod y sail yn gadarn ac y gall y cynllun strategol newydd adeiladu ar y sail honno.

Felly, ni fydd yn cael ei datblygu fel strategaeth sy'n sefyll ar ei phen ei hun ond fel cynllun gweithredu strategol sy'n asio wrth y modd y cyflawnir amcanion y cynlluniau canlynol:

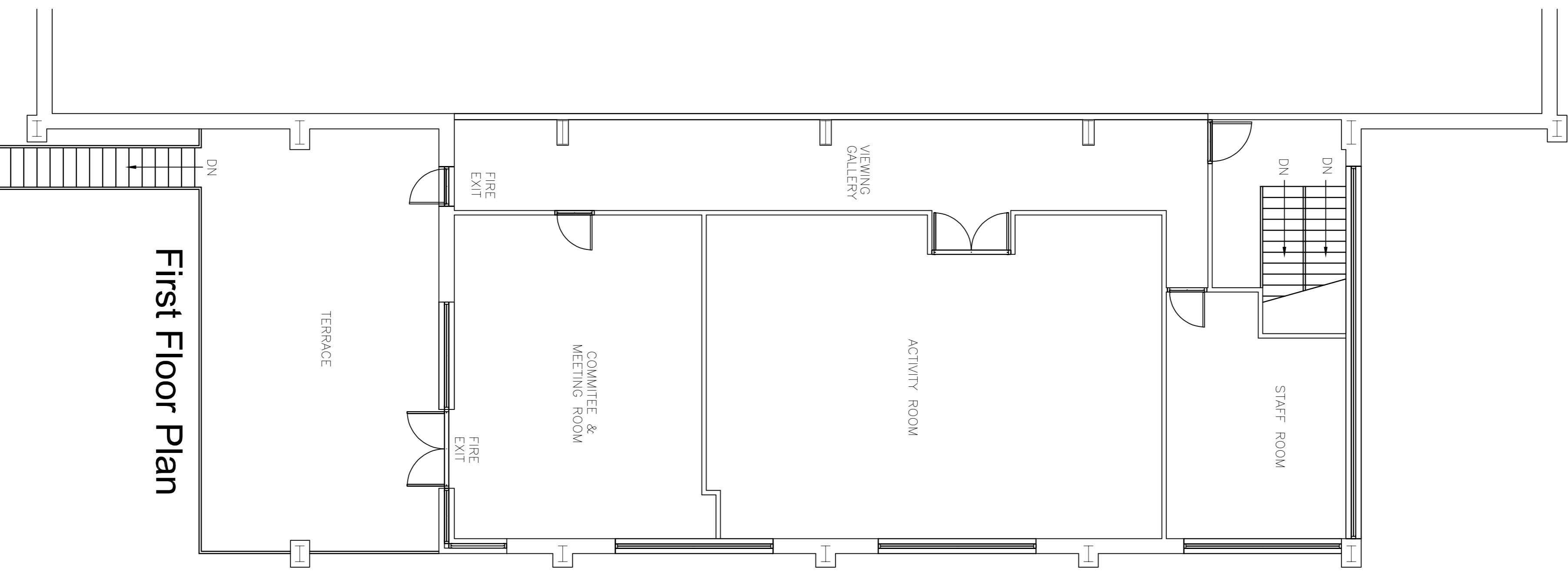
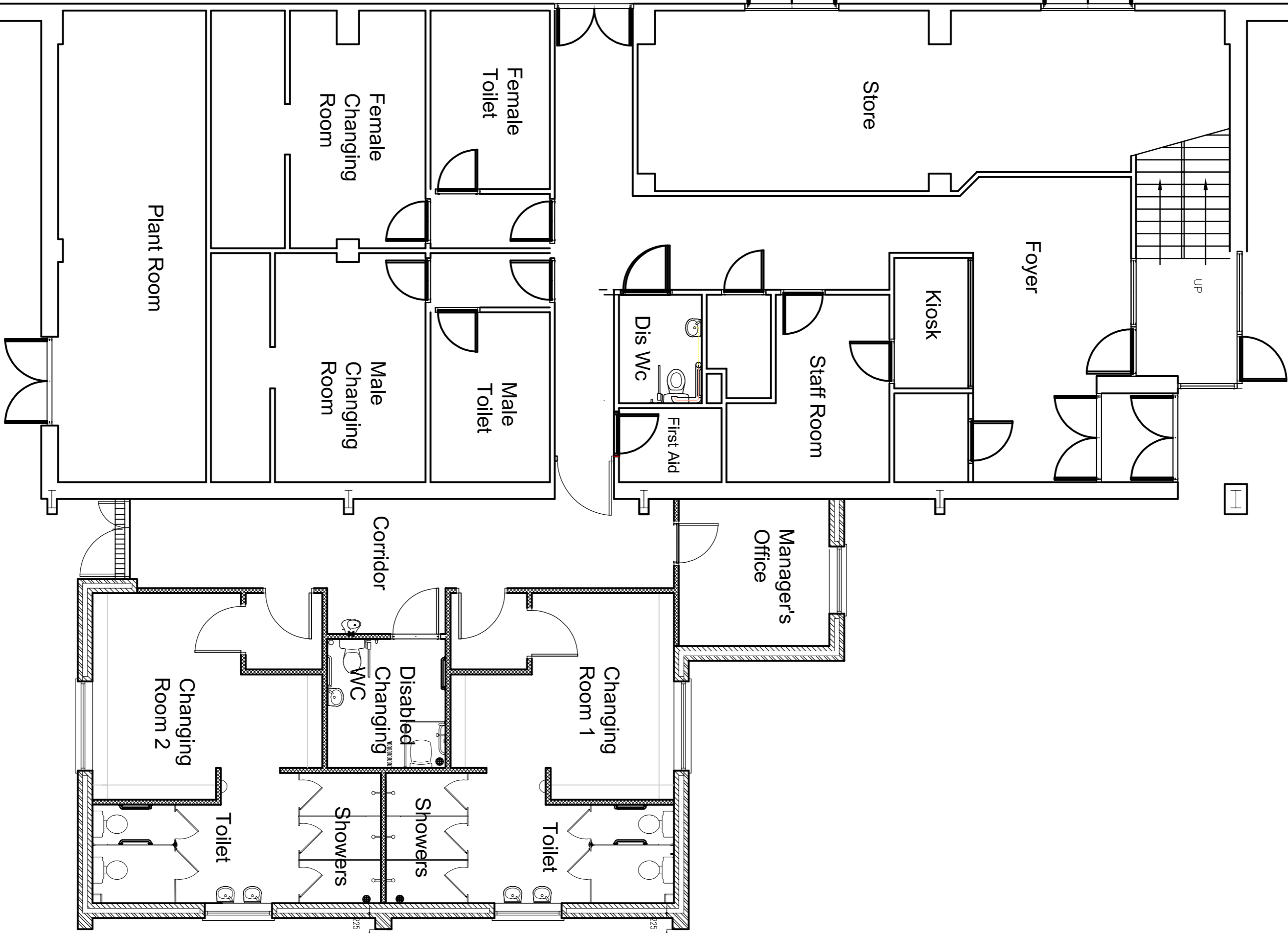
- ☑ Cynllun Llesiant Lleol Ceredigion
- ☑ Cynllun Corfforaethol ac Amcanion Llesiant Cyngor Sir Ceredigion
- ☑ Strategaeth Ceredigion ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â chaledi
- ☑ Strategaeth Gydol Oes a Llesiant Ceredigion
- ☑ Cynllun Gofal Cymdeithasol Gorllewin Cymru

Yn ystod y broses adolygu hon gan swyddogion y cyngor, clustnodwyd y **Meysydd Gwelliant** canlynol a dylid mynd i'r afael â nhw yn y cynllun strategol newydd.

- ☑ Gweledigaeth hir dymor wedi ei hategu gan Gamau Gweithredu Strategol Tymor Byrrach o 3-4 blynedd
- ☑ Gwelliant yn y modd y cesglir data (ansoddol a meintiol) er mwyn dangos tystiolaeth o effaith y cynllun
- ☑ Sicrhau bod y 5 Dull o Weithio yn rhan annatod o'r cynllun
- ☑ Gwella perchnogaeth ac atebolrwydd
- ☑ Monitro cynnydd yn rheolaidd



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

All Dimensions and sizes to be worked as set.
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No.	Amendment	Date



Economy and Regeneration
 Project Management Section
 Canolfan Rhedol, Rhodfa Padam, Aberystwyth, SY23 3UE
 Tel: 01970 617911
 Group Manager: Lyndon Griffiths MCM

Job Title
 Lampeter 3 - 19 Initiative
 Lampeter Secondary School
 Proposed External Changing Facilities

Drawing Title
 Floor Plan

Scale 1:75 @ A1
 Checked by
 DB

Drawn by
 NJJ
 Date
 January 2012

Disc.	Job No.	Dwg. No.	Rev.
	1615	03	



Ground Floor Plan
1:75

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 Carolin Rieffel, Rhodri Padam, Aberystwyth, SY23 3UE
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 Group Manager: Lyndon Griffiths MCM

Job Title
**Lampeter Leisure Centre
 Proposed Wellbeing Hub**

Drawing Title Wellbeing Hub Plan Option Ground Floor Plan	
Scale 1:75 @ A1	Checked by DE
Drawn by pl	Date February 2021

Disc.	Job No.	DWG. No.	Rev.
PM	1854	02	C



First Floor Plan
1:175

All Dimensions and sizes to be verified on site.
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Notes:

No.	Amendment	Date



Economy and Regeneration
 Project Management Section
 Carolin Rhiiddal, Rhodfa Padarn, Aberystwyth, SY23 3UE
 Tel: 01970 617911
 Group Manager: Lyndon Griffiths MCM

Job Title
**Lampeter Leisure Centre
 Proposed Wellbeing Hub**

Drawing Title
**Wellbeing Hub Plan Option
 First Floor Plan**

Scale	1:75 @ A1	Checked by	DE
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Disc.	Job No.	DWG No.	Rev.
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Cyngor Sir Ceredigion County Council - Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA)

An integrated tool to inform effective decision making



This **Integrated Impact Assessment tool** incorporates the principles of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Sustainable Development Principles, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Measure 2011 (Welsh Language Standards requirements) and Risk Management in order to inform effective decision making and ensuring compliance with respective legislation.

1. PROPOSAL DETAILS: (Policy/Change Objective/Budget saving)

Proposal Title	Ceredigion County Council Physical Activity Strategic Plan
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Service Area	Porth Cymorth Cynnar	Head of Service	Elen James	Strategic Director	Caroline Lewis
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Name of Officer completing the IIA	Carwyn Young	E-mail	Carwyn.young@ceredigion.gov.uk	Phone no	07812 487800
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Please give a brief description of the purpose of the proposal

Development of a new strategic plan to replace the current "Sport and Recreational Activity Strategy 2014-2020" it's primary aim will be to increase physical activity levels within the county as a contributor to promoting positive health and wellbeing for the county citizens.

Who will be directly affected by this proposal? (e.g. The general public, specific sections of the public such as youth groups, carers, road users, people using country parks, people on benefits, staff members or those who fall under the protected characteristics groups as defined by the Equality Act and for whom the authority must have due regard).

All the residents of Ceredigion

VERSION CONTROL: The IIA should be used at the earliest stages of decision making, and then honed and refined throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process so that we can demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development, Welsh language and equality considerations wherever possible.

Author	Decision making stage	Version number	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
Carwyn Young	<i>Tbc – Scrutiny? Healthier Communities Committees</i>	1		<i>This will demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development throughout the evolution of a proposal. Have you considered and applied the sustainable development principle and Well-being Goals?</i>

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COUNCIL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: Which of the Council's Strategic Objectives does the proposal address and how?	
Boosting the Economy	Promotion of the county's natural environment to be physically active can boost tourism in the county. The Wellbeing Centres service of the council is income generating and also employs a significant number of staff on a full and part time basis. The capital expenditure to create the Wellbeing Centres could also benefit local businesses if they are awarded the contract.
Investing in People's Future	The strategic plan will support and identify how we intend to support and develop both community volunteers and the paid workforce that support others to be physically active
Enabling Individual and Family Resilience	The strategic plan will identify how we plan to increase the levels of physical activity in a through age approach amongst the citizens of Ceredigion in order to derive the various benefits to an individual's health and wellbeing.
Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience	The strategic plan will identify how we plan to support community organisations to develop their provision of opportunities for people to be physically active and to ensure that they are able to sustain their provision into the future

NOTE: As you complete this tool you will be asked for **evidence to support your views**. These need to include your baseline position, measures and studies that have informed your thinking and the judgement you are making. It should allow you to identify whether any changes resulting from the implementation of the recommendation will have a positive or negative effect. Data sources include for example:

- *Quantitative data - data that provides numerical information, e.g. population figures, number of users/non-users*
- *Qualitative data – data that furnishes evidence of people's perception/views of the service/policy, e.g. analysis of complaints, outcomes of focus groups, surveys*
- *Local population data from the census figures (such as Ceredigion Welsh language Profile and Ceredigion Demographic Equality data)*
- *National Household survey data*
- *Service User data*
- *Feedback from consultation and engagement campaigns*
- *Recommendations from Scrutiny*
- *Comparisons with similar policies in other authorities*
- *Academic publications, research reports, consultants' reports, and reports on any consultation with e.g. trade unions or the voluntary and community sectors, 'Is Wales Fairer' document.*
- *Welsh Language skills data for Council staff*

2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES: How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the five sustainable development principles, as outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, in its development?			
Sustainable Development Principle	Does the proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not, explain why.	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to the principle?
Long Term Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future.	Our intention is to agree a long term Aim for Physical Activity in Ceredigion underpinned by a series of Strategic Key Areas and Objectives	It follows an accepted approach to strategic planning that enables delivery to adapt to changes in policy and society	Ensure a formal review of progress is undertaken midway through the duration of the strategic plan to ensure that it's content remains relevant and appropriate.

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	that will be delivered by short term actions which will feature in L2 & L3 Business Plans	without losing sight of long term Objectives	
Collaboration Working together with other partners to deliver.	<p>The strategic plan will certainly act as a driver for increased collaboration across the council as services recognise the contribution that they are able to make to getting people physically active.</p> <p>The strategic plan will also direct the council's future work with Community Managed Leisure facilities in Aberaeron, Cardigan, Llandysul and Tregaron and also with Aberystwyth University as we seek to maximise the contribution that they can make within the county.</p> <p>Community organisations provide a considerable amount of opportunities for people to be physically active and the strategic plan will direct our engagement with them.</p> <p>The strategic plan will contribute to the local Wellbeing plan and will be reported to the Public Service Board (PSB) via the Integration and Co-location of Services Sub Group. This, it is hoped, will influence the work of other PSB members i.e. Aberystwyth University, Natural Resources Wales and Hywel Dda Local Health Board and encourage them to explore new delivery partnerships with the council.</p>	<p>The delivery and development of Physical Activity cannot be the sole responsibility of the council.</p> <p>The council does not operate facilities within all the communities in the county therefore is dependent on other providers.</p> <p>The approach is intended to avoid unnecessary competition and duplication of effort, maximising effectiveness and efficiency.</p>	Ensure consistent and frequent engagement with key partners which incorporates the reporting of progress against the Strategic Plan.
Involvement Involving those with an interest and seeking their views.	<p>We will look to follow the Gunning Principles in developing the strategic plan starting with an online engagement exercise which outlines the challenges the council / county is facing in relation to the Development of Physical Activity and ask some set questions to gauge the opinion of the county's citizens.</p> <p>These responses will then be used to develop the Strategic Objectives which will be consulted on. During this consultation the opportunity will</p>	It supports the approaches identified in the new Ceredigion County Council engagement strategy.	<p>We need to monitor the effectiveness of our consultation approaches to ensure that we are getting a response that reflects the diversity of our county's citizens.</p> <p>We also need to ensure that due consideration is giving to the responses received and any pre conceived ideas avoided.</p>

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	<p>also be sought to prioritise actions and inform delivery.</p> <p>We will also take into account the responses received to the review of the Assessment of Local Wellbeing planned for this year.</p> <p>The format of the second phase of consultations onwards will be determined by the covid regulations at that time and whether facilitated sessions and focus groups are possible at that time.</p> <p>We have also started to facilitate numerous internal discussion within the council to initially review the progress made against the current strategy as well as identifying future priorities.</p> <p>Following the review of the Assessment of Local Wellbeing, our intention is to hold a number of focus groups to seek feedback on the proposed <i>Framework</i> of the Strategic Plan and to start to identify the delivery priorities for the residents of the county. We will work with CAVO and other council departments to ensure that our engagement is as broad as possible and includes people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>We are also looking to improve our Customer Relationship Management capabilities within the Wellbeing Centre service which will enable us to proactively engage with users, gauge their satisfaction with the Service being provided and identify ways to improve.</p>		
<p>Prevention Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse.</p>	<p>For every £1 in sport in Wales there is a return of £2.88, according to the Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in sport report</p>	<p>UK Chief Medical Officers Physical Activity Guidelines (2019)</p> <p>Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in Sport Report</p>	<p>Ensure we keep up to date with the latest research and insight</p>

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	<p>£3,428m of benefits for Welsh communities was generated from participating and volunteering in sport in 2016/17</p> <p>A breakdown of the overall figure shows the social value of enhanced social capital is £651.47m; enhanced education is £91.15m; and reduced crime is £2.17m. The social value of improved health is £295.17m.</p> <p>Subjective wellbeing accounts for a significant proportion of the social value generated in Wales (60.6%).</p> <p>The <i>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales</i> Strategy aims to address the growing obesity problem that exists in Wales. Physical Activity is a contributor to tackling obesity</p> <p>Prevention and Early Intervention is one of the fundamental principles of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. The aim is to increase preventative services within the Community to minimise the escalation of critical need.</p> <p>Physical inactivity can result and escalate numerous health conditions amongst individuals.</p> <p>Evidence show's that being physically active can make a positive contribution to people living healthier and longer lives</p> <p>The purpose of this strategic plan is to ensure that all the residents of Ceredigion have the opportunity and confidence to be physically active, by addressing the barriers that currently exist for people to be active through an activity of their choice.</p>	<p>The Wales SROI model estimates the value of the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health (reduced risk of coronary heart disease and stroke; breast cancer; colon cancer; Type 2 diabetes; dementia, clinical depression and improved good health for participants) • Subjective well-being (improved subjective well-being for participants and volunteers) • Social capital (improved social capital for communities) • Education (improved educational attainment and enhanced human capital); • Crime (reduced criminal incidences) • Non-market benefits acquired by sports organisations utilising volunteers <p>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy</p>	
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<p>Integration Positively impacting on people, economy, environment and culture and trying to benefit all three.</p>	<p>This strategic plan aims to strengthen the relationship and contribution that physical activity makes to wider corporate agendas and day to day life in Ceredigion.</p> <p>By prioritising the focus of council services it will enable other physical activity providers to identify where they can make the greatest contribution to this agenda.</p> <p>The Wellbeing Centres Service within Porth Cymorth Cynnar is the council's primary service for the development and delivery of physical activity and it will seek to increase it's contribution to the delivery of other council service areas.</p> <p>The council's leisure facilities are currently amongst the most energy inefficient buildings in the council's portfolio and investment in improving their energy efficiency will have a positive impact on the environment.</p> <p>The county is blessed with an outstanding natural environment and increasing the amount of walking and cycling that takes place will have a positive impact on the environment.</p> <p>Evidence show's that young people who are welsh speaking have higher participation rates than non welsh speakers therefore the opportunity exists to increase the range of opportunities available to be active through the medium of the welsh language.</p> <p>Ceredigion has an above average number of self employed individuals however this has not translated to individuals in the physical activity field, there is an opportunity to increase physical activity as a viable means of self employment.</p>	<p>Ceredigion County Council Business Plans and annual reports Sport Wales School Sport Survey results</p> <p>Evidence via Ceredigion County Council's Net Zero Carbon Programme and procurement data.</p>	<p>Monitor and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively evidence this principle.</p>
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3. WELL-BEING GOALS: Does your proposal deliver any of the seven National Well-being Goals for Wales as outlined on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal. We need to ensure that the steps we take to meet one of the goals aren't detrimental to meeting another.			
Well-being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive or negative impacts-	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to the goal?
3.1. A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs.	<p>Promoting physical, social and mental health and wellbeing means that more people will be economically active, healthy and that there will be greater productivity.</p> <p>Increased health and wellbeing also means that people would also have reduced carer responsibilities for family and friends.</p> <p>Council services linked to the development and delivery of physical activity employ a significant number of full time staff whilst also providing a number of casual and part time employment opportunities.</p> <p>The Wellbeing Centres intend to create apprenticeship opportunities to introduce people to the industry.</p>	<p>UK Chief Medical Officers Physical Activity Guidelines (2019)</p> <p>Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in Sport Report</p> <p>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy</p>	<p>Ensure we keep up to date with the latest research and insight</p> <p>Monitor and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively evidence this principle.</p>
3.2. A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change).	<p>The natural environment provide significant opportunities to encourage people to be physically active including green prescribing initiatives</p> <p>Active travel provides opportunities to increase physical activity and reduce carbon emissions through reduced car use.</p>	<p>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Environment England: "Links between natural environments and physical activity: evidence briefing"</p> <p>Evidence via Ceredigion County Council's Net Zero Carbon</p>	<p>Ensure we keep up to date with the latest research and insight</p> <p>Monitor and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively evidence this principle.</p>

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	<p>The council can invest in it's Leisure facility infrastructure in order to improve their energy efficiency</p>	<p>Programme and procurement data.</p>	
<p>3.3. A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximised and health impacts are understood.</p>	<p>This will be the main driver of the Strategic Plan as we seek to maximise the benefits of being Physically Active amongst the citizens of Ceredigion.</p> <p>The strategic plan will identify the council's approach and will consider the need of providing both universal and focussed delivery of services.</p>	<p>UK Chief Medical Officers Physical Activity Guidelines (2019)</p> <p>Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in Sport Report</p> <p>Healthy Weight Healthy Wales Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014</p> <p>Ceredigion County Council Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy</p> <p>53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being active and 11% active once a week (Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)</p> <p>34% of Adults in Ceredigion participate in sporting activities 3 or more times a week</p> <p>52% of adults expressed a latent demand for activity (National Survey for Wales 2019-20)</p>	<p>Ensure we keep up to date with the latest research and insight</p> <p>Monitor and improve reporting mechanisms to effectively evidence this principle</p>

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<p>3.4. A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected.</p>	<p>Community organisations make a significant contribution to people being physically active whilst also playing a prominent wider role in Community life.</p> <p>The strategic plan will aim to ensure that these Community organisations are inclusive and sustainable and given the Support to develop their provision.</p> <p>Community cohesion is about building social capital by increasing social connectivity between people.</p> <p>Social interaction is a key element of being Physical Active through opportunities offered at Leisure facilities and Community organisations</p> <p>Physical activity also supports a Through Age approach providing the opportunity for multiple generations to be active together.</p>	<p>Ceredigion County Council Throughage and Wellbeing Strategy</p> <p>Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014</p>	
<p>3.5. A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental well-being.</p>	<p>By fostering good relations and building community cohesion, communities will have greater connectivity and potentially greater understanding of global citizenship.</p> <p>The UK has agreed to follow a range of UN Treaties. Ceredigion County Council has a role to play as a globally responsible local leader. Relevant UN Conventions include:</p> <p>The International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, (ICESR), and in particular the right to the highest attainable standards of health.</p> <p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).</p>	<p>Community Cohesion Theory – for example the concept of parallel lives by Ted Cattle.</p> <p>To include the assessment of relevant UN Treaties in the impact assessments of policies, strategies and service delivery plans that sit under the model of the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.</p>	<p>Seek to enhance opportunities for positive interactions. De-escalate community tensions.</p> <p>Take note of recommendations from the UN to the UK Government and to Welsh Government.</p> <p>For example providing sufficient resources for the mental health sector to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of mental health care.</p>

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	<p>The Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC).</p> <p>The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)</p> <p>Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination of Against Women (CEDAW).</p>		
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<p>3.6. A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances.</p> <p><i>In this section you need to consider the impact on equality groups, the evidence and any action you are taking for improvement.</i> <i>You need to consider how might the proposal impact on equality protected groups in accordance with the Equality Act 2010?</i> <i>These include the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion or beliefs, gender, sexual orientation.</i> Please also consider the following guide:: Equality Human Rights - Assessing Impact & Equality Duty</p>	<p>Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.</p> <p><i>Using your evidence consider the impact for each of the protected groups. You will need to consider do these groups have equal access to the service, or do they need to receive the service in a different way from other people because of their protected characteristics. It is not acceptable to state simply that a proposal will universally benefit/disadvantage everyone. You should demonstrate that you have considered all the available evidence and address any gaps or disparities revealed.</i></p>	<p>What evidence do you have to support this view?</p> <p><i>Gathering Equality data and evidence is vital for an IIA. You should consider who uses or is likely to use the service. Failure to use <u>data</u> or <u>engage</u> where change is planned can leave decisions open to legal challenge. Please link to involvement box within this template. Please also consider the general guidance.</i></p>	<p>What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</p> <p><i>These actions can include a range of positive actions which allows the organisation to treat individuals according to their needs, even when that might mean treating some more favourably than others, in order for them to have a good outcome. You may also have actions to identify any gaps in data or an action to engage with those who will/likely to be effected by the proposal. These actions need to link to Section 4 of this template.</i></p>																
<p>Age Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people because of their age? (Please tick ✓)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="76 995 786 1423"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Positive</th> <th>Negative</th> <th>None/ Negligible</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Children and Young People up to 18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>People 18-50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Older People 50+</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	Children and Young People up to 18	✓			People 18-50	✓			Older People 50+	✓			<p>Through the strategic plan all the county's residents should have the opportunity to be physically active.</p> <p>However evidence shows us that certain age groups have lower participation rates than others e.g. teenage girls and that proactive interventions are required to address this.</p> <p>The county has an ageing demographic and considerable benefits exist to being physically active in later life.</p> <p>The strategic plan will also need to recognise the accessibility of opportunities and aim to ensure that</p>	<p>The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being active and 11% active once a week (Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)</p> <p>34% of Adults in Ceredigion participate in sporting activities 3 or more times a week</p>	<p>Improve the data capture on citizens that use council operated facilities and attend council delivered opportunities</p>
	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible																
Children and Young People up to 18	✓																		
People 18-50	✓																		
Older People 50+	✓																		

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				citizens are not disadvantaged by where they live in the county.	52% of adults expressed a latent demand for activity (National Survey for Wales 2019-20)	
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Disability Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people because of their disability? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan will aim to ensure that the inclusive provision of physical activity is embedded throughout the county. Ceredigion County Council has achieved Disability Sport Wales Insport Silver accreditation and has made a commitment to achieve Insport Gold Any infrastructure developments will ensure that facilities are accessible for all disability groups.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics. 68% of Primary & 51.5% of Secondary Pupils with any Disability or Impairment participate in extra-curricular sport more than 3 times per week. 21% of people in the county have a long term illness or are disabled The Social Model of Disability states that people are disabled by barriers in society, not by their impairment or difference. The Social Model of Disability also includes removing barriers to information and contact services as well as physical barriers.	Improve the data capture on citizens that use council operated facilities and attend council delivered opportunities
Hearing Impairment	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible			
Physical Impairment	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible			
Visual Impairment	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible			
Learning Disability	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible			
Long Standing Illness	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible			
Mental Health	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible			
Other	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible			

Transgender Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on transgender people? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Signposting to specialist services, via health in order to address needs and specific positive and negative impacts, for example to the Gender Identity Clinic in London or the
Transgender	Positive	Negative	None/			

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			Negligible			proposed specialist identity service in Wales.
	✓					
Marriage or Civil Partnership Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on marriage or Civil partnership? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	
Marriage	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Civil partnership	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Pregnancy or Maternity Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on pregnancy or maternity? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	
Pregnancy	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Maternity	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Race Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on race? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics Race is currently one of the protected characteristics that participation data exists for via Sport Wales surveys which will inform Service delivery	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	
White	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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Asian / Asian British	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other Ethnic Groups	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Religion or non-beliefs Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people with different religions, beliefs or non-beliefs? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics. In the 2011 Census, 58% of people in Ceredigion said that they were Christian, 2% other religions, 31% no religion and 9% preferred not to say	
Christian	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Buddhist	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Hindu	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Humanist	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Jewish	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Muslim	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Sikh	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			

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	✓					
Non-belief	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Sex Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on men and/or women? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics Whilst the provision of Physical Activity opportunities will predominantly be delivered as gender neutral, there will be instances where single gender activities will be provided. This approach will be adopted when a lack of confidence has been identified as a barrier to individuals being physically active and will be recognised in the strategic plan	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics. 50% of people in Ceredigion are male and 50% are female, (2011 Census).	
Men	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Women	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Sexual Orientation Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people with different sexual orientation? (Please tick ✓)				The strategic plan aims to cater for all the citizens of Ceredigion including people with the protected characteristics	The Through Age Wellbeing Model which is where the Physical Activity Strategic Plan will reside includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics. Between 5 to 7% of people in Wales are lesbian, gay or bisexual, (Stonewall Cymru).	
Bisexual	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Gay Men	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Gay Women / Lesbian	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			

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	✓					
Heterosexual / Straight	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Having due regards in relation to the three aims of the Equality Duty - determine whether the proposal will assist or inhibit your ability to eliminate discrimination; advance equality and foster good relations.

3.6.2. How could/does the proposal help advance/promote equality of opportunity?

You should consider whether the proposal will help you to: ● Remove or minimise disadvantage ● To meet the needs of people with certain characteristics ● Encourage increased participation of people with particular characteristics

The Physical Activity strategic plan will aim to benefit all the citizens of the county and seek increase the opportunities they have to be physically active. It will also recognise that certain groups of people do not take advantage of current opportunities to be physically active and will identify the need for proactive intervention to address the barriers that exist for these groups.

3.6.3. How could/does the proposal/decision help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, or victimisation?

You should consider whether there is evidence to indicate that: ● The proposal may result in less favourable treatment for people with certain characteristics ● The proposal may give rise to indirect discrimination ● The proposal is more likely to assist or impeded you in making reasonable adjustments

It is not anticipated that the proposal will have any negative impacts resulting in unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation. The programme addresses impacts across the Protected Characteristics.

3.6.4. How could/does the proposal impact on advancing/promoting good relations and wider community cohesion?

You should consider whether the proposal with help you to: ● Tackle prejudice ● Promote understanding

Community cohesion is about building social capital by facilitating positive social interactions and connectivity, physical activity is one activity that can contribute to this. The strategic plan will promote the benefits of increasing physical activity levels within the county and will recognise the contribution that organisations from all sectors can make to its achieving its objectives.

Having due regard of the Socio-Economic Duty of the Equality Act 2010.

Socio-Economic Disadvantage is living in less favourable social and economic circumstances than others in the same society.

As a listed public body, Ceredigion County Council is required to have due regard to the Socio-Economic Duty of the Equality Act 2010. Effectively this means carrying out a poverty impact assessment. The duty covers all people who suffer socio-economic disadvantage, including people with protected characteristics.

3.6.5 What evidence do you have about socio-economic disadvantage and inequalities of outcome in relation to the proposal?

Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.

Data shows that young people from lower socio-economic backgrounds have lower participation rates in sport and physical activity than young people from higher socio-economic backgrounds. Lower rates of physical activity can have a negative impact on an individual Health and Wellbeing. The proposal will seek to have a positive impact on addressing these current inequalities through positive focussed interventions.



Ceredigion School Pupils – Participation at least 3 times per week	Primary	Secondary
	59.9	46.7
Free School Meal (FSM) quartile		
FSM 1 - (low level of free school meal eligibility)	63.5	54.0
FSM 2	61.2	43.6
FSM 3	52.6	
FSM 4 - (high level of free school meal eligibility)	51.0	

What evidence do you have to support this view?

Sport Wales School Sport Survey Data 2018
StreetGames reports

What action(s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?

Improved use of insight to inform decision making
Ensuring the responses to Public engagement and consultation is reflective of the entire population of Ceredigion
Focuses interventions on a geographical or demographic basis
Reviewing the council fees and charges structure for council operated Leisure facilities

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3.7. A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh Language are promoted and protected. <i>In this section you need to consider the impact, the evidence and any action you are taking for improvement. This in order to ensure that the opportunities for people who choose to live their lives and access services through the medium of Welsh are not inferior to what is afforded to those choosing to do so in English, in accordance with the requirement of the Welsh Language Measure 2011.</i>				Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Will the proposal be delivered bilingually (Welsh & English)?	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will be developed bilingually and people will be able to contribute to its development through the Welsh language	The strategic plan will be developed bilingually and people will be able to contribute to its development through the Welsh language	
	✓					
Will the proposal have an effect on opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language?	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will recognise the contribution that physical activity opportunities provide for the use of the Welsh language and will aim to increase the opportunities for people to use the Welsh language whilst being physically active in any setting. The strategic plan will set out our intention to increase people's confidence to use the Welsh language whilst delivering physical activity opportunities.	68.7 % of Primary & 56.7% of Secondary Pupils who are fluent in welsh participate in sport at least 3 times per week The data for all 53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being active and 11% active once a week (Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)	
	✓					
Will the proposal increase or reduce the opportunity for persons to	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will aim to increase the opportunities for people to use the Welsh	68.7 % of Primary & 56.7% of Secondary Pupils who are fluent in welsh participate in sport at least 3 times per week	
	✓					

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access services through the medium of Welsh?				language whilst being physically active in any setting The strategic plan will set out our intention to increase people's confidence to use the Welsh language whilst delivering physical activity opportunities.	The data for all 53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being active and 11% active once a week (Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)	
How will the proposal treat the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language?	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will recognise the contribution that sport and physical activity provide for the use of the Welsh language and will aim to ensure that the same opportunities exist for people to use the Welsh language whilst being physically active in any setting. All documentation and consultation undertaken in the development of the strategic plan will be provided bilingually.	All documentation and consultation undertaken in the development of the strategic plan will be provided bilingually.	
	✓					
Will it preserve promote and enhance local culture and heritage?	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	The strategic plan will recognise the contribution that sport and physical activity and the Welsh language play in the culture of the Ceredigion and the close relationship that exists between them. The strategic plan will also identify the benefits that are to be gained by increasing the provision of physical activity		

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				opportunities through the welsh language.		
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4. STRENGTHENING THE PROPOSAL: If the proposal is likely to have a negative impact on any of the above (including any of the protected characteristics), what practical changes/actions could help reduce or remove any negative impacts as identified in sections 2 and 3?

4.1 Actions.

What are you going to do?	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible?	Progress
Consult with the citizens of Ceredigion to gain their perspective and opinions on physical activity in the county presently and what they would like the future to look like	2021 When exactly tbc	Carwyn Young	
Consult with the citizens of Ceredigion to gain their feedback on the Council's Aims and Objectives for the development of Physical Activity in order to develop activities that will achieve the objectives.	2021 When exactly tbc	Carwyn Young	

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4.2. If no action is to be taken to remove or mitigate negative impacts please justify why.
(Please remember that if you have identified unlawful discrimination, immediate and potential, as a result of this proposal, the proposal must be changed or revised).

4.3. Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing.

How will you monitor the impact and effectiveness of the proposal?

Success measures will be developed for each of the strategic plans objectives and progress will be monitored on an annual basis and reported to the Collaboration and Service Integration Sub Group of the Public Service Board and the Healthier Communities Scrutiny Committee of the council.
 A formal review of the strategic plan undertaken every 3 years to ensure that it remains is reflective of the needs of the county.

5. RISK: What is the risk associated with this proposal?

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Impact Criteria	1 - Very low	2 - Low	3 - Medium	4 - High	5 - Very High
Likelihood Criteria	1 - Unlikely to occur	2 - Lower than average chance of occurrence	3 - Even chance of occurrence	4 - Higher than average chance of occurrence	5 - Expected to occur
Risk Description	Impact (severity)		Probability (deliverability)		Risk Score
Citizens do not engage with the consultation	3		3		9
Consultation responses are not given due consideration	3		2		6
The Physical Strategic Plan does not get adopted and does not influence future service delivery across CCC	4		3		12
Does your proposal have a potential impact on another Service area?					
Yes – The Physical Activity Strategic Plan is a council wide document and not only for the Wellbeing Centres Service					

6. SIGN OFF			
Position	Name	Signature	Date
Service Manager	Carwyn Young		11.06.2021
Corporate Lead Officer	Elen James		11.06.2021
Corporate Director	Caroline Lewis		25.06.2021
Portfolio Holder	Cllr Catherine Hughes		09.07.2021

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This **Integrated Impact Assessment tool** incorporates the principles of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Sustainable Development Principles, the Equality Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Measure 2011 (Welsh Language Standards requirements) and Risk Management in order to inform effective decision making and ensuring compliance with respective legislation.

1. PROPOSAL DETAILS: (Policy/Change Objective/Budget saving)

Proposal Title	Wellbeing Centre in Lampeter				
Service Areas	Porth Cymorth Cynnar – Community Wellbeing and Learning.	Corporate Lead Officers	Elen James	Strategic Director	Barry Rees
Name of Officer completing the IIA	Carwyn Young / Alwyn Davies	E-mail	Carwyn.young@ceredigion.gov.uk / Alwyn.davies@ceredigion.gov.uk		Phone no 07812487800

Please give a brief description of the purpose of the proposal

As part of its commitment to form a Through Age Wellbeing Programme CCC plan to establish Wellbeing Hubs in North, Mid and South Ceredigion. Each Wellbeing Hub (the area) will host a 'Wellbeing Centre' - a facility that enhances its core Physical Activity and Leisure offer with meeting, consultation and treatment spaces. The Wellbeing Centre will incorporate services that consider and improve the Physical, Mental and Social aspects of an individual's wellbeing and contribute to them achieving their full potential.

These will include health and wellbeing services (inc. mental health support), skills and employment advice, hardship and housing support, services for young people and also support for carers. There will be new and immediate factors that will need to be considered in light of the Covid-19 pandemic that were perhaps not at the top of the agenda 12 months ago.

The Hub will be enhanced through a network of other venues and outreach provision to provide an integrated delivery of Wellbeing Services to Ceredigion's residents.

This IIA relates to the creation of the first Wellbeing Centre in the county which it is proposed will be created at Lampeter Leisure Centre. The Porth Cymorth Cynnar service of the Through-Age Wellbeing Programme will lead on this development.

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Who will be directly affected by this proposal? (e.g. The general public, specific sections of the public such as youth groups, carers, road users, people using country parks, people on benefits, staff members or those who fall under the protected characteristics groups as defined by the Equality Act and for whom the authority must have due regard).

The proposals affect everyone who lives in and visits Ceredigion, including the staff of the County Council. This includes the most vulnerable in our society and people with Protected Characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.

- Age
- Gender reassignment
- Sex
- Race – including ethnic or national origin and nationality
- Disability
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Sexual orientation
- Religion or belief
- Marriage or civil partnership, but only in the respect of the requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination

VERSION CONTROL: The IIA should be used at the earliest stages of decision making, and then honed and refined throughout the decision making process. It is important to keep a record of this process so that we can demonstrate how we have considered and built in sustainable development, Welsh language and equality considerations wherever possible.

Author	Decision making stage	Version number	Date considered	Brief description of any amendments made following consideration
Carwyn Young	Cabinet	1.0	01/12/20	Original Version
Alwyn Davies				

COUNCIL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES: Which of the Council's Strategic Objectives does the proposal address and how?

Boosting the Economy	The Wellbeing Centre will promote health and wellbeing through the provision of services and opportunities for people of all ages. Ranging from mother and toddler groups, pre-school intervention, early years physical literacy opportunities, support sessions to meet service users needs, clubs for keeping fit and healthy, and day and evening opportunities. CCC, other statutory services and the Third Sector will offer services for universal, focused and target groups, which will have a positive impact on the economy, through ensuring that Cerdigion has both a fit and healthy community and workforce. The wellbeing Centre will also provide employment opportunities through part time and full time posts.
Investing in People's Future	Many Physical Literacy programmes will impact early years and will have a life-long positive influence on people's lives. Programmes will target social, mental and physical wellbeing. Intervention programmes

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	such as the National Exercise Referral Scheme and the 'Over 60s Offer' show a clear investment in people's long term health and wellbeing. The Hub will also offer through-age support in order to meet the needs of the residents in Ceredigion
Enabling Individual and Family Resilience	<p>Individual and family resilience will be increased by focussing on universal and targeted early years services. Collaboration between Flying Start and Families First will enable universal access to a central accessible location while specialist services within the Through-Age Wellbeing Programme would provide intervention and prevention strategies. This will include multi-agency working and specialist through age services for those who may be vulnerable and need further support. This will be delivered via the following service areas.</p> <p>Porth Cymorth Cynnar: Community Wellbeing and Learning. Porth Gofal: Multi-agency decision-making to determine level of needs and best outcomes including targeted intervention. Porth Cynnal: Specialist through age services.</p>
Promoting Environmental and Community Resilience	<p>Porth Cymorth Cynnar will promote lifelong learning and skills services through the Wellbeing Centre. This will bring localised qualifications and training to Mid Ceredigion and increase people's participation in society, building social connectivity and increasing social capital and community cohesion.</p> <p>Environmental resilience will be promoted via the implementation of the programme which will take into account Ceredigion County Council's net zero carbon ambition and environmentally friendly procurement.</p>

NOTE: As you complete this tool you will be asked for **evidence to support your views**. These need to include your baseline position, measures and studies that have informed your thinking and the judgement you are making. It should allow you to identify whether any changes resulting from the implementation of the recommendation will have a positive or negative effect. Data sources include for example:

- *Quantitative data - data that provides numerical information, e.g. population figures, number of users/non-users*
- *Qualitative data – data that furnishes evidence of people's perception/views of the service/policy, e.g. analysis of complaints, outcomes of focus groups, surveys*
- *Local population data from the census figures (such as Ceredigion Welsh language Profile and Ceredigion Demographic Equality data)*
- *National Household survey data*
- *Service User data*
- *Feedback from consultation and engagement campaigns*
- *Recommendations from Scrutiny*
- *Comparisons with similar policies in other authorities*
- *Academic publications, research reports, consultants' reports, and reports on any consultation with e.g. trade unions or the voluntary and community sectors, 'Is Wales Fairer' document.*
- *Welsh Language skills data for Council staff*



2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES: How has your proposal embedded and prioritised the five sustainable development principles, as outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, in its development?			
Sustainable Development Principle	Does the proposal demonstrate you have met this principle? If yes, describe how. If not, explain why.	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to the principle?
<p>Long Term Balancing short term need with long term and planning for the future.</p>	<p>The creation of a Wellbeing Centre in Lampeter starts to address the findings of the review of Leisure Services which identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The urgent need for investment in LA leisure facilities both in terms of equipment and buildings. The lack of significant investment has undoubtedly contributed to a fall in usage and consequential financial loss. b) It was evident in the review that the current operating model is not a viable long term option. <p>Wellbeing Centres will increase the range of services available with an aim of improving an individual's Physical, Social and Mental Wellbeing, making the facilities more viable than solely operating as Leisure Centres.</p> <p>Wellbeing Centres are a key contributor to Early intervention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar which can help to prevent long term needs and illnesses developing. For example exercise classes and adult learning can contribute to tackling social</p>	<p>Just Solutions Review of Leisure Services in 2018/2019</p>	<p>Improved use of data to identify needs.</p> <p>Citizen engagement to ensure the services provided meet the identified need.</p> <p>Customer satisfaction surveys completed by the users of the wellbeing centres</p> <p>Collaboration across all of the Through Age Wellbeing Programme to ensure the contribution of Wellbeing Centres is being maximised.</p>

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	isolation which can prevent long term health issues developing.		
<p>Collaboration Working together with other partners to deliver.</p>	<p>Collaboration with partner agencies is embedded into the model. This includes multi-agency working via the Wellbeing Centres.</p> <p>The Wellbeing Centre aims to improve the access to services for the citizens of Lampeter and the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Wellbeing Centres feature prominently in the discussions of the Co-location and Integration of Frontline Services Sub Group of the Ceredigion Public Services Board</p>	<p>Evidence can be seen in the multi-agency and partnership working with the delivery of the model. The proposed list of partners that will be engaged in developing the design of the Wellbeing Centre</p> <p>Evidence of collaboration at a strategic level exists with buy-in from Ceredigion Public Service Board</p>	<p>We will take a strategic approach on collaboration with partner agencies to mitigate negative impacts and to enhance positive impacts via the Through Age Wellbeing Programme Project Board and the Co-location and Integration of Frontline Services Sub Group of the Ceredigion Public Services Board</p>
<p>Involvement Involving those with an interest and seeking their views.</p>	<p>Service Providers will have the opportunity to influence the design of the Wellbeing Centre to ensure that it can accommodate their desired delivery model.</p> <p>Citizen engagement is also planned to ensure the Wellbeing Centre meets their needs, this will include current users of the facility and members of the wider community</p> <p>Engagement and involvement will be via surveys, user groups and forums. We will seek involvement with people with Protected Characteristics from the Equality Act.</p>	<p>Reports will be produced in the wake of surveys, consultations and engagement with user groups.</p>	<p>Needs and issues identified from involvement and engagement with service users will be used to drive improvements and excellence.</p> <p>There is an opportunity to carry out engagement and involvement on the programme with the public via Engagement HQ. This is an innovative and attractive digital engagement platform currently being trialled by Ceredigion County Council.</p>

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	<p>Staff involvement and engagement will also take place. This will include formal staff consultation on the restructuring of the Wellbeing Centre Service.</p>		
<p>Prevention Putting resources into preventing problems occurring or getting worse.</p>	<p>For every £1 in sport in Wales there is a return of £2.88, according to the Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in sport report</p> <p>£3,428m of benefits for Welsh communities was generated from participating and volunteering in sport in 2016/17</p> <p>A breakdown of the overall figure shows the social value of enhanced social capital is £651.47m; enhanced education is £91.15m; and reduced crime is £2.17m. The social value of improved health is £295.17m.</p> <p>Subjective well-being accounts for a significant proportion of the social value generated in Wales (60.6%).</p> <p>Prevention and Early Intervention is one of the fundamental principles of the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. The aim is to increase preventative services within the community to minimise the escalation of critical need.</p>	<p>Sport Wales Social Return on Investment in Sport Report (2018)</p> <p>The Wales SROI model estimates the value of the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health (reduced risk of coronary heart disease and stroke; breast cancer; colon cancer; Type 2 diabetes; dementia, clinical depression and improved good health for participants) • Subjective well-being (improved subjective well-being for participants and volunteers) • Social capital (improved social capital for communities) • Education (improved educational attainment and enhanced human capital); • Crime (reduced criminal incidences) 	<p>Develop and implement policies and strategies at the Porth Cymorth Cynnar stage to prevent needs and health issues developing. This will include upstream and preventative early interventions via Wellbeing Centres, Lifelong Learning and Skills, Early Intervention and Support and Prevention.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-market benefits acquired by sports organisations utilising volunteers <p>We will monitor and gather evidence on the implementation and the delivery of the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.</p>	
<p>Integration Positively impacting on people, economy, environment and culture and trying to benefit all three.</p>	<p>The Wellbeing Centres provides an opportunity to integrate services across the entire Through Age Wellbeing Programme. Although sitting as part of Porth Cymorth Cynnar, services from across the programme will be provided at The Wellbeing Centre. This integration allows for early intervention and prevention measures to take place. Supporting the people of Ceredigion's wellbeing and health integrates across boosting a range of socio-economic factors including the economy and community cohesion. Potential exists to integrate with the environment by green prescribing for wellbeing and health via the Wellbeing Centres.</p>	<p>Integration across services and between staff is evidenced in the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.</p>	<p>We will aim to capture and evidence the wider benefits that the Wellbeing Centre brings to the community through exploring Social Return on Investment Models We will also aim to capture qualitative examples of the difference made to users through accessing the various services available at the wellbeing centre</p>



3. WELL-BEING GOALS: Does your proposal deliver any of the seven National Well-being Goals for Wales as outlined on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015? Please explain the impact (positive and negative) you expect, together with suggestions of how to mitigate negative impacts or better contribute to the goal. We need to ensure that the steps we take to meet one of the goals aren't detrimental to meeting another.

Well-being Goal	Does the proposal contribute to this goal? Describe the positive or negative impacts-	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to the goal?
<p>3.1. A prosperous Wales Efficient use of resources, skilled, educated people, generates wealth, provides jobs.</p>	<p>Promoting physical, social and mental health and wellbeing means that more people will be economically active, healthy and that there will be greater productivity. Increased health and wellbeing also means that people would also have reduced carer responsibilities for family and friends.</p> <p>Porth Cymorth Cynnar will promote lifelong learning and skills services through the Wellbeing Centre</p> <p>This will have a positive impact on prosperity.</p>	<p>Lampeter and its immediate catchment area, has a population of just over 3,000 Lampeter also has a growing population; increasing by 2.6% since the last census In Lampeter a fifth (20%) are aged 65+ (lower than average for the county 25%) and the top 3 industries of employment are: education (19.2% of jobs), wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles (18.5%) and human health and social work activities (10.4%). Lampeter is also home to 360 students at the University of Wales</p>	<p>Ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the Wellbeing Hubs to tackle any negative impacts and enhance any positive impacts as they arise. Close monitoring of data and indicators on the CCC Hardship Strategy and collaboration with Co-location and Integration Services of the PSB to raise any issues that may adversely affect the Wellbeing Centre and Hub.</p>

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		<p>Trinity St. David's Campus during term time.</p> <p>Lampeter has a more balanced mix of ages, both young and old, and a larger working-age population who might be affected by the financial implications of Covid-19 and the lockdown, such as reduced income or redundancy.</p>	
<p>3.2. A resilient Wales Maintain and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems that support resilience and can adapt to change (e.g. climate change).</p>	<p>Environmental resilience will be promoted via the implementation of the programme which will take into account Ceredigion County Council's net zero carbon ambition and environmentally friendly procurement.</p> <p>Potential exists to integrate with the environment by green prescribing for wellbeing and health at the Wellbeing Centres.</p> <p>The Walking for Wellbeing programme is a small example of getting Ceredigion residents active in their work and home lives while immediately affecting positive health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Evidence via Ceredigion County Council's Net Zero Carbon Programme and procurement data.</p>	<p>Ensure that net zero carbon steps, environmentally friendly procurement and green prescribing are mainstreamed in the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.</p>
<p>3.3. A healthier Wales People's physical and mental wellbeing is maximised and health impacts are understood.</p>	<p>Wellbeing Hubs will consist of a Wellbeing Centre - a facility that enhances the core Physical Activity and Leisure offer with meeting, consultation and treatment spaces.</p>	<p>53% of Ceredigion's Children are active at least 3 times a week (60% Primary Age & 47% Secondary Age) 24% are reported as not being</p>	<p>Improve data capture to demonstrate the benefits of being physically active on wider issues such as mental health, loneliness and social isolation etc.</p>



	<p>They will incorporate services that consider and improve the Physical, Mental and Social aspects of an individual's Wellbeing and contribute to them achieving their full potential. The Hubs will be enhanced by a network of other venues and outreach provision to ensure the integrated delivery of Wellbeing services for the citizens of Ceredigion.</p> <p>Early intervention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar can help to prevent long term needs and illnesses developing. By working with other PCC services such as Lifelong Learning and Skills, Early Intervention and Support and Prevention, the Wellbeing Centre will provide all types of opportunities to positively impact health.</p> <p>Further collaboration with statutory services, third sector organisation will form an integrated approach to maximise health benefits.</p> <p>Specialist intervention through Porth Gofal and Primary Care will provide a long term approach where ongoing care and support is needed and people's health and wellbeing needs are met.</p>	<p>active and 11% active once a week</p> <p>(Sport Wales School Sport Survey 2018)</p> <p>34% of Adults in Ceredigion participate in sporting activities 3 or more times a week</p> <p>52% of adults expressed a latent demand for activity</p> <p>(National Survey for Wales 2019-20)</p>	
<p>3.4. A Wales of cohesive communities Communities are attractive, viable, safe and well connected.</p>	<p>Community cohesion is about building social capital by increasing social connectivity between people. Social interaction will be a key element of the Physical Activity offer at the</p>	<p>Community Cohesion Theory – for example the concept of parallel lives by Ted Cattle.</p>	<p>Continue to build on spaces and opportunities for positive social interactions, especially via Porth Cymorth Cynnar.</p>

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	<p>wellbeing centres through classes and buddy systems. There will also be a social area provided in the building design of the wellbeing centre There will be a Through Age provision of services enabling multiple generations to experience the wellbeing centre</p>	<p>National Survey for Wales Community Cohesion Indicators. Information from the Mid and West Wales Community Cohesion Team. CCC Youth Service held consultations with Lampeter Neighbourhood Policing Team, local residents, town councillors, schools, the Family Centre and other voluntary partners to discuss what opportunities were available. They reported; Regularly, a group of 10-15 young people from the ages of 10-22 were putting themselves at risk e.g. being out late at night, causing community distress, being involved in drugs and alcohol, gangs and potential county lines activity; Young people felt there was a lack of suitable venues or safe spaces where they can relax,</p>	
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		<p>socialise, access WIFI and not be bothered by adults; A PCSO expressed that “In Lampeter, there’s a lack of suitable venues for young people to enjoy and feel safe. This could act as a great tool for early intervention and prevent risky behaviours.”</p>	
<p>3.5. A globally responsible Wales Taking account of impact on global well-being when considering local social, economic and environmental well-being.</p>	<p>By fostering good relations and building community cohesion, communities will have greater connectivity and potentially greater understanding of global citizenship. The UK has agreed to follow a range of UN Treaties. Ceredigion County Council has a role to play as a globally responsible local leader. Relevant UN Conventions include: The International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, (ICESR), and in particular the right to the highest attainable standards of health. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC). The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination of Against Women (CEDAW).</p>	<p>Community Cohesion Theory – for example the concept of parallel lives by Ted Cattle. To include the assessment of relevant UN Treaties in the impact assessments of policies, strategies and service delivery plans that sit under the model of the Through Age Wellbeing Programme. Lampeter is also strongly situated to cater to a more diverse range of communities. For example, it has the largest concentration of EU nationals outside of central Aberystwyth, who may require additional support in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic and</p>	<p>Seek to enhance opportunities for positive interactions. De-escalate community tensions. Take note of recommendations from the UN to the UK Government and to Welsh Government. For example providing sufficient resources for the mental health sector to ensure the accessibility, availability and quality of mental health care.</p>



		<p>the impending implications of Brexit; (6.9% are EU nationals in Lampeter, The area is also home to a small Chinese community who make up 1.1% of the population. Lampeter's Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) population is 7.2%, (2011 Census)</p>	
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<p>3.6. A more equal Wales People can fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances.</p> <p><i>In this section you need to consider the impact on equality groups, the evidence and any action you are taking for improvement.</i> You need to consider how might the proposal impact on equality protected groups in accordance with the Equality Act 2010? These include the protected characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy or maternity, race, religion or beliefs, gender, sexual orientation.</p> <p>Please also consider the following guide:: Equality Human Rights - Assessing Impact & Equality Duty</p>	<p>Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.</p> <p><i>Using your evidence consider the impact for each of the protected groups. You will need to consider do these groups have equal access to the service, or do they need to receive the service in a different way from other people because of their protected characteristics. It is not acceptable to state simply that a proposal will universally benefit/disadvantage everyone. You should demonstrate that you have considered all the available evidence and address any gaps or disparities revealed.</i></p>	<p>What evidence do you have to support this view?</p> <p><i>Gathering Equality data and evidence is vital for an IIA. You should consider who uses or is likely to use the service. Failure to use <u>data</u> or <u>engage</u> where change is planned can leave decisions open to legal challenge. Please link to involvement box within this template. Please also consider the general guidance.</i></p>	<p>What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?</p> <p><i>These actions can include a range of positive actions which allows the organisation to treat individuals according to their needs, even when that might mean treating some more favourably than others, in order for them to have a good outcome. You may also have actions to identify any gaps in data or an action to engage with those who will/likely to be effected by the proposal. These actions need to link to Section 4 of this template.</i></p>
<p>Age</p>			

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Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people because of their age? (Please tick ✓)				Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will provide a range of Through Age services to improve the Physical, Social and Mental wellbeing of individuals in it's communities. This through age approach directly takes into account the protected characteristic of age. The design of the wellbeing centre will ensure physical access to services for older people and people with a disability.	Lampeter has a more balanced mix of ages, both young and old, and a larger working-age population who might be affected by the financial implications of Covid-19 and the lockdown, such as reduced income or redundancy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0-17 year olds: 20% • 18-64 year olds: 60% • 65+ year olds: 20% • Disabled: 9.2% (2011 Census)
Children and Young People up to 18	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible		
	✓				
People 18-50	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible		
	✓				
Older People 50+	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible		
	✓				

Disability Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people because of their disability? (Please tick ✓)				The Wellbeing Centre in Lampeter will build upon the successful National Exercise Referral Scheme (NERS) and seek to increase the number of focus population it engages with.	9.2% of the Lampeter population has a disability. (2011 Census) The Mid and West Wales Equality Survey 2019 records that the top three groups that were rated as having	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal.
Hearing Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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Physical Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	Ceredigion County Council has achieved Insport Silver accreditation from Disability Sport Wales and has made a commitment to achieve Insport Gold. Physical access to services for disabled people will be incorporated into the design of the facility.	relatively worse experiences of accessing social care were disabled people, older people and younger people. The Social Model of Disability states that people are disabled by barriers in society, not by their impairment or difference. The Social Model of Disability also includes removing barriers to information and contact services as well as physical barriers.	We will carry out access audits in the development and implementation of services and remove any barriers. For example access to the Wellbeing Centres will need to be assessed. The proposed Wellbeing Centre in Lampeter Leisure Centre is on a mezzanine floor. The main access is via a stairway, however, suitable alternative access will also need to be installed, for example a lift. Contact can be via the telephone or face to face in a contact centre or in a library. Our website is AA compliant. Ceredigion County Council has an accessibility policy and will offer alternative formats on request, for example Easy Read or Large Print.
	✓					
Visual Impairment	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Learning Disability	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Long Standing Illness	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Mental Health	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Transgender Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on transgender people? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of transgender. The design of the facility will also take this into	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Signposting to specialist services, via health in order to address needs and specific positive and negative impacts, for example to the Gender Identity Clinic in London or the proposed specialist identity service in Wales.
Transgender	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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				consideration e.g. Unisex Changing Cubicles / Villages rather than designated sex changing rooms.		
Marriage or Civil Partnership Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on marriage or Civil partnership? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with protected characteristics.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal.
Marriage	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Civil partnership	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Pregnancy or Maternity Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on pregnancy or maternity? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of pregnancy or maternity.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal.
Pregnancy	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Maternity	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓			The opportunity to provide a focussed provision of physical and learning opportunities will be explored.		
Race Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on race? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of race.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal.
White	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible	Race includes nationality, ethnicity and culture.	Ceredigion County Council has a contract with WITS for	

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	✓			<p>The provision of Physical Activity opportunities popular with BAME groups will be provided to encourage them to use the wider services available at the wellbeing centre.</p> <p>Information, initial contact and service delivery needs to be available for people who speak languages other than Welsh or English.</p>	<p>Lampeter's Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) population is 7.2%</p> <p>6.9% are EU nationals in Lampeter, it has the largest concentration of EU nationals outside of central Aberystwyth</p> <p>Gypsies and Travellers are an ethnicity under the Equality Act 2010.</p>	<p>face to face interpretation and Big Word for telephone interpretation and written translation Services.</p>
Asian / Asian British	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other Ethnic Groups	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

<p>Religion or non-beliefs Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people with different religions, beliefs or non-beliefs? (Please tick ✓)</p>				<p>The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of religion, belief or non-belief.</p>	<p>The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics.</p> <p>In the 2011 Census, 58% of people in Ceredigion said that they were Christian, 2% other religions, 31% no religion and 9% preferred not to say.</p>	<p>Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal</p>
Christian	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Buddhist	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Hindu	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Humanist	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Jewish	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

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Muslim	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Sikh	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Non-belief	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Other	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Sex Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on men and/or women? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including men and women under the protected characteristic of sex.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics. 50% of people in Ceredigion are male and 50% are female, (2011 Census).	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Gofal and Porth Cynnal
Men	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Women	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

Sexual Orientation			
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Do you think this proposal will have a positive or a negative impact on people with different sexual orientation? (Please tick ✓)				The services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will support all people, including people with the protected characteristic of sexual orientation.	The Through Age Wellbeing Model includes support and services for all people, including people with protected characteristics. Between 5 to 7% of people in Wales are lesbian, gay or bisexual, (Stonewall Cymru).	Early intervention and prevention via Porth Cymorth Cynnar will reduce pressure on services via Porth Ceredigion and Porth Cynnal.
Bisexual	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Gay Men	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Gay Women / Lesbian	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					
Heterosexual / Straight	Positive	Negative	None/ Negligible			
	✓					

<p>Having due regards in relation to the three aims of the Equality Duty - determine whether the proposal will assist or inhibit your ability to eliminate discrimination; advance equality and foster good relations.</p> <p>3.6.2. How could/does the proposal help advance/promote equality of opportunity? <i>You should consider whether the proposal will help you to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove or minimise disadvantage ● To meet the needs of people with certain characteristics ● Encourage increased participation of people with particular characteristics </p> <p>The Through Age Wellbeing Programme aims to support people by providing early intervention and prevention services via Porth Cymorth Cynnar for people from all backgrounds including the protected characteristics. Where there is a need, people can receive targeted services via Porth Gofal or through age specialist services via Porth Cynnal. From the point of first contact through to receiving support and service delivery, the programme model is designed to be accessible and to provide equality of opportunity for all, including people with the Protected Characteristics. The Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will be one of the primary locations for the delivery of services from across the Through Age Programme</p> <p>3.6.3. How could/does the proposal/decision help to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, or victimisation? <i>You should consider whether there is evidence to indicate that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The proposal may result in less favourable treatment for people with certain characteristics ● The proposal may give rise to indirect discrimination ● The proposal is more likely to assist or impeded you in making reasonable adjustments </p> <p>It is not anticipated that the proposal will have any negative impacts resulting in unlawful discrimination, harassment or victimisation. The programme addresses impacts across the Protected Characteristics.</p> <p>3.6.4. How could/does the proposal impact on advancing/promoting good relations and wider community cohesion? <i>You should consider whether the proposal with help you to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tackle prejudice ● Promote understanding </p>

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Community cohesion is about building social capital by facilitating positive social interactions and connectivity. The proposal will have a positive impact on promoting good relations by increasing opportunities for social interactions in the Lampeter area.

3.7. A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language Culture, heritage and Welsh Language are promoted and protected. <i>In this section you need to consider the impact, the evidence and any action you are taking for improvement. This in order to ensure that the opportunities for people who choose to live their lives and access services through the medium of Welsh are not inferior to what is afforded to those choosing to do so in English, in accordance with the requirement of the Welsh Language Measure 2011.</i>				Describe why it will have a positive/negative or negligible impact.	What evidence do you have to support this view?	What action (s) can you take to mitigate any negative impacts or better contribute to positive impacts?
Will the proposal be delivered bilingually (Welsh & English)?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will deliver its services bi-lingually.	All signage, plans, supporting documents and officer support will be delivered bi-lingually.	The delivery of the programme bi-lingually will contribute to a positive impact on the Welsh Language.
Will the proposal have an effect on opportunities for persons to use the Welsh language?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	People will be able to use Welsh whilst accessing and receiving services at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre.	People will be able to use Welsh at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre	The opportunities for people to fully use the Welsh Language will contribute to a positive impact on the Welsh Language.
Will the proposal increase or reduce the opportunity for persons to access services through the medium of Welsh?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	People will be able to fully access services through the medium of Welsh.	Number of staff employed at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre that speak Welsh The number of services available at Lampeter Wellbeing Centre through the Welsh Language	The fully bilingual programme will have a positive impact on people being able to access services through the medium of Welsh.

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How will the proposal treat the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will give equal status to the Welsh Language.	All information and service delivery will be available bi-lingually.	The programme will have an overall positive impact on treating the Welsh and English Languages equally.
Will it preserve promote and enhance local culture and heritage?	Positive ✓	Negative	None/ Negligible	Lampeter Wellbeing Centre presents an excellent opportunity to enhance local culture and heritage.	Lampeter Wellbeing Centre will be a key venue for local culture and heritage opportunities and sign-posting.	The programme will have an overall positive impact on local culture and heritage.

4. STRENGTHENING THE PROPOSAL: If the proposal is likely to have a negative impact on any of the above (including any of the protected characteristics), what practical changes/actions could help reduce or remove any negative impacts as identified in sections 2 and 3?

4.1 Actions.

What are you going to do?	When are you going to do it?	Who is responsible?	Progress
Consult with CCC service providers starting with Porth Cymorth Cynnar before progressing to the other services with the Througare Wellbeing Programme	December 2020 & January 2021	Alwyn Davies	
Engage and consult with the people of Ceredigion, including service users, stakeholders and people with Protected Characteristics	Spring 2021	Alwyn Davies with the support of Policy & Performance	
Update the Building Design and service delivery plans in the wake of engagement and consultation.	Following the service user and public consultations, spring and summer 2021.	Alwyn Davies & Carwyn Young with support of the relevant CCC services	

4.2. If no action is to be taken to remove or mitigate negative impacts please justify why.

(Please remember that if you have identified unlawful discrimination, immediate and potential, as a result of this proposal, the proposal must be changed or revised).

4.3. Monitoring, evaluating and reviewing.

How will you monitor the impact and effectiveness of the proposal?

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Via staff and public consultations.
 Via service monitoring across

- Initial Customer Contact
- Porth Cymorth Cynnar – community wellbeing and learning.
- Porth Gofal – multi-agency decision making to determine level of needs and best outcomes including targeted intervention targeted intervention.
- Porth Cynnal – specialist through age services.

5. RISK: What is the risk associated with this proposal?

Impact Criteria	1 - Very low	2 - Low	3 - Medium	4 - High	5 - Very High
Likelihood Criteria	1 - Unlikely to occur	2 - Lower than average chance of occurrence	3 - Even chance of occurrence	4 - Higher than average chance of occurrence	5 - Expected to occur

Risk Description	Impact (severity)	Probability (deliverability)	Risk Score
Lampeter Leisure Centre is not supported as the preferred location of the Wellbeing Centre	4	3	12
Effective consultation with service users and the people of Ceredigion.	4	2	8
Insufficient Funding is available to configure the building to deliver the services identified	4	2	8
Building Works run behind schedule	3	3	9

Does your proposal have a potential impact on another Service area?





The Wellbeing Centre can have a positive impact on the other service areas within the Through Age Wellbeing Programme.

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6. SIGN OFF			
Position	Name	Signature	Date
Service Manager	Carwyn Young		25.11.2020
Corporate Lead Officer	Elen James		25.11.2020
Corporate Director	Barry Rees		09.12.2020
Portfolio Holder	Cllr. Catherine Hughes		11.01.2021

CYNGOR SIR CEREDIGION

Adroddiad i'r: Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach

Dyddiad y cyfarfod: 22 Medi 2021

Teitl: Cyflwyniad i Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021; Mae'r rheoliadau yma'n gwahardd gwerthiant trydydd parti o ran cŵn bach (a chathod bach) (Cyfraith "Lucy") yng Nghymru.
Trosolwg o'r sefyllfa gyfredol o ran lleoliadau trwyddedig i fagu cŵn yng Ngheredigion.

Pwrpas yr Adroddiad: Hysbysu'r Pwyllgor Craffu o'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd a'r gofynion ychwanegol hynny. Darparu amlinelliad o'r sefyllfa gyfredol o ran sefydliadau trwyddedig i fagu cŵn.

Bydd angen i Swyddogion yn Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd i dderbyn awdurdod o dan y rheoliadau uchod er mwyn gorfodi'r deddfwriaeth ar ran yr Awdurdod.

At sylw: Craffu

Portffolio Cabinet ac Aelod Cabinet: Y Cyngorydd Gareth Lloyd – Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd

CEFNDIR:

Ar 19 Medi 2018 bu i'r Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach gymeradwyo cynnig i gefnogi'n llawn yr Ymgyrch Genedlaethol ar Gyfraith Lucy i wahardd trydydd parti rhag gwerthu cŵn bach. Bydd Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2021 yn sicrhau bod y gwahardd yma'n ddeddfwriaeth ar 10 Medi 2021. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth yn gwahardd trydydd parti rhag gwerthu cŵn bach a chathod bach ac yn ogystal mae'n gofyn am safonau lles uwch ar "siopau anifeiliaid anwes".

Y SEFYLLFA GYFREDOL

Mae ar hyn o bryd 6 siop anifeiliaid anwes trwyddedig, a 25 sefydliad magu cŵn trwyddedig yng Ngheredigion. Cânt eu trwyddedu'n flynyddol a chânt eu harchwilio gan Swyddogion Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd o'r Tîm Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd. Gwnaed y ddeddfwriaeth o dan Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 felly ffocws y drwydded yw diogelu iechyd a lles anifeiliaid sy'n magu a'r ifanc a ddaw o hynny.

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Yn y blynyddoedd diweddaf bu magu cŵn yn bwnc dadleuol iawn a bu'n rhaid i'r awdurdod weithio'n galed gyda'r rheiny a oedd yn magu cŵn i gyflawni'r safonau isaf angenrheidiol ar gyfer lles anifeiliaid. Yn anffodus mewn rhai achosion bu'n rhaid cymryd camau mwy ffurfiol er mwyn diogelu'r anifeiliaid.

Yn y gorffennol bu i nifer o fridwyr cŵn trwyddedig masnachol werthu cŵn bach i'r rheiny a oedd yn delio ynddynt a oedd yn eu tro yn eu gwerthu i siopau anifeiliaid anwes. O'r herwydd effeithir ar y busnesau hynny gan y ddeddfwriaeth newydd am y bydd yn rhaid i bob un o'u cŵn bach gael eu gwerthu o'r eiddo. Hefyd ni fydd hawl gan y sawl sy'n deilio â siopau anifeiliaid anwes werthu cŵn bach na chathod bach o dan y ddeddfwriaeth.

Y Sefyllfa newydd

Mae potensial felly y bydd yn ofynnol i nifer o sefydliadau lleol sy'n gwerthu anifeiliaid fel anifeiliaid anwes i feddu ar drwydded. Mae'r canllawiau statudol yn awgrymu nad yw'r canlynol yn rhan o'r meini prawf cwmpas:-

- Gwerthiant anaml nifer fach o epil dros ben/stoc ormodol gan unigolyn preifat sy'n bridio anifeiliaid fel hobi, er pleser, i'w harddangos am wobr, neu ar gyfer addysg, astudio neu ddatblygiad gwyddonol. Efallai nad yw bridwyr hobi yn bridio gyda'r bwriad o wneud elw.
- Digwyddiadau wedi'u trefnu lle mae pobl yn cyfarfod i werthu anifeiliaid dros ben sydd wedi eu bridio ganddynt, neu anifeiliaid sydd y tu hwnt i'w gofynion.
- Busnesau Cynnyrch Dyframaethu sydd wedi'u hawdurdodi o dan reoliad 5(1) o Reoliadau Iechyd Anifeiliaid Dyfrol (Cymru a Lloegr) 2009
- Ail-letya anifeiliaid ar sail anfasnachol, gan gynnwys cŵn bach a chathod bach.

Wrth benderfynu a oes angen i unigolyn feddu ar drwydded bydd prawf busnes mewn lle a bydd yn sicrhau nad yw pawb sy'n gwerthu anifeiliaid anwes angen trwydded (bydd hyn yn darparu eithriad i rywun sy'n gwerthu yr hyn y mae eu hanifeiliaid anwes wedi eu magu ayb):

- (a) yn gwneud unrhyw werthiant drwy'r gweithgaredd, neu'n cynnal y gweithgaredd fel arall, gyda'r bwriad o wneud elw, neu
- (b) yn ennill unrhyw gomisiwn neu ffi o'r gweithgaredd

Gwerthwyr Trydydd Parti (Cyfraith Lucy)

Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn darparu eithriad i fridwyr cŵn sydd wedi eu trwyddedu o dan Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014 Mae hyn yn osgoi'r angen i sefydliadau magu cŵn feddu ar ddwy drwydded (a'r costau cysylltiedig ar gyfer pob un ohonynt). Fodd bynnag bydd gwerthu cŵn bach fel trydydd parti yn parhau wedi ei wahardd ar gyfer bridwyr cŵn trwyddedig o dan y ddeddfwriaeth newydd.

Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn nodi amodau i'w gosod ar drwydded a nodir eu manylion isod fel a ganlyn:-

Ni chaniateir i unrhyw anifail o'r disgrifiadau a ganlyn gael ei werthu fel anifail anwes, neu ei werthu gyda'r bwriad o'i ailwerthu fel anifail anwes, gan ddeiliad y drwydded neu ar ei ran—

- (a) mamaliaid heb eu diddyfnu;
- (b) mamaliaid a diddyfnwyd ar oedran na ddylent fod wedi eu diddyfnu arno;
- (c) anifeiliaid nad ydynt yn famaliaid nad ydynt yn gallu bwydo eu hunain;
- (d) cŵn bach, cathod bach, ffuredau neu gwningod iau nag 8 wythnos oed;
- (e) cŵn bach neu gathod bach nad oeddent wedi eu bridio gan ddeiliad y drwydded yn y fangre.

Mae'r canllawiau statudol drafft yn esbonio ymhellach

- Dim ond eu bridwr all werthu cŵn bach a chathod bach ar y fangre. Rhaid i'r bridwr fod yr un unigolyn penodol â deiliad y drwydded ar y drwydded gwerthu anifeiliaid anwes.
- Er mwyn dangos ei fod wedi bridio'r anifeiliaid, rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded arddangos tystiolaeth bod ganddo reolaeth dros y penderfyniadau a wnaed ar gyfer y broses atgenhedlu gyflawn o ddethol mam/tad, beichiogi, y cyfnod cario, i'r esgor.
- Rhaid dangos cofnodion unrhyw baru i'r arolygydd, gan gynnwys lleoliad paru/ffrwythloni (gan gynnwys lle y gallai hyn fod wedi digwydd mewn mangre arall), manylion adnabod y tad (lle y bo'n hysbys), yn ogystal â dangos sut a ble cafodd yr anifeiliaid eu geni, eu magu a'u cadw nes eu gwerthu.
- Y disgwyl yw y bydd darpar brynwyr yn gofyn am gael gweld yr epil gyda'r fam cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniadau prynu, a dylai'r arolygydd hefyd weld y fam a'r epilyr yn amgylchedd a fydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer darpar brynwyr.
- Gall deiliaid trwydded ddarparu tystiolaeth ategol arall fel ffotograffau, cofnodion microsglodynneu a chofnodion milfeddygol i ddangos eu bod wedi rhoi llety a gofal i'r anifail a'i fam am 8 wythnos gyntaf ei fywyd.

Gorfodi

Mae'n bosib y bydd y system trwyddedu newydd yn achosi gwaith ychwanegol i'r tîm Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd am y bydd o bosib yn golygu y bydd yn rhaid i rai bridwyr llai dderbyn trwydded. Gall y bridwyr hynny sy'n disgyn yn is na'r trothwy o angen trwydded bridio cŵn basio "prawf busnes" a bod angen iddynt feddu ar drwydded i werthu anifeiliaid anwes. Yn ogystal mae'n bosib y bydd hyn yn achosi mwy o lwyth gwaith i fridwyr anifeiliaid caiff eu cadw fel anifeiliaid anwes. Mae'n debygol y bydd y broses o asesu prawf busnes yn un llafurus fodd bynnag mi fyddai o fudd i bawb sy'n gwerthu anifeiliaid anwes (yn enwedig cŵn bach) fod yn hysbys/ wedi eu cofrestru/ eu trwyddedu er sicrhau safonau lles.

Ar hyn o bryd mae 3 bridwr cŵn trwyddedig sydd hefyd yn meddu ar drwydded siop "anifeiliaid anwes". Byddant yn gwerthu cŵn bach bridwyr eraill fel rhan o'u busnes

eu hunain. Fodd bynnag mae'r newidiadau mewn deddfwriaeth yn glir yn atal hyn rhag ddigwydd. Nid oes unrhyw bryderon na fydd y deiliaid trwyddedau hynny yn cydymffurfio â'r gofynion. Fodd bynnag mae'r arfer o gyfnewid cŵn magu neu drosglwyddo cŵn bach o un i'r llall yn drosedd sy'n heriol i'w harchwilio.

Mae'r diwydiant magu cŵn lleol wedi bod yn ymwybodol o'r deddfwriaeth sy'n dod i rym sy'n atal pobl rhag gwerthu fel trydydd parti ac y maent wedi addasu i ymateb i hynny. Mae nifer y bridwyr sy'n gwerthu cŵn bach i'r rheiny sy'n delio ynddynt wedi lleihau'n fawr iawn ac y mae bridwyr wedi bod yn buddsoddi mewn mannau i arddangos cŵn yn eu sefydliadau eu hyn er mwyn eu dangos i brynwyr posib.

Sefyllfa gyffredinol ar Drwyddedau Magu Cŵn

Mae'r Tîm Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd wedi gweithio'n galed iawn gyda'r sefydliadau magu cŵn i sicrhau eu bod i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r hyn sy'n ddisgwyliedig o ran safonau'r drwydded. Yn anffodus bu rhai achosion lle nad yw deiliaid y drwydded wedi dewis gweithio gyda'r awdurdod ac o'r herwydd bu'n rhaid cymryd camau gorfodi yn eu herbyn drwy'r Llys. Ni chymerir penderfyniadau o'r fath yn ysgafn fodd bynnag mae'n dangos ymroddiad Cyngor Sir Ceredigion i sicrhau safonau uchel o les a chefnogi'r bridwyr hynny sy'n gweithio'n galed i gynnal y safonau uchaf.

O ganlyniad i waith diweddar bu i'r Swyddogion Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd adrodd bod cydymffurfio ag amodau'r drwydded wedi gwella ar draws pob sefydliad trwyddedig. Mae rhai wedi mabwysiadu safonau lles uwch drwy sicrhau eu bod wedi derbyn achrediad gan y *Kennel Club*. Er enghraifft mae nifer o sefydliadau yn ymddeol ast fagu ar ôl cael 4 tored (yn unol ag argymhellion y Kennel Club) er ei fod yn bosib y gall ast gael 6 tored yn ei gyrfa. Yn ogystal bydd nifer o sefydliadau yn darparu ardal fagu ac ystafelloedd chwarae sy'n ychwanegol i ardaloedd cenau er mwyn gwella cymdeithasu i gŵn bach. Yr unig beth sy'n ofynnol iddynt wneud yw darparu ardal genau ar gyfer cŵn bach. Mae dealltwriaeth y diwydiant o'r pwysigrwydd o gymdeithasu ayb er mwyn sicrhau bod cŵn bach yn gweddu â bywyd teuluol wedi gwella.

Gellir esbonio'r hyn sy'n sbardun i'r gwelliant yma gan un neu bob un o'r rhesymau canlynol

- Mwy o gystadleuaeth rhwng bridwyr am gwsmeriaid.
- cynnydd o ran dealltwriaeth ac arbenigedd bridwyr drwy addysg.
- cynnydd o ran disgwyliadau a dealltwriaeth cwsmer o ochr y cwsmer.
- ymwybyddiaeth bod trwydded nifer o eiddo yng Ngheredigion wedi eu gwrthod yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf am beidio â chydymffurfio â'r safonau perthnasol.

Bridwyr Heb Drwydded

Bydd yr awdurdod yn parhau i fonitro ar gyfer bridwyr heb drwydded yn yr ardal. Mae'n gweithio'n agos gyda'r gwefannau mwyaf amlwg megis Pet4Homes, Preloved, Gumtree a FreeAds. Mae'r adran yn defnyddio ei phwerau fel awdurdod dirprwyedig i weithredu eithriadau i'r Ddeddf Diogelu Data 2018 er mwyn meddu ar wybodaeth sensitif benodol ar gyfrifon ar y gwefannau hynny a ddefnyddir yn aml fel plattform ar gyfer gwerthu cŵn bach.

Ymdrinnir ag unrhyw fridwyr a nodwyd fel rhai fyddai o bosib angen trwydded o dan Bolisi Gorfodi'r Cyngor.

Crynodeb

Bydd gweithredu "Cyfraith Lucy" yn gwella safonau lles y bydd Cyngor Sir Ceredigion yn ceisio eu cynnal ar draws holl sectorau'r diwydiant anifeiliaid. Mae cyflwyno Cyfraith Lucy yn dod i'r adwy ar ôl i'r awdurdod weithio'n galed i weld gwir welliant o fewn y diwydiant magu cŵn yng Ngheredigion ac y mae hyn yn fater sy'n galonogol iawn i adrodd.

Fodd bynnag mae deddfwriaeth newydd trwyddedu anifeiliaid anwes yn cyflwyno pryderon o ran goblygiadau adnoddau ychwanegol ac o'r herwydd bydd angen monitro gofalus i asesu'r effaith ar y gwasanaeth.

Oes Aseiad Effaith Integredig wedi ei gwblhau? Os nad oes, esboniwch pam

Mae'r gofynion cyfreithiol newydd yn statudol.

Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol

***Crynodeb* Hirdymor:**

Mae Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd, lles anifeiliaid yn ddyletswydd statudol yr awdurdod ac yn cyfrannu tuag at nodau lles o fewn y Deddf Llesian Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015.

Cydweithio:

Mae Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd yn cydweithio'n eang gydag asiantaethau partner gan gynnwys yr Asiantaeth Iechyd Anifeiliaid a Phlanhigion, Awdurdodau Lleol eraill, Heddlu Dyfed-Powys, Llywodraeth Cymru, a'r RSPCA.

Cynnwys:

Mae gwaith gorfodi Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd yn dechrau gydag ymgysylltu ac anogaeth gan hyrwyddo cydymffurfiaeth â deddfwriaeth.

Atal

Mae pwyslais ar atal am fod prosesau yn sicrhau fod nifer o wiriadau a mesurau diogelu mewn lle cyn y caiff gweithgaredd ei gymeradwyo neu ei drwyddedu .

Integreiddio:

Mae gwaith Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd yn unol ag amcanion partneriaid iechyd gan hefyd gyfrannu at nifer o nodau lles o fewn Deddf

Tudalen 102

Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru)
2015

Argymhelliad:

Gofynnir i'r Pwyllgor Craffu ystyried cynnwys a goblygiadau'r adroddiad.

Dylid nodi'r gofynion gorfodi ychwanegol ar y gwasanaeth Amddiffyn y Cyhoedd.

Rheswm dros y penderfyniad:

Er mwyn cydymffurfio â gofynion statudol a sicrhau gorfodaeth effeithiol a phriodol o'r ddeddfwriaeth a gwella iechyd anifeiliaid.

Trosolwg a Chraffu:

Gofynnir i Aelodau'r Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach ystyried cynnwys a goblygiadau'r adroddiad hwn.

Fframwaith Polisi:

Strategaeth Gorfforaethol 2017-2022

Blaenoriaethau Corfforaethol

- Buddsoddi yn Nyfodol Pobl
- Hyrwyddo Cydnerthedd Amgylcheddol a Chymunedol

Goblygiadau Cyllid a Chaffael:

Dim

Goblygiadau Cyfreithiol:

Goblygiadau cyfreithiol ychwanegol

Goblygiadau Staffio:

Mae'n bosib y bydd llwyth gwaith ychwanegol yn rhoi straen ar adnoddau staff petai angen gwaith trwyddedu ychwanegol.

Goblygiadau Eiddo / Asedau

Dim

Risg (au):

Her cyfreithio / niwed i enw da - mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi dyletswydd arnom i drwyddedu'r eiddo yma a gorfodi'r gwaharddiad ar werthiant trydydd parti o ran cŵn bach a chathod bach.

Pwerau Statudol:

Gwneir Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021 o dan Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 sy'n cynnwys dyletswyddau gorfodi ar yr Awdurdod Lleol

Tudalen 103

Papurau Cefndir

- Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021
- Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Magu Cŵr 2014)

Swyddog Arweiniol Corfforaethol:

Alun Williams (Polisi a Pherfformiad)

Swyddog Adrodd:

Heddwyn Evans (Rheolwr Iechyd Amgylcheddol)

Dyddiad:

18 Awst 2021

Rheoliadau drafft a osodir gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o dan adran 61(2) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 (a pharagraff 34 o Atodlen 11 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006), ar gyfer eu cymeradwyo drwy benderfyniad y Cynulliad.

OFFERYNNAU STATUDOL
CYMRU DRAFFT

2014 Rhif (Cy.)

ANIFEILIAID, CYMRU

LLES ANIFEILIAID

**Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio
Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014**

NODYN ESBONIADOL

(Nid yw'r nodyn hwn yn rhan o'r Rheoliadau)

Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn darparu ar gyfer trwyddedu personau sy'n ymwneud â bridio cŵn. Mae Rhan 2 o'r Rheoliadau yn diffinio bridio cŵn at ddibenion adran 13(1) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 (p. 45) ("y Ddeddf"). Canlyniad y dynodiad hwnnw, yn ddarostyngedig i griteria cymhwyso, yw bod rhaid i unrhyw berson sy'n dymuno bridio cŵn yng Nghymru gael trwydded gan ei awdurdod lleol o dan y Rheoliadau hyn. Mae'r gofyniad hwn yn disodli'r gofyniad i gael trwydded o dan Ddeddf Bridio Cŵn 1973 yng Nghymru.

Mae person sy'n bridio cŵn yng Nghymru heb drwydded o dan y Rheoliadau hyn yn cyflawni trosedd o dan adran 13(6) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 ac yn agored i gael ei garcharu am gyfnod hyd at 6 mis, dirwy neu'r ddau. O dan adran 30 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 caiff awdurdodau lleol erlyn am unrhyw drosedd o dan y Ddeddf.

Mae Rhan 3 o'r Rheoliadau yn pennu sut y gall person wneud cais i'r awdurdod lleol am drwydded ac mae'n pennu materion y mae'n rhaid i awdurdod lleol fodloni ei hunan ynglŷn â hwy wrth ystyried rhoi ac adnewyddu trwydded. Mae'n darparu y caiff awdurdod lleol godi ffioedd i ddiwallu unrhyw dreuliau rhesymol a dynnir wrth gyflawni'r swyddogaeth hon, ac wrth fonitro cydymffurfiaeth â'r Rheoliadau hyn. Mae'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdod lleol roi sylw i

ganllawiau a gyhoeddir gan Weinidogion Cymru wrth gyflawni eu swyddogaethau o dan y Rheoliadau hyn.

Mae Rhan 4 yn pennu o dan ba amgylchiadau y ceir atal dros dro, amrywio neu ddirymu trwydded. Mae Rhan 5 yn darparu ar gyfer apelau yn erbyn penderfyniadau trwyddedu gan awdurdodau lleol.

Mae Rhan 6 yn darparu bod torri amod trwydded a roddir o dan y Rheoliadau hyn yn drosedd. Mae'n darparu pwerau i arolygwyr gymryd samplau a mynd i mewn i fangreoedd ac yn cymhwyso pwerau perthnasol, yn dilyn collfarn, sydd wedi eu cynnwys yn y Ddeddf. Mae'n darparu ar gyfer gorfodi'r Rheoliadau hyn gan yr awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n darparu bod trwyddedau a roddir o dan Ddeddf Bridio Cŵn 1973 yn parhau i gael effaith fel pe baent yn cael eu rhoi o dan y Rheoliadau hyn.

Mae Atodlen 1 i'r Rheoliadau hyn yn pennu'r amodau trwydded gorfodol y mae'n rhaid eu gosod ar bob trwydded a roddir gan awdurdod lleol.

Mae Atodlen 2 i'r Rheoliadau hyn yn diwygio Deddf Bridio Cŵn 1973 ac yn diwygio cyfeiriadau ati mewn 4 Deddf o ganlyniad i diddymu adran 1(1) o'r Ddeddf honno mewn perthynas â Chymru.

Ystyriwyd Cod Ymarfer Gweinidogion Cymru ar gynnal Asesiadau Effaith Rheoleiddiol mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau hyn. O ganlyniad, paratowyd Asesiad Effaith Rheoleiddiol o'r costau a'r manteision sy'n debygol o ddeillio o gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau hyn. Gellir cael copi ohono gan Lywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ.

Rheoliadau drafft a osodir gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o dan adran 61(2) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 (a pharagraff 34 o Atodlen 11 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006), ar gyfer eu cymeradwyo drwy benderfyniad y Cynulliad.

OFFERYNNAU STATUDOL
CYMRU DRAFFT

2014 Rhif (Cy.)

ANIFEILIAID, CYMRU

LLES ANIFEILIAID

**Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio
Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014**

Gwnaed

Yn dod i rym

30 Ebrill 2015

Mae Gweinidogion Cymru, sef yr awdurdod cenedlaethol priodol mewn perthynas â Chymru(1), yn gwneud y Rheoliadau a ganlyn drwy arfer y pwerau a roddir gan adrannau 13(2), (7), (8)(e) a (10) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006(2) a Rhannau 1 a 3 o Atodlen 1 i'r Ddeddf honno.

Yn unol ag adran 13(9) o'r Ddeddf honno, mae Gweinidogion Cymru, fel yr ystyrient yn briodol, wedi ymgynghori â'r personau hynny yr oedd yn ymddangos iddynt eu bod yn cynrychioli'r buddiannau y mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud â hwy.

Yn unol ag adran 61(2) o'r Ddeddf honno(3), mae drafft o'r offeryn hwn wedi ei osod gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ac wedi ei gymeradwyo drwy benderfyniad y Cynulliad.

(1) Diffinnir "appropriate national authority" yn adran 62(1) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006. Mae'r swyddogaethau a roddwyd i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi eu breinio bellach yng Ngweinidogion Cymru yn rhinwedd adran 162 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 (p. 32) a pharagraffau 30 a 32 o Atodlen 11 i'r Ddeddf honno.

(2) 2006 p. 45.

(3) 2006 p. 45. Yn rhinwedd adran 162 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 (p. 32) a pharagraff 34 o Atodlen 11 i'r Ddeddf honno, mae'r cyfeiriad at "House of Parliament" yn adran 61(2) yn cynnwys Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

RHAN 1

Cyflwyniad

Enwi, cymhwyso a chychwyn

1.—(1) Enw'r Rheoliadau hyn yw Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014.

(2) Maent yn gymwys o ran Cymru ac yn dod i rym ar 30 Ebrill 2015.

Diddymu adran 1(1) o Ddeddf Bridio Cŵn 1973

2. Yn adran 1 o Ddeddf Bridio Cŵn 1973 (trwyddedu sefydliadau bridio cŵn), ar ôl is-adran (1) mewnosoder—

“(1A) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to Wales.”

Dehongli

3. Yn y Rheoliadau hyn—

ystyr “amodau trwydded” (“*licence conditions*”) yw'r amodau hynny a bennir yn Atodlen 1 i'r Rheoliadau hyn ac unrhyw amodau ychwanegol a osodir ynghlwm wrth drwydded gan yr awdurdod lleol;

ystyr “arolygydd” (“*inspector*”) yw unrhyw berson sydd ag awdurdod ysgrifenedig gan awdurdod lleol i weithredu mewn materion sy'n codi o dan, neu mewn cysylltiad â'r Ddeddf neu'r Rheoliadau hyn;

ystyr “awdurdod lleol” (“*local authority*”) yw'r cyngor sir neu'r cyngor bwrdeistref sirol lle y mae'r ceisydd am y drwydded o dan reoliad 7 yn cynnal y gweithgaredd o fridio cŵn yn ei ardal;

ystyr “ci bach” (“*puppy*”) yw ci sy'n iau na 6 mis oed;

ystyr “ci llawndwf” (“*adult dog*”) yw ci nad yw'n iau na 6 mis oed;

ystyr “y Ddeddf” (“*the Act*”) yw Deddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006;

ystyr “gast fridio” (“*breeding bitch*”) yw gast heb ei hysbaddu, nad yw'n iau na 6 mis oed;

ystyr “gweinydd llawnamser” (“*full time attendant*”) yw person sy'n gweithio am o leiaf 37 awr yr wythnos, naill ai am dâl neu'n ddi-dâl, ym mangre deiliad y drwydded;

ystyr “gweinydd rhan-amser” (“*part time attendant*”) yw person sy'n gweithio rhwng 18.5 a

37 awr bob wythnos, naill ai am dâl neu'n ddi-dâl, ym mangre deiliad y drwydded;

ystyr “rhaglen gymdeithasoli” (“*socialisation programme*”) yw dogfen a gymeradwywyd mewn ysgrifan gan yr awdurdod lleol, sy'n manylu ar sut y gwneir i gŵn bach ymgynffwrdd â chael eu trin gan bobl, amgylcheddau domestig a chwarae, a sut i'w paratoi ar gyfer eu gwahanu oddi wrth y fam;

ystyr “rhaglen gymdeithasoli ddrafft” (“*draft socialisation programme*”) yw dogfen sy'n manylu ar sut y gwneir i gŵn bach ymgynffwrdd â chael eu trin gan bobl, amgylcheddau domestig a chwarae, a sut i'w paratoi ar gyfer eu gwahanu oddi wrth y fam, a gyflwynir gan y ceisydd i'r awdurdod lleol o dan reoliad 7;

ystyr “rhaglen wella a chyfoethogi” (“*enhancement and enrichment programme*”) yw dogfen a gymeradwywyd mewn ysgrifan gan yr awdurdod lleol, sy'n manylu ar y modd y rhoddir cyfleoedd i gŵn fynegi patrymau ymddygiad naturiol;

ystyr “rhaglen wella a chyfoethogi ddrafft” (“*draft enhancement and enrichment programme*”) yw dogfen sy'n manylu ar y modd y rhoddir cyfleoedd i gŵn fynegi patrymau ymddygiad naturiol, a gyflwynwyd gan y ceisydd i'r awdurdod lleol o dan reoliad 7;

ystyr “trwydded” (“*licence*”) yw trwydded a roddir o dan reoliad 8.

RHAN 2

Gofyniad i ddal trwydded

Trwyddedu bridwyr cŵn

4. Mae bridio cŵn yn weithgaredd penodedig, at ddibenion adran 13(1) o'r Ddeddf.

Bridio cŵn: dehongli

5.—(1) Mae person yn cynnal y gweithgaredd o fridio cŵn at ddibenion adran 13(1) o'r Ddeddf os yw'n cadw 3 neu ragor o eist bridio mewn mangre, ac—

- (a) yn bridio, yn y fangre honno, 3 neu ragor o dorllwythi o gŵn bach mewn unrhyw gyfnod o 12 mis;
- (b) yn hysbysebu ar werth o'r fangre honno gi neu gŵn bach, a anwyd o 3 neu ragor o dorllwythi o gŵn bach a roddwyd ar werth yn ystod unrhyw gyfnod o 12 mis;

- (c) yn cyflenwi o'r fangre honno gi neu gŵn bach, a anwyd o 3 neu ragor o dorllwythi o gŵn bach yn ystod unrhyw gyfnod o 12 mis;
- (d) yn hysbysebu busnes o fridio neu o werthu cŵn bach o'r fangre honno.

(2) At ddibenion paragraff (1) rhagdybir bod unrhyw gi a ganfyddir mewn mangre yn cael ei gadw gan feddiannydd y fangre honno nes profir i'r gwrthwyneb.

(3) At ddibenion paragraffau (1)(a) i (c) nid yw'n berthnasol a yw'r torllwythi o gŵn bach wedi eu bridio o'r geist bridio y cyfeirir atynt ym mharagraff (1), ai peidio.

(4) Mae'r rheoliad hwn yn ddarostyngedig i reoliad 6.

Bridio cŵn: eithrio

6.—(1) Nid yw person yn cynnal y gweithgaredd o fridio cŵn at ddibenion adran 13(1) o'r Ddeddf os yw'r cŵn a grybwyllwyd yn rheoliad 5 yn cael eu bridio—

- (a) i'w defnyddio mewn gweithdrefnau a reoleiddir, a
- (b) mewn lle a bennir mewn trwydded adran 2C yn rhinwedd adran 2B(2)(b) o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid (Gweithdrefnau Gwyddonol) 1986.

(2) Ym mharagraff (1) mae i "gweithdrefn a reoleiddir" a "trwydded adran 2C" yr ystyr a roddir i "regulated procedure" a "section 2C licence" gan adran 30 o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid (Gweithdrefnau Gwyddonol) 1986.

RHAN 3

Trwyddedau

Cais am drwydded

7.—(1) Er mwyn gwneud cais am drwydded o dan y Rheoliadau hyn, rhaid i geisydd gyflwyno –

- (a) cais ar ffurf ac mewn modd a gymeradwywyd gan yr awdurdod lleol;
- (b) rhaglen wella a chyfoethogi ddrafft;
- (c) rhaglen gymdeithasoli ddrafft;
- (d) manylion am nifer y cŵn llawndwf a chŵn bach y rhagwelir a fydd yn bresennol yn y fangre ar unrhyw adeg; ac
- (e) y dogfennau ategol hynny sy'n rhesymol ofynnol gan yr awdurdod.

(2) Rhaid i'r ceisydd dalu unrhyw ffi briodol yn unol â rheoliad 12.

Rhoi neu adnewyddu trwyddedau

8.—(1) Wrth gael cais sy'n cydymffurfio â rheoliad 7, rhaid i awdurdod lleol archwilio mangre'r ceisydd, ac os bydd wedi ei fodloni—

- (a) bod amodau'r drwydded naill ai wedi eu bodloni neu y byddant yn cael eu bodloni;
- (b) gyda'r rhaglen wella a chyfoethogi ddrafft;
- (c) gyda'r rhaglen gymdeithasoli ddrafft; a
- (d) gydag unrhyw faterion eraill y mae'r awdurdod lleol yn eu hystyried yn berthnasol;

caiff roi trwydded i'r ceisydd.

(2) Ynghlwm wrth bob trwydded a roddir, rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol roi—

- (a) yr amodau sydd wedi eu cynnwys yn Atodlen 1 i'r Rheoliadau hyn;
- (b) amod sy'n pennu'r nifer uchaf o gŵn llawndwf a chŵn bach sydd i'w cadw o dan delerau'r drwydded; ac
- (c) amod sy'n pennu cymhareb nifer y staff i nifer y cŵn llawndwf a fydd yn sicrhau, fel isafswm staffio—
 - (i) 1 gweinydd llawnamser am bob 20 ci llawndwf a gedwir; neu
 - (ii) 1 gweinydd rhan-amser am bob 10 ci llawndwf a gedwir.

(3) Yn ddarostyngedig i baragraff (2) caiff yr awdurdod lleol hefyd atodi amodau pellach i drwydded fel y mae'n ei ystyried yn angenrheidiol.

(4) Caiff yr awdurdod lleol roi neu adnewyddu trwydded am unrhyw gyfnod o hyd at 1 flwyddyn.

Ystyried ceisiadau am drwyddedau

9.—(1) Wrth ystyried a ddylid rhoi neu adnewyddu trwydded, rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol fod wedi ei fodloni—

- (a) bod y cŵn yn cael eu cadw bob amser mewn llety o wneuthuriad a maint priodol, gyda chyfleusterau ymarfer, tymheredd, goleuo, awyru a glanweithdra priodol;
- (b) bod cyfleusterau esgor priodol ar gael;
- (c) bod y cŵn yn cael cyflenwad addas o fwyd, diod a gwasarn; a
- (d) bod y cŵn yn cael cyfleusterau digonol i'w galluogi i arddangos patrymau ymddygiad naturiol.

(2) Cyn rhoi neu adnewyddu trwydded, bydd hawl gan awdurdod lleol, wrth ystyried a fydd amodau'r drwydded yn cael eu bodloni, i roi sylw i ymddygiad y ceisydd, neu i unrhyw amgylchiadau eraill a ystyrir yn berthnasol gan yr awdurdod lleol.

Pobl na chaniateir iddynt wneud cais am drwydded

10. Ni chaiff neb wneud cais am drwydded os yw wedi ei anghymhwysu o dan—

- (a) adran 33 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid (Gogledd Iwerddon) 2011**(1)**;
- (b) adran 34 o'r Ddeddf;
- (c) adran 40(1) a (2) o Ddeddf Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid (Yr Alban) 2006**(2)**;
- (d) adran 33A o Orchymyn Cŵn (Gogledd Iwerddon) 1983**(3)**;
- (e) adran 3(3) o Ddeddf Bridio Cŵn 1973**(4)** rhag cadw sefydliad bridio;
- (f) adran 4(3) o Ddeddf Sefydliadau Marchogaeth 1964 rhag cadw sefydliad marchogaeth**(5)**;
- (g) adran 3(3) o Ddeddf Sefydliadau Lletya Anifeiliaid 1963 rhag cadw sefydliad lletya**(6)** ;
- (h) adran 1(1) o Ddeddf Diogelu Anifeiliaid (Diwygio) 1954 rhag gwarchod anifail**(7)**;
- (i) adran 5(3) o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951 rhag cadw siop anifeiliaid anwes**(8)**; neu
- (j) adran 6(2) o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Gwyllt Peryglus 1976 rhag bod yn berchen anifail**(9)**,

ac y mae unrhyw drwydded a ddyroddir i berson sydd wedi ei anghymhwysu felly yn annilys.

Marwolaeth deiliad trwydded

11.—

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- (1) 2011 p. 16.
 - (2) 2006 dsa 11.
 - (3) 1983/764 (G.I. 8).
 - (4) 1973 p.60. Diwygiwyd adran 3(3) gan adran 5(1) o Ddeddf Bridio a Gwerthu Cŵn (Lles) 1999 (p.11).
 - (5) 1964 p. 70. Diwygiwyd adran 4(3) gan adran 64 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 a pharagraff 6(2) o Atodlen 3 i'r Ddeddf honno.
 - (6) 1963 p. 43. Diwygiwyd adran 3(3) gan adran 64 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 a pharagraff 5(2) o Atodlen 3 i'r Ddeddf honno.
 - (7) 1954 p.40. Diddymwyd adran 1 gan adran 65 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 ac Atodlen 4 i'r Ddeddf honno.
 - (8) 1951 p.35. Diwygiwyd adran 5(3) gan adran 64 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 a pharagraff 3(2) o Atodlen 3 i'r Ddeddf honno.
 - (9) 1976 p.38. Diwygiwyd adran 6(2) gan adran 64 o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 a pharagraff 9 o Atodlen 3 i'r Ddeddf honno.

(1) Os bydd y deiliad trwydded yn marw, rhagdybir bod y drwydded honno wedi ei rhoi i gynrychiolwyr personol y deiliad trwydded, ar yr amod nad oes yr un o'r cynrychiolwyr personol yn ddarostyngedig i orchymyn anghymhwys o dan unrhyw un o'r darpariaethau a bennir yn rheoliad 10, a bydd y drwydded yn parhau mewn grym am gyfnod o 3 mis, sy'n cychwyn gyda dyddiad y farwolaeth, ond yn parhau'n ddarostyngedig i'r darpariaethau yn Rhan 3.

(2) Rhaid i'r cynrychiolwyr personol hysbysu'r awdurdod lleol a ddyroddodd y drwydded, fod y drwydded wedi ei breinio ynddynt hwy, o fewn 4 wythnos ar ôl marwolaeth y deiliad trwydded.

(3) Yn ddarostyngedig i baragraffau (4) a (5), caiff awdurdod lleol, ar gais y cynrychiolwyr personol hynny, estyn y cyfnod o 3 mis y cyfeirir ato ym mharagraff (1) os bodlonir yr awdurdod lleol fod yr estyniad yn angenrheidiol at y diben o ddirwyn i ben ystâd yr ymadawedig, ac nad oes amgylchiadau eraill sy'n peri y byddai'n annymunol caniatáu estyniad.

(4) Cyn estyn trwydded y tu hwnt i 1 flwyddyn o'r dyddiad y'i cyflwynwyd, rhaid i awdurdod lleol archwilio mangre'r deiliad trwydded, ac ar ôl hynny archwilio'r fangre o leiaf unwaith y flwyddyn yn ystod cyfnod yr estyniad.

(5) Ni chaniateir estyn unrhyw drwydded o dan baragraff (3) y tu hwnt i 3 blynedd o'r dyddiad y cyflwynwyd y drwydded.

Ffioedd

12.—(1) Caiff awdurdod lleol godi'r cyfryw ffioedd a ystyria'n angenrheidiol—

- (a) am ystyried cais am drwydded; ac
- (b) am roi neu adnewyddu trwydded.

(2) Ni chaiff y ffi a godir am ystyried cais am drwydded fod yn fwy na chostau rhesymol cyflawni'r ystyriaeth honno.

(3) Ni chaiff y ffi a godir am roi neu adnewyddu trwydded fod yn fwy na swm y costau am roi neu adnewyddu a'r costau disgwylidig rhesymol am fonitro cydymffurfiaeth y deiliad trwydded â'r Rheoliadau hyn ac amodau'r drwydded yn y dyfodol.

Canllawiau

13. Rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol, wrth gyflawni ei swyddogaethau o dan y Rheoliadau hyn, roi sylw i unrhyw ganllawiau a ddyroddir gan Weinidogion Cymru.

RHAN 4

Atal Dros Dro, Amrywio a Dirymu Trwydded

Seiliau ar gyfer atal dros dro ac amrywio trwydded

14. Caiff awdurdod lleol atal dros dro neu amrywio trwydded ar unrhyw adeg os bodlonir yr awdurdod lleol—

- (a) nad yw'r materion y cyfeirir atynt yn rheoliad 9(1)(a) i (d) wedi eu bodloni;
- (b) na chydymffurfir ag amodau'r drwydded;
- (c) y cyflawnwyd toriad o'r Rheoliadau hyn;
- (d) bod gwybodaeth a gyflenwyd gan y deiliad trwydded yn ffug; neu
- (e) bod atal dros dro neu amrywio'n angenrheidiol er mwyn diogelu lles ci.

Y weithdrefn ar gyfer atal dros dro ac amrywio

15.—(1) Bydd atal dros dro neu amrywio trwydded o dan reoliad 14 yn cael effaith ar ddiwedd y cyfnod o 7 diwrnod sy'n cychwyn gyda diwrnod cyflwyno'r hysbysiad o'r ataliad dros dro neu'r amrywiad.

(2) Os yw'n angenrheidiol er mwyn diogelu lles anifail, caiff yr awdurdod lleol bennu yn yr hysbysiad fod yr ataliad dros dro neu'r amrywiad i gael effaith ar unwaith.

(3) Raid i hysbysiad o ataliad dros dro neu amrywiad—

- (a) datgan seiliau'r awdurdod lleol dros atal dros dro neu amrywio;
- (b) datgan pa bryd y daw'r ataliad dros dro neu'r amrywiad i rym;
- (c) pennu pa gamau, ym marn yr awdurdod lleol, y mae'n angenrheidiol eu cymryd er mwyn ymateb i'r seiliau; a
- (d) esbonio bod hawl gan y deiliad trwydded i wneud sylwadau ysgrifenedig o dan baragraff (4), rhoi iddo fanylion y person y dylid cyflwyno'r sylwadau hynny iddo, a datgan erbyn pa ddyddiad y mae'n rhaid eu cyflwyno.

(4) Os nad yw'r hysbysiad i gael effaith ar unwaith, caiff y deiliad trwydded gyflwyno sylwadau ysgrifenedig yn gwrthwynebu'r hysbysiad, i'r awdurdod lleol o fewn cyfnod o 7 diwrnod sy'n cychwyn gyda dyddiad cyflwyno'r hysbysiad.

(5) Os gwneir sylwadau o dan baragraff (4), ni fydd yr ataliad dros dro neu'r amrywiad yn cael effaith hyd nes bo'r awdurdod lleol wedi ystyried y sylwadau ac wedi penderfynu arnynt yn unol â pharagraff (6).

(6) Rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol wneud penderfyniad ar y sylwadau, a hysbysu'r deiliad trwydded o'r penderfyniad hwnnw mewn ysgrifen, gan roi rhesymau, o fewn cyfnod o 7 diwrnod sy'n cychwyn gyda'r diwrnod y mae'r awdurdod yn cael y sylwadau hynny.

(7) Os yw trwydded wedi ei atal dros dro am fwy na 28 niwrnod, rhaid i awdurdod lleol—

- (a) adfer y drwydded honno a ataliwyd dros dro; neu
- (b) dirymu'r drwydded honno a ataliwyd dros dro.

Adfer trwydded

16.—(1) Rhaid i awdurdod lleol, drwy hysbysiad, adfer trwydded a ataliwyd dros dro, unwaith y'i bodlonir bod y seiliau a bennwyd yn yr hysbysiad o ataliad dros dro wedi eu datrys, neu y byddant yn cael eu datrys.

(2) Wrth adfer trwydded o dan baragraff (1) ceir amrywio'r cyfnod y dyroddir y drwydded ar ei gyfer ond ni cheir estyn y drwydded y tu hwnt i 1 flwyddyn o'r dyddiad y cafodd ei hadfer.

Seiliau ar gyfer dirymu trwydded

17.—(1) Caiff awdurdod lleol ddirymu trwydded os bodlonir yr awdurdod lleol—

- (a) nad yw'r materion y cyfeirir atynt yn rheoliad 9(1)(a) i (d) wedi eu bodloni;
- (b) na chydymffurfir ag amodau'r drwydded;
- (c) y cyflawnwyd toriad o'r Rheoliadau hyn;
- (d) bod gwybodaeth a gyflenwyd gan y deiliad trwydded yn ffug; neu
- (e) bod dirymu'n angenrheidiol er mwyn diogelu lles ci.

(2) Os anghymhwysir deiliad trwydded o dan unrhyw un o'r deddfiadau yn rheoliad 10, dirymir trwydded y deiliad hwnnw yn awtomatig pan fo'r cyfnod o amser a ganiateir ar gyfer unrhyw apêl yn dod i ben, neu os gwneir apêl, pan wrthodir yr apêl honno.

Hysbysiad dirymu

18. Rhaid i hysbysiad dirymu—

- (a) datgan seiliau'r awdurdod lleol dros ddirymu;
- (b) datgan pa bryd y daw'r dirymiad i rym; a
- (c) nodi bod hawl i apelio i lys ynadon.

RHAN 5

Apelau

Hawl i Apelio

19.—(1) Caiff unrhyw berson a dramgwyddir oherwydd gwrthod rhoi neu adnewyddu trwydded, neu benderfyniad i ddirymu trwydded, apelio i lys ynadon.

(1) Bydd y weithdrefn mewn apêl i lys ynadon o dan baragraff (1) ar ffurf cwyn, a bydd Deddf Llysoedd Ynadon 1980(1) yn gymwys i'r achos.

(2) Y cyfnod a ganiateir ar gyfer dwyn apêl yw cyfnod o 28 diwrnod sy'n cychwyn gyda'r diwrnod sy'n dilyn y diwrnod y rhoddir hysbysiad o'r penderfyniad.

RHAN 6

Darpariaethau amrywiol

Pŵer i gymryd samplau

20. Caiff arolygydd, at y diben o sicrhau y cydymffurfir â darpariaethau'r Rheoliadau hyn, gymryd samplau o boer neu o flew unrhyw gi sydd mewn mangre a feddiannir gan y deiliad trwydded, ar gyfer cynnal profion DNA.

Dyletswydd i gynorthwyo gyda chymryd samplau

21. Rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded gydymffurfio ag unrhyw gais rhesymol gan arolygydd, i hwyluso adnabod ac archwilio ci a chymryd samplau yn unol â rheoliad 20 ac, yn benodol, trefnu i gorlannu ci os gofynnir iddo wneud hynny gan arolygydd.

Troseddau

22.—(1) Cyflawnir trosedd os yw person, heb awdurdod cyfreithiol nac esgus, yn mynd yn groes i unrhyw amod trwyddedu.

(2) Mae person sy'n euog o drosedd o dan y rheoliad hwn yn agored, ar gollfarn ddiannod, i gyfnod yn y carchar nad yw'n hwy na 6 mis, dirwy nad yw'n fwy na lefel 5 ar y raddfa safonol, neu'r ddau.

Pwerau mynediad

23. Rhaid trin toriad o amod trwydded fel trosedd berthnasol yn yr ystyr a roddir i "relevant offence" at

(1) 1980 p. 43.

ddibenion adran 23 o'r Ddeddf (mynd i mewn a chwilio o dan warant mewn cysylltiad â throseddau).

Pwerau sy'n dilyn collfarn

24. Mae'r pwerau perthnasol sy'n dilyn collfarn, a gynhwysir yn adrannau 34 a 42 o'r Ddeddf, yn gymwys mewn perthynas â chollfarn am drosedd o dorri amod trwydded a roddir o dan y Rheoliadau hyn.

Darpariaethau trosiannol

25. Bydd trwydded a roddwyd o dan Ddeddf Bridio Cŵn 1973 yn parhau i gael effaith fel pe bai'n drwydded a roddwyd o dan reoliad 5.

Diwygiadau canlyniadol

26. Mae Atodlen 2 (diwygiadau canlyniadol) yn cael effaith.

Gorfodi

27. Gorfodir y Rheoliadau hyn gan yr awdurdod lleol.

Llofnod
Y Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd, o dan
awdurdod y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol, un o
Weinidogion Cymru.
Dyddiad

YR ATODLENNI

ATODLEN 1 Rheoliad 8(2)

RHAN 1

Amodau Trwydded

Amod 1: Gwella a Chyfoethogi

1. Rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded weithredu rhaglen wella a chyfoethogi a gymeradwywyd gan yr awdurdod lleol.

Amod 2: Cymdeithasoli

2. Rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded weithredu rhaglen gymdeithasoli a gymeradwywyd gan yr awdurdod lleol.

Amod 3: Iechyd

3. Rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded gymryd pob cam rhesymol i ddiogelu cŵn rhag poen, dioddefaint, anaf a chlefyd.

Amod 4: Paru

4. Rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded sicrhau nad yw gast fridio—

- (a) yn cael ei pharu cyn ei bod yn 12 mis oed;
- (b) yn rhoi genedigaeth i fwy nag un torllwyth o gŵn bach o fewn cyfnod o 12 mis; nac
- (c) yn rhoi genedigaeth i gyfanswm o fwy na 6 torllwyth o gŵn bach.

Amod 5: Newid perchnogaeth ci bach

5. Rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded barhau'n berchennog ac yn feddiannwr unrhyw gi bach yn y fangre a feddiannir gan y deiliad trwydded hyd nes bo'r ci bach yn 56 diwrnod oed, o leiaf.

Amod 6: Gofynion cofnodi geist bridio

6.—(1) Rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded gynnal cofnod ysgrifenedig mewn perthynas â phob gast fridio a gedwir, gan nodi—

- (a) ei henw;
- (b) ei dyddiad geni;
- (c) ei brid;
- (d) disgrifiad ffisegol ohoni, gan gynnwys ei lliw a'i nodweddion adnabod;
- (e) ei statws iechyd;
- (f) manylion paru, gan gynnwys;
 - (i) mewn perthynas â'r tad, yr wybodaeth y mae is-baragraff 1(a) i (e) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol;
 - (ii) mewn perthynas â phob ci bach a anwyd—
 - (aa) dyddiad geni;
 - (bb) pa bryd y trosglwyddwyd perchenogaeth, ac enw a chyfeiriad y perchennog newydd.

(2) Pan drosglwyddir perchenogaeth gast fridio, rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded gofnodi enw, cyfeiriad a rhif teleffon y perchennog newydd yn y cofnod y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (1) a rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded ddarparu copi o'r cofnod hwnnw i'r perchennog newydd a chadw copi ohono ei hunan.

(3) Rhaid i'r cofnod y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (1) fod ar gael i'w archwilio a rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded ddal gafael ynddo drwy gydol oes yr ast fridio.

Amod 7: Gofynion cofnodi cŵn bach

7.—(1) Rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded gynnal cofnod ysgrifenedig sy'n cadarnhau'r manylion canlynol mewn perthynas â phob ci bach sydd yn y fangre a feddiannir gan y deiliad trwydded:

- (a) rhyw;
- (b) dyddiad geni;
- (c) brid;
- (d) disgrifiad ffisegol gan gynnwys lliw a nodweddion adnabod;
- (e) statws iechyd;
- (f) mewn perthynas â'r fam, yr wybodaeth y mae amod 6(1)(a) i (e) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol; a
- (g) mewn perthynas â'r tad, yr wybodaeth y mae amod 6(1)(a) i (e) yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol.

(2) Pan drosglwyddir perchenogaeth ci bach, rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded gofnodi enw, cyfeiriad a rhif

teleffon y perchennog newydd yn y cofnod y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (1) a rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded ddarparu copi o'r cofnod hwnnw i'r perchennog newydd a chadw copi ohono ei hunan.

(3) Rhaid i'r cofnod y cyfeirir ato yn is-baragraff (1) fod ar gael i'w archwilio gan yr awdurdod lleol ar unrhyw adeg, a rhaid i'r deiliad trwydded ddal gafael ynddo am 3 blynedd ar ôl geni'r ci bach.

ATODLEN 2 Rheoliad 26

Diwygiadau Canlyniadol

Deddf Bridio Cŵn 1973

1. Yn adran 5 o Ddeddf Bridio Cŵn 1973 (dehongli), yn is-adran (2), yn y diffiniad o "local authority", hepgorer "and in Wales the council of a county or county borough".

Deddf Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 1994

2. Yn Atodlen 16 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 1994 (diwygiadau canlyniadol eraill), hepgorer paragraff 42.

Deddf Cŵn Gwarchod 1975

3. Yn adran 3 o Ddeddf Cŵn Gwarchod 1975 (trwyddedau cwbiau cŵn gwarchod), o flaen is-adran (6), mewnosoder—

“(5B) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 13(6) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 arising from the contravention of section 13(1) of that Act in relation to dog breeding in Wales, or of an offence under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014, subsections (4) and (5) apply as they do to convictions under this Act”.

Deddf Anifeiliaid Gwyllt Peryglus 1976

4. Ar ddiwedd adran 6 o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Gwyllt Peryglus 1976 (cosbau) mewnosoder—

“(3B) Where a person is convicted of an offence under section 13(6) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006 arising from the contravention of section 13(1) of that Act in relation to dog breeding in Wales, or of an offence under the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014, subsections (2) and (3) apply as they do to convictions under this Act”.

Deddf Trwyddedu Sŵau 1981

5. Yn adran 4 o Ddeddf Trwyddedu Sŵau 1981 (rhoi neu wrthod trwydded), yn is-adran (5), mewnosoder ar y diwedd—

““section 13(6) of the Animal Welfare Act 2006, so far as the offence arises from the contravention of section 13(1) of that Act in relation to dog breeding in Wales;

the Animal Welfare (Breeding of Dogs) (Wales) Regulations 2014.”

Rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd gerbron Senedd Cymru yn unol ag adran 61(2) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006, i'w cymeradwyo drwy benderfyniad gan Senedd Cymru

OFFERYNNAU STATUDOL
CYMRU DRAFFT

2021 Rhif (Cy.)

ANIFEILIAID, CYMRU

**Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid
(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n
Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru)
2021**

NODYN ESBONIADOL

(Nid yw'r nodyn hwn yn rhan o'r Rheoliadau)

Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn darparu ar gyfer trwyddedu personau sy'n ymwneud yng Nghymru â gwerthu anifeiliaid fel anifeiliaid anwes.

Mae rheoliad 3 yn pennu'r gweithgareddau hyn at ddibenion adran 13(1) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 ("Deddf 2006") ac yn darparu i awdurdodau lleol fod yr awdurdodau trwyddedu. Canlyniad y pennu hwn, yn ddarostyngedig i feini prawf cymhwys, yw bod rhaid i unrhyw berson sy'n dymuno cynnal unrhyw un neu ragor o'r gweithgareddau hyn yng Nghymru gael trwydded oddi wrth yr awdurdod lleol o dan y Rheoliadau hyn. Mae'r gofynion hyn yn disodli'r gofynion, yng Nghymru, i gael trwydded o dan Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951.

Mae person sy'n cynnal unrhyw un neu ragor o'r gweithgareddau hyn yng Nghymru heb drwydded o dan y Rheoliadau hyn yn cyflawni trosedd o dan adran 13(6) o Ddeddf 2006 ac yn agored i gael ei garcharu am gyfnod hyd at 6 mis, neu i gael dirwy, neu'r ddau. O dan adran 30 o Ddeddf 2006, caiff awdurdodau lleol erlyn am unrhyw drosedd o dan y Ddeddf honno.

Mae Rhan 2 o'r Rheoliadau yn nodi sut y caiff person wneud cais i'r awdurdod lleol am drwydded ac yn nodi materion y mae rhaid i awdurdod lleol fod wedi ei fodloni mewn cysylltiad â hwy wrth ystyried rhoi trwydded neu adnewyddu trwydded. Mae'n darparu i awdurdod lleol godi ffioedd i dalu'r costau y

mae'n mynd iddynt wrth gyflawni'r swyddogaeth hon, gan ystyried cydymffurfedd deiliad trwydded â'r Rheoliadau hyn, gorfodi a gweinyddu. Mae'n pennu bod rhaid i awdurdod lleol osod amodau trwydded penodol ar bob trwydded a roddir neu a adnewyddir. Mae'n darparu bod rhaid i awdurdod lleol benodi arolygydd pan fydd yn ystyried bod hynny'n briodol, at ddiben sicrhau cydymffurfedd ag amodau'r drwydded. Mae'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdod lleol roi sylw i ganllawiau a ddyroddir gan Weinidogion Cymru wrth gyflawni eu swyddogaethau o dan y Rheoliadau hyn. Mae'n darparu pwerau i arolygwyr gymryd samplau o anifeiliaid.

Mae Rhan 3 yn nodi'r amgylchiadau a'r gweithdrefnau y caniateir atal dros dro, amrywio neu ddirymu trwydded oddi tanynt. Mae hefyd yn darparu bod torri amod trwydded neu rwystro unrhyw arolygydd a benodir at ddibenion gorfodi'r Rheoliadau hyn yn drosedd ac mae'n cymhwyso pwerau perthnasol yn dilyn euogfarn sydd wedi eu cynnwys yn Neddf 2006.

Mae Rhan 4 yn darparu ar gyfer apelau yn erbyn penderfyniadau trwyddedu gan awdurdodau lleol.

Mae Rhan 5 yn gwneud diddymiadau, diwygiadau canlyniadol a darpariaeth arbed.

Mae Rhan 6 yn nodi bod rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu gwybodaeth benodol i Weinidogion Cymru.

Mae Atodlen 1 yn disgrifio pob math o weithgaredd trwyddedadwy.

Mae Atodlen 2 yn nodi'r amodau cyffredinol sy'n gymwys i'r holl weithgareddau trwyddedadwy.

Mae Atodlen 3 yn nodi'r amodau penodol sy'n gymwys i bob gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy.

Mae Atodlen 4 yn rhestru personau na chaniateir iddynt wneud cais am drwydded.

Mae Atodlen 5 yn darparu ar gyfer diddymiadau a diwygiadau canlyniadol.

Ystyriwyd Cod Ymarfer Gweinidogion Cymru ar gynnal Asesiadau Effaith Rheoleiddiol mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau hyn. O ganlyniad, lluniwyd asesiad effaith rheoleiddiol o'r costau a'r manteision sy'n debygol o ddeillio o gydymffurfio â'r Rheoliadau hyn yng Nghymru. Gellir cael copi oddi wrth Swyddfa'r Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol, Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ neu drwy e-bostio cais i: LlesAnifeiliaidAnwes@llyw.cymru.

Rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd gerbron Senedd Cymru yn unol ag adran 61(2) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006, i'w cymeradwyo drwy benderfyniad gan Senedd Cymru

OFFERYNNAU STATUDOL
CYMRU DRAFFT

2021 Rhif (Cy.)

ANIFEILIAID, CYMRU

**Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid
(Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n
Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru)
2021**

Gwnaed

Yn dod i rym

10 Medi 2021

Mae Gweinidogion Cymru, sef yr awdurdod cenedlaethol priodol o ran Cymru(1), yn gwneud y Rheoliadau a ganlyn drwy arfer y pwerau a roddir gan adran 13(2), (7), (8) a (10) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006(2), a Rhannau 1 a 3 o Atodlen 1 iddi.

Yn unol ag adran 13(9) o'r Ddeddf honno, mae Gweinidogion Cymru wedi ymgynghori â'r personau hynny yr ymddengys iddynt hwy eu bod yn cynrychioli buddiannau y mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud â hwy fel yr oeddent yn ystyried ei bod yn briodol.

Yn unol ag adran 61(2) o'r Ddeddf honno(3), gosodwyd drafft o'r offeryn hwn gerbron Senedd Cymru ac fe'i cymeradwywyd ganddi drwy benderfyniad.

(1) Mae "the appropriate national authority" ("yr awdurdod cenedlaethol priodol") wedi ei ddiffinio yn adran 62(1) o Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006 (p. 45). Mae'r swyddogaethau a roddir i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru bellach wedi eu breinio yng Ngweinidogion Cymru yn rhinwedd adran 162 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 (p. 32), a pharagraffau 30 a 32 o Atodlen 11 iddi.

(2) 2006 p. 45.

(3) Yn rhinwedd adran 162 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, a pharagraff 34 o Atodlen 11 iddi, mae'r cyfeiriad yn adran 61(2) at "House of Parliament" yn cynnwys Senedd Cymru.

RHAN 1

Cyflwyniad

Enwi, cychwyn a chymhwysu

1.—(1) Enw'r Rheoliadau hyn yw Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Cymru) 2021.

(2) Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn dod i rym ar 10 Medi 2021.

(3) Mae'r Rheoliadau hyn yn gymwys o ran Cymru, ac eithrio paragraff 2 o Atodlen 5 sy'n gymwys o ran Cymru a Lloegr.

Dehongli**2. Yn y Rheoliadau hyn—**

ystyr “amod cyffredinol” (“*general condition*”) yw'r amodau a nodir yn Atodlen 2;

ystyr “amodau penodol perthnasol” (“*relevant specific conditions*”) mewn perthynas â'r gweithgaredd o werthu anifeiliaid fel anifeiliaid anwes (neu gyda'r bwriad o'u hailwerthu'n ddiweddarach fel anifeiliaid anwes) fel a ddisgrifir ym mharagraff 2 o Atodlen 1, yw'r amodau a nodir yn Atodlen 3;

ystyr “amodau trwydded” (“*licence conditions*”) yw—

(a) yr amodau cyffredinol, a

(b) yr amodau penodol perthnasol;

ystyr “anifail anwes” (“*pet*”) yw anifail a gedwir yn bennaf neu'n barhaol, neu y bwriedir ei gadw'n bennaf neu'n barhaol, gan berson ar gyfer—

(a) diddordeb personol,

(b) cwmnïaeth,

(c) dibenion addurnol, neu

(d) unrhyw gyfuniad o baragraffau (a) i (c);

ystyr “awdurdod lleol” (“*local authority*”) yw'r cyngor ar gyfer sir neu fwrdeistref sirol yng Nghymru;

ystyr “cath fach” (“*kitten*”) yw cath sy'n iau na 6 mis oed;

ystyr “ci bach” (“*puppy*”) yw ci sy'n iau na 6 mis oed;

ystyr “y Ddeddf” (“*the Act*”) yw Deddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006;

ystyr “gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy” (“*licensable activity*”) yw gweithgaredd a ddisgrifir ym mharagraff 2 o Atodlen 1;

ystyr “gweithredwr” (“*operator*”) yw unigolyn—

- (a) sy'n cynnal y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy, sy'n ceisio cynnal y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy, neu sy'n caniatáu yn fwriadol i'r gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy gael ei gynnal, neu
- (b) pan fo trwydded wedi ei rhoi neu ei hadnewyddu, sy'n ddeiliad y drwydded;

ystyr "ci llawndwf" ("adult dog") yw ci nad ydyw'n iau na 6 mis oed;

ystyr "milfeddyg" ("*veterinary surgeon*") yw person a gofrestrir yn y gofrestr milfeddygon neu yn y gofrestr filfeddygol atodol, a gedwir o dan Ddeddf Milfeddygon 1996⁽¹⁾;

ystyr "trwydded" ("*licence*"), ac eithrio fel y mae'r cyd-destun yn mynnu fel arall yn rheoliad 10(1)(b) neu pan ddarperir yr ystyr yn fwy penodol, yw trwydded i gynnal gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy a roddir neu a adnewyddir o dan y Rheoliadau hyn, ac mae ymadroddion cytras i'w dehongli yn unol â hynny.

Trwyddedu gweithredwyr

3.—(1) Mae pob gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy yn weithgaredd penodedig at ddibenion adran 13(1) o'r Ddeddf.

(2) Yr awdurdod lleol yw'r awdurdod trwyddedu ar gyfer unrhyw weithgaredd trwyddedadwy a gynhelir mewn mangre yn ei ardal.

RHAN 2

Rhoi, adnewyddu ac amrywio trwydded â chydsyniad ac arolygu mangre

Amodau rhoi neu adnewyddu trwydded

4.—(1) Mae'r rheoliad hwn yn gymwys—

- (a) pan fo awdurdod lleol wedi cael cais ysgrifenedig oddi wrth weithredwr i roi neu adnewyddu trwydded i gynnal gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy ar fangre yn ardal yr awdurdod lleol, a
- (b) pan fo'r cais yn rhoi'r wybodaeth honno sy'n ofynnol gan yr awdurdod lleol.

(2) Rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol—

- (a) penodi un neu ragor o arolygwyr sy'n meddu ar gymwysterau addas i arolygu unrhyw fangre y mae'r gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy,

(1) 1971 p. 80.

neu unrhyw ran ohono, yn cael ei gynnal neu i'w gynnal arni, a

- (b) yn dilyn yr arolygiad hwnnw, roi trwydded i'r gweithredwr, neu adnewyddu trwydded y gweithredwr, yn unol â'r cais, os yw'r awdurdod lleol wedi ei fodloni—

- (i) y caiff amodau'r drwydded eu bodloni,
- (ii) bod unrhyw ffi briodol wedi ei thalu yn unol â rheoliad 12, a
- (iii) bod rhoi neu adnewyddu'r drwydded yn briodol ar ôl ystyried yr adroddiad a gyflwynir iddo yn unol â rheoliad 9.

(3) Rhaid i awdurdod lleol atodi i bob trwydded a roddir neu a adnewyddir—

- (a) yr amodau cyffredinol, a
- (b) yr amodau penodol perthnasol.

(4) Wrth ystyried pa un a gaiff amodau'r drwydded eu bodloni, rhaid i awdurdod lleol ystyried ymddygiad y ceisydd fel gweithredwr y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy y mae'r cais am roi neu adnewyddu trwydded yn ymwneud ag ef, pa un a yw'r ceisydd yn berson addas a phriodol i fod yn weithredwr y gweithgaredd hwnnw ac unrhyw amgylchiadau perthnasol eraill.

(5) Ni chaniateir i awdurdod lleol roi trwydded i weithredwr, neu adnewyddu trwydded gweithredwr, o dan unrhyw amgylchiadau ac eithrio'r rhai a ddisgrifir yn y Rheoliadau hyn.

(6) Mae pob trwydded a roddir neu a adnewyddir mewn perthynas ag unrhyw un neu ragor o'r gweithgareddau trwyddedadwy hyn yn ddarostyngedig i amodau'r drwydded.

Cyfnod trwydded

5. Caiff awdurdod lleol roi neu adnewyddu trwydded am unrhyw gyfnod hyd at 1 flwyddyn.

Pŵer i gymryd samplau o anifeiliaid

6. Caiff arolygydd, at ddibenion sicrhau y cydymffurfir ag amodau'r drwydded, gymryd samplau ar gyfer profion labordy o unrhyw anifeiliaid ar fangre a feddiennir gan weithredwr.

Dyletswydd i gynorthwyo o ran cymryd samplau o anifeiliaid

7. Rhaid i weithredwr gydymffurfio ag unrhyw gais rhesymol gan arolygydd i hwyluso adnabod ac archwilio anifail a chymryd samplau yn unol â rheoliad 6 ac, yn benodol, rhaid iddo drefnu i anifail gael ei atal mewn ffordd addas os gofynnir iddo wneud hynny gan arolygydd.

Amrywio neu ddirymu trwydded ar gais deiliad trwydded, neu â chydsyniad deiliad trwydded

8. Caiff awdurdod lleol ar unrhyw adeg amrywio neu ddirymu trwydded—

- (a) ar gais ysgrifenedig deiliad y drwydded, neu
- (b) ar ei gymhelliad ei hun, gyda chydsyniad ysgrifenedig deiliad y drwydded.

Adroddiad yr arolygydd

9.—(1) Pan fo awdurdod lleol yn trefnu arolygiad yn unol â rheoliad 4(2)(a), rhaid iddo drefnu i'r arolygydd gyflwyno adroddiad iddo.

(2) Rhaid i adroddiad yr arolygydd—

- (a) cynnwys gwybodaeth am y gweithredwr, unrhyw fangre berthnasol, unrhyw gofnodion perthnasol, cyflwr unrhyw anifeiliaid, ac unrhyw faterion perthnasol eraill, a
- (b) datgan pa un a yw'r arolygydd yn ystyried y caiff amodau'r drwydded eu bodloni ai peidio.

Personau na chaniateir iddynt wneud cais am drwydded

10.—(1) Ni chaniateir i'r personau a ganlyn wneud cais am drwydded mewn cysylltiad ag unrhyw weithgaredd trwyddedadwy—

- (a) person a restrir yn berson anghymwys ym mharagraffau 2 i 8 o Atodlen 4 pan fo'r terfyn amser ar gyfer unrhyw apêl yn erbyn yr anghymwysio hwnnw wedi dod i ben neu, os cyflwynwyd apêl, pan fo'r apêl honno wedi ei gwrthod;
- (b) person a restrir ym mharagraff 1 o Atodlen 4 yn berson a oedd yn ddeiliad trwydded a ddirymwyd pan fo'r terfyn amser ar gyfer unrhyw apêl yn erbyn y dirymu hwnnw wedi dod i ben neu, os cyflwynwyd apêl, pan fo'r apêl honno wedi ei gwrthod.

(2) Mae unrhyw drwydded a roddir neu a adnewyddir, neu a ddelir, gan berson a grybwyllir ym mharagraff (1)(a) neu (b) wedi ei dirymu yn awtomatig.

Marwolaeth deiliad trwydded

11.—(1) Os bydd deiliad trwydded yn marw, bernir bod y drwydded wedi ei rhoi i gynrychiolwyr personol y deiliad trwydded blaenorol hwnnw, neu wedi ei hadnewyddu mewn cysylltiad â chynrychiolwyr personol y deiliad trwydded blaenorol hwnnw.

(2) O dan yr amgylchiadau a ddisgrifir ym mharagraff (1), mae'r drwydded i barhau mewn grym

am 3 mis gan ddechrau â dyddiad marwolaeth deiliad blaenorol y drwydded neu am ba hyd bynnag yr oedd i barhau mewn grym oni bai am y farwolaeth (pa gyfnod bynnag yw'r byrraf) ond mae'n parhau i fod yn ddarostyngedig i'r darpariaethau yn Rhan 2.

(3) Rhaid i'r cynrychiolwyr personol hysbysu yn ysgrifenedig yr awdurdod lleol a roddodd neu a adnewyddodd y drwydded mai hwy yw deiliaid y drwydded bellach o fewn cyfnod o 28 o ddiwrnodau sy'n dechrau â dyddiad marwolaeth deiliad blaenorol y drwydded.

(4) Os yw'r cynrychiolwyr personol yn methu â hysbysu'r awdurdod lleol yn unol â hynny o fewn y cyfnod a bennir ym mharagraff (3), bydd y drwydded yn peidio â chael effaith pan ddaw'r cyfnod hwnnw i ben.

(5) Caiff yr awdurdod lleol a roddodd neu a adnewyddodd y drwydded, ar gais y cynrychiolwyr personol, estyn y cyfnod a bennir ym mharagraff (2) am hyd at 3 mis os yw wedi ei fodloni bod angen yr estyniad at ddiben dirwyn i ben ystad deiliad blaenorol y drwydded a bod hynny'n briodol o dan yr holl amgylchiadau.

Ffioedd

12.—(1) Caiff awdurdod lleol godi'r ffioedd hynny y mae'n ystyried eu bod yn briodol am—

- (a) ystyried cais i roi, adnewyddu neu amrywio trwydded gan gynnwys unrhyw arolygiad sy'n ymwneud â'r ystyried hwnnw, ac ar gyfer rhoi, adnewyddu neu amrywio trwydded,
- (b) costau disgwylidig rhesymol ystyried cydymffurfedd deiliad y drwydded â'r Rheoliadau hyn ac amodau'r drwydded y mae deiliad y drwydded yn ddarostyngedig iddynt o dan amgylchiadau ac eithrio'r rhai a ddisgrifir yn is-baragraff (a) gan gynnwys unrhyw arolygiad sy'n ymwneud â'r ystyried hwnnw,
- (c) costau disgwylidig rhesymol gorfodi mewn perthynas ag unrhyw weithgaredd trwyddedadwy gan weithredwr didrwydded, a
- (d) costau disgwylidig rhesymol cydymffurfio â rheoliad 26.

(2) Ni chaniateir i'r ffi a godir am ystyried cais i roi, adnewyddu neu amrywio trwydded ac ar gyfer unrhyw arolygiad sy'n ymwneud â'r ystyried hwnnw fod yn fwy na chostau rhesymol yr ystyried hwnnw a'r arolygiad cysylltiedig.

Canllawiau

13. Rhaid i awdurdod lleol, wrth gyflawni ei swyddogaethau o dan y Rheoliadau hyn, roi sylw i unrhyw ganllawiau a ddyroddir gan Weinidogion Cymru.

RHAN 3

Gorfodi a hysbysiadau

Seiliau dros atal trwydded dros dro, amrywio trwydded heb gydsyniad neu ddirymu trwydded

14. Caiff awdurdod lleol, heb unrhyw ofyniad i sicrhau cydsyniad deiliad y drwydded, benderfynu atal dros dro, amrywio neu ddirymu trwydded ar unrhyw adeg os yw wedi ei fodloni—

- (a) na chydymffurfir ag amodau'r drwydded,
- (b) y torrwyd y Rheoliadau hyn,
- (c) bod gwybodaeth a roddir gan ddeiliad y drwydded yn ffug neu'n gamarweiniol,
- (d) bod hynny'n angenrheidiol i ddiogelu lles anifail, neu
- (e) na fyddai deiliad y drwydded wedi gallu gwneud cais am drwydded newydd yn unol â rheoliad 10.

Y weithdrefn ar gyfer atal dros dro neu amrywio heb gydsyniad

15.—(1) Ac eithrio fel y darperir fel arall yn y rheoliad hwn, mae atal dros dro neu amrywio trwydded yn dilyn penderfyniad o dan reoliad 14 yn cael effaith ar ddiwedd cyfnod o 7 niwrnod gwaith sy'n dechrau â'r dyddiad y dyroddir hysbysiad am y penderfyniad i ddeiliad y drwydded neu, os nad yw'r dyddiad hwnnw yn ddiwrnod gwaith, y diwrnod gwaith nesaf.

(2) Os yw hynny'n angenrheidiol i ddiogelu lles anifail, caiff yr awdurdod lleol bennu yn yr hysbysiad am ei benderfyniad bod yr atal dros dro neu'r amrywio yn cael effaith ar unwaith.

(3) Mewn perthynas â phenderfyniad i atal dros dro neu amrywio trwydded, rhaid—

- (a) hysbysu deiliad y drwydded yn ysgrifenedig amdano,
- (b) datgan seiliau'r awdurdod lleol dros yr atal dros dro neu'r amrywio,
- (c) datgan pa bryd y bydd yn cael effaith,
- (d) pennu mesurau y mae'r awdurdod lleol yn ystyried eu bod yn angenrheidiol i unioni'r seiliau hynny, ac

- (e) esbonio hawl deiliad y drwydded i gyflwyno sylwadau ysgrifenedig yn unol â pharagraff (4) a rhoi manylion y person y caniateir cyflwyno'r sylwadau hynny iddo, ac erbyn diwedd pa ddyddiad y mae rhaid i'r sylwadau hynny ddod i'w law.

(4) Caiff deiliad y drwydded gyflwyno sylwadau ysgrifenedig y mae rhaid iddynt ddod i law'r awdurdod lleol o fewn cyfnod o 7 niwrnod gwaith sy'n dechrau â dyddiad dyroddi'r hysbysiad am y penderfyniad o dan reoliad 14 i atal dros dro neu amrywio'r drwydded neu, os nad yw'r dyddiad hwnnw yn ddiwrnod gwaith, y diwrnod gwaith nesaf.

(5) Ac eithrio mewn perthynas â hysbysiadau o dan baragraff (2), pan fo deiliad trwydded yn cyflwyno sylwadau ysgrifenedig sy'n dod i law'r awdurdod lleol o fewn y cyfnod a bennir ym mharagraff (4), nid yw'r atal dros dro neu'r amrywio i gael effaith oni bai bod yr awdurdod lleol, ar ôl ystyried y sylwadau, yn atal y drwydded dros dro neu'n ei hamrywio yn unol â pharagraff (6)(a).

(6) O fewn 7 niwrnod gwaith sy'n dechrau â'r dyddiad y mae unrhyw sylwadau a gyflwynir yn unol â pharagraff (5) yn dod i law, rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol, ar ôl ystyried y sylwadau—

- (a) atal dros dro neu amrywio'r drwydded,
- (b) canslo ei benderfyniad o dan reoliad 14 i atal dros dro neu amrywio'r drwydded,
- (c) cadarnhau atal dros dro neu amrywio'r drwydded o dan baragraff (2), neu
- (d) adfer y drwydded os yw wedi ei hatal dros dro, neu ganslo amrywio'r drwydded os yw wedi ei hamrywio, o dan baragraff (2).

(7) Rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol ddyroddi i ddeiliad y drwydded hysbysiad ysgrifenedig am ei benderfyniad o dan baragraff (6) a'r rhesymau drosto o fewn 7 niwrnod gwaith sy'n dechrau â'r dyddiad y mae unrhyw sylwadau a gyflwynir yn unol â pharagraff (4) yn dod i law neu, os nad yw'r dyddiad hwnnw yn ddiwrnod gwaith, sy'n dechrau â'r diwrnod gwaith nesaf.

(8) Mae penderfyniad yr awdurdod lleol o dan baragraff (6) i gael effaith pan fo'n cyflwyno ei hysbysiad o dan baragraff (7).

(9) Mae paragraff (10) yn gymwys os yw'r awdurdod lleol yn methu â chydymffurfio â pharagraff (6) neu (7).

(10) Pan fo'r paragraff hwn yn gymwys, ar ôl 7 niwrnod gwaith sy'n dechrau â'r dyddiad y mae unrhyw sylwadau a gyflwynir yn unol â pharagraff (4) yn dod i law neu, os nad yw'r dyddiad hwnnw yn ddiwrnod gwaith, sy'n dechrau â'r diwrnod gwaith nesaf—

- (a) bernir bod trwydded a ataliwyd dros dro o dan baragraff (2) wedi ei hadfer;
- (b) bernir bod trwydded a amrywiwyd o dan baragraff (2) yn cael effaith fel pe na bai wedi ei hamrywio;
- (c) bernir bod trwydded a ataliwyd dros dro o dan baragraff (6)(a) wedi ei hadfer;
- (d) bernir bod trwydded a amrywiwyd o dan baragraff (6)(a) yn cael effaith fel pe na bai wedi ei hamrywio;
- (e) bernir bod unrhyw drwydded a ddelir gan ddeiliad y drwydded ac eithrio trwydded a ataliwyd dros dro neu a amrywiwyd o dan baragraff (2) neu (6)(a) y penderfynodd yr awdurdod lleol ei hatal dros dro neu ei hamrywio o dan reoliad 14 yn parhau mewn grym ac nad yw wedi ei hamrywio felly.

(11) Unwaith y mae trwydded wedi ei hatal dros dro am 28 o ddiwrnodau, rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol, ar y diwrnod gwaith nesaf—

- (a) adfer y drwydded heb ei hamrywio,
- (b) amrywio'r drwydded a'i hadfer wedi ei hamrywio, neu
- (c) dirymu'r drwydded.

(12) Os yw'r awdurdod lleol yn methu â chydymffurfio â pharagraff (11), bernir bod y drwydded wedi ei hadfer heb ei hamrywio gan gael effaith ar unwaith.

Adfer trwydded a ataliwyd dros dro gan awdurdod lleol

16.—(1) Rhaid i awdurdod lleol adfer trwydded a ataliwyd dros dro drwy gyflwyno hysbysiad ysgrifenedig unwaith y mae wedi ei fodloni bod y seiliau a bennwyd yn yr hysbysiad atal dros dro wedi eu hunioni, neu y cânt eu hunioni.

(2) Pan fo awdurdod lleol yn adfer trwydded o dan baragraff (1), caiff lleihau'r cyfnod y mae wedi ei hadfer ar ei gyfer.

Hysbysiad dirymu

17.—(1) Mewn perthynas â phenderfyniad dirymu, rhaid—

- (a) hysbysu deiliad y drwydded yn ysgrifenedig amdano,
- (b) datgan seiliau'r awdurdod lleol dros ddirymu, ac
- (c) rhoi hysbysiad am hawl deiliad y drwydded i apelio i lys ynadon a'r cyfnod o dan reoliad 23 y caniateir cyflwyno apêl o'r fath o'i fewn.

(2) Mae'r penderfyniad yn cael effaith pan gyflwynir yr hysbysiad.

Rhwystro arolygwyr

18. Ni chaniateir i berson rwystro yn fwriadol arolygydd a benodir at ddibenion gorfodi'r Rheoliadau hyn wrth arfer unrhyw bwerau a roddir gan y Ddeddf neu oddi tani.

Troseddau

19.—(1) Mae'n drosedd i berson, heb awdurdod cyfreithlon neu esgus cyfreithlon—

- (a) torri amod trwydded;
- (b) methu â chydymffurfio â rheoliad 7 neu 18.

(2) Mae person sy'n cyflawni trosedd o dan baragraff (1) yn agored, o'i euogfarnu'n ddiannod, i ddirwy.

Pwerau mynediad

20. Rhaid trin torri amod trwydded fel trosedd berthnasol at ddibenion adran 23 o'r Ddeddf (mynd i fangre a'i chwilio o dan warant mewn cysylltiad â throseddau).

Pwerau ar ôl euogfarnu

21. Mae'r pwerau perthnasol ar ôl euogfarnu sydd wedi eu cynnwys yn adrannau 34 a 42 o'r Ddeddf yn gymwys mewn perthynas ag euogfarn am drosedd o dan reoliad 19.

Hysbysiadau

22.—(1) Caniateir i'r awdurdod lleol ddiwygio, atal dros dro neu ddirymu yn ysgrifenedig ar unrhyw adeg unrhyw hysbysiad a ddyroddir ganddo o dan y Rheoliadau hyn.

(2) Caniateir cyflwyno hysbysiad i berson—

- (a) drwy ei draddodi i'r person,
- (b) drwy ei adael yng nghyfeiriad post cyfredol neu hysbys diwethaf y person neu ei anfon drwy'r post i'r cyfeiriad post hwnnw, neu
- (c) drwy ei anfon mewn neges e-bost i gyfeiriad e-bost cyfredol neu hysbys diwethaf y person.

RHAN 4

Apelau

Apelau

23.—(1) Caiff unrhyw weithredwr sydd wedi ei dramgwyddo gan benderfyniad gan awdurdod lleol i wrthod rhoi neu adnewyddu trwydded, neu'r penderfyniad i ddirymu trwydded, apelio i lys ynadon.

(2) Mae'r weithdrefn mewn apêl i lys ynadon o dan baragraff (1) ar ffurf cwyn, ac mae Deddf Llysoedd Ynadon 1980(1) yn gymwys i'r achos.

(3) Y cyfnod pan ganiateir dwyn apêl yw 28 o ddiwrnodau gan ddechrau â'r diwrnod drannoeth y dyddiad y cyflwynir hysbysiad am y penderfyniad.

RHAN 5

Diddymiadau, diwygiadau canlyniadol a darpariaeth arbed

Diddymiadau a diwygiadau canlyniadol

24. Mae Atodlen 5 (diddymiadau a diwygiadau canlyniadol) i gael effaith.

Darpariaeth arbed

25. Bydd unrhyw drwydded sydd heb ddod i ben a roddir yn unol â darpariaethau Deddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951(2) yn parhau mewn grym am weddill ei chyfnod yn ddarostyngedig i ddarpariaethau'r Ddeddf honno fel yr oedd yn cael effaith ar y dyddiad perthnasol.

RHAN 6

Darparu gwybodaeth i Weinidogion Cymru

Darparu gwybodaeth i Weinidogion Cymru

26.—(1) Rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol ddarparu'r wybodaeth a ganlyn yn ysgrifenedig i Weinidogion Cymru—

- (a) nifer y trwyddedau mewn grym yn ei ardal ar bob dyddiad cyfeirio, a
- (b) lefel gyfartalog y ffioedd a godwyd gan yr awdurdod lleol am drwyddedau a roddwyd

(1) 1980. p. 43.

(2) 1951 p. 35 (14 & 15 Geo 6).

neu a adnewyddwyd ganddo ym mhob cyfnod cyfeirio.

(2) Rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol ddarparu'r wybodaeth i Weinidogion Cymru—

- (a) ar ffurf electronig, neu sicrhau ei bod yn hygyrch i Weinidogion Cymru ar ffurf electronig, a
- (b) heb fod yn hwyrach na'r 31 Mai nesaf yn dilyn y dyddiad cyfeirio perthnasol.

(3) Yn y rheoliad hwn—

ystyr “cyfnod cyfeirio” (“*reference period*”) yw'r cyfnod sy'n dechrau â 10 Medi 2021 ac sy'n gorffen â 31 Mawrth 2022 a phob cyfnod dilynol o 12 mis sy'n dechrau â 1 Ebrill;

ystyr “dyddiad cyfeirio” (“*reference date*”) yw 31 Mawrth.

Enw

Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd, Ynni a Materion Gwledig,
un o Weinidogion Cymru
Dyddiad

ATODLEN 1

Gweithgareddau trwyddedadwy

RHAN 1 Prawf busnes

1. Mae'r amgylchiadau y mae rhaid i awdurdod lleol eu hystyried wrth benderfynu pa un a yw gweithgaredd yn cael ei gynnal wrth gynnal busnes at ddibenion yr Atodlen hon yn cynnwys, er enghraifft, pa un a yw'r gweithredwr—

- (a) yn gwneud unrhyw werthiant drwy'r gweithgaredd, neu fel arall yn cynnal y gweithgaredd gyda'r bwriad o wneud elw, neu
- (b) yn ennill unrhyw gomisiwn neu ffi o'r gweithgaredd.

RHAN 2 Gwerthu anifeiliaid fel anifeiliaid anwes

2. Mae gwerthu anifeiliaid fel anifeiliaid anwes (neu gyda'r bwriad o'u hailwerthu yn ddiweddarach fel anifeiliaid anwes) wrth gynnal busnes yn cynnwys cadw anifeiliaid wrth gynnal busnes gyda'r bwriad o'u gwerthu neu eu hailwerthu.

3. Nid yw gweithgaredd a ddisgrifir ym mharagraff 2 yn cynnwys—

- (a) gwerthu anifeiliaid wrth gynnal busnes cynhyrchu dyframaethol a awdurdodir o dan reoliad 5(1) o Reoliadau Iechyd Anifeiliaid Dyfrol (Cymru a Lloegr) 2009(1), neu
- (b) person sydd yn dal trwydded dan Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Bridio Cŵn) (Cymru) 2014 sydd yn gwerthu:
 - (i) ci bach y mae'r person wedi ei fridio ei hunain o'r fangre ble magwyd y ci bach hwnnw; neu
 - (ii) ci llawndwf y mae'r person wedi ei fridio eu hunain.

(1) O.S. 2009/463.

ATODLEN 2

Amodau cyffredinol

Arddangos trwydded

1.—(1) Rhaid i gopi o'r drwydded fod wedi ei arddangos yn glir ac yn amlwg ar unrhyw fangre lle y cynhelir y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy.

(2) Rhaid i enw deiliad y drwydded, wedi ei ddilyn gan rif trwydded deiliad y drwydded, fod wedi eu harddangos yn glir ac yn amlwg ar unrhyw wefan a ddefnyddir mewn cysylltiad â'r gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy.

Cofnodion

2.—(1) Rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded sicrhau bod yr holl gofnodion y mae'n ofynnol i ddeiliad y drwydded eu cadw fel un o amodau'r drwydded ar gael ar unrhyw adeg i'w harolygu gan arolygydd ar ffurf weladwy a darllenadwy neu, pan fo unrhyw gofnodion o'r fath yn cael eu storio ar ffurf electronig, ar ffurf y gellir cyflwyno'r cofnodion ar ffurf weladwy a darllenadwy yn rhwydd ohoni.

(2) Rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded gadw'r holl gofnodion o'r fath am 3 blynedd o leiaf, gan ddechrau â'r dyddiad y crëwyd y cofnod.

Defnyddio anifeiliaid, nifer yr anifeiliaid a'r mathau o anifeiliaid

3.—(1) Ni chaniateir defnyddio unrhyw anifeiliaid, neu unrhyw fathau o anifeiliaid, ac eithrio'r anifeiliaid hynny a'r mathau hynny o anifeiliaid a bennir yn y drwydded, mewn perthynas â'r gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy perthnasol.

(2) Ni chaniateir i nifer yr anifeiliaid a gedwir ar gyfer y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy ar unrhyw adeg fod yn fwy na'r uchafswm sy'n rhesymol gan ystyried y cyfleusterau a'r staffio ar unrhyw fangre lle y cynhelir y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy.

Staffio

4.—(1) Rhaid i niferoedd digonol o bobl sy'n gymwys at y diben fod ar gael i ddarparu lefel o ofal sy'n sicrhau y diwellir anghenion lles pob anifail.

(2) Rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded neu reolwr dynodedig ac unrhyw staff a gyflogir i ofalu am yr anifeiliaid feddu ar gymhwysedd i adnabod ymddygiad arferol y rhywogaethau o dan eu gofal ac i adnabod arwyddion poen, dioddefaint, anaf, clefyd neu

ymddygiad annormal, ac i gymryd camau priodol i liniaru neu atal yr effeithiau hynny.

(3) Rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded ddarparu polisi hyfforddiant ysgrifenedig, sy'n cydymffurfio â gofynion paragraff 9 ar gyfer yr holl staff, a sicrhau y rhoddir y polisi hwnnw ar waith.

Amgylchedd addas

5.—(1) Rhaid i bob ardal, cyfarpar ac offer y mae gan yr anifeiliaid fynediad iddynt beri'r risgiau lleiaf posibl o achosi anaf, salwch a dianc, a rhaid iddynt fod wedi eu hadeiladu o ddeunydd cadarn, diogel a gwydn, bod mewn cyflwr da a bod wedi eu cynnal a'u cadw'n dda.

(2) Rhaid cadw anifeiliaid ar bob adeg mewn amgylchedd sy'n addas i'w rhywogaeth a'u cyflwr (gan gynnwys statws iechyd ac oedran) mewn cysylltiad ag—

- (a) eu hanghenion ymddygiadol;
- (b) ei sefyllfa, faint o le sydd ar gael, ansawdd yr aer, glendid a'r tymheredd;
- (c) ansawdd y dŵr (pan fo'n berthnasol);
- (d) lefelau sŵn;
- (e) lefelau goleuni;
- (f) awyriad.

(3) Rhaid i staff sicrhau bod yr anifeiliaid yn cael eu cadw'n lân ac yn gyfforddus.

(4) Pan fo'n briodol i'r rhywogaeth, rhaid darparu ardal doiled a chyfleoedd i'r anifeiliaid fynd i'r toiled.

(5) Rhaid i weithdrefnau fod yn eu lle i sicrhau bod y llety ac unrhyw gyfarpar ynddo yn cael eu glanhau mor aml ag y bo'n angenrheidiol, ac y cynhelir safonau hylendid da, a rhaid bod yn bosibl i lanhau a diheintio'r llety yn drwyadl.

(6) Rhaid cludo a thrin yr anifeiliaid mewn modd (gan gynnwys, er enghraifft, mewn perthynas â llety, tymheredd, awyru ac amllder) sy'n eu diogelu rhag poen, dioddefaint, anafiadau a chlefydau.

(7) Rhaid i'r holl anifeiliaid fod yn hygyrch i'r staff ac ar gyfer arolygu a rhaid bod digon o oleuni i'r staff weithio'n effeithiol ac arsylwi ar yr anifeiliaid.

(8) Rhaid darparu'r holl adnoddau mewn ffordd (er enghraifft o ran amllder, lleoliad a mynedfeydd) sy'n lleihau ymddygiad cystadleuol neu oruchafiaeth anifeiliaid unigol.

(9) Ni chaniateir gadael yr anifeiliaid heb neb i ofalu amdanynt mewn unrhyw sefyllfa, nac am unrhyw gyfnod, sy'n debygol o beri gofid iddynt.

Deiet addas

6.—(1) Rhaid darparu deiet i'r anifeiliaid sy'n addas o ran ansawdd, maint ac amllder, a rhaid cyflwyno unrhyw fwydydd anifeiliaid newydd yn raddol er mwyn caniatáu i'r anifeiliaid ddod i arfer â hwy.

(2) Rhaid monitro cymeriant bwyd anifeiliaid a (pan fo'n briodol) dŵr, a rhaid cofnodi unrhyw broblemau a mynd i'r afael â hwy.

(3) Rhaid i'r bwyd anifeiliaid â'r dŵr yfed a ddarperir i'r anifeiliaid fod heb ei ddifetha a heb ei halogi.

(4) Rhaid gallu glanhau a diheintio daliedyddion bwyd anifeiliaid a dŵr yfed, neu rhaid iddynt fod yn rhai untro.

(5) Rhaid darparu mynediad parhaus i ddŵr yfed ffres a glân mewn daliedydd addas i'r rhywogaethau sydd ei angen.

(6) Pan fo bwyd anifeiliaid yn cael ei baratoi ar y fangre lle y cynhelir y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy, rhaid bod cyfleusterau hylan ar gael ar gyfer ei baratoi, gan gynnwys arwyneb gwaith, dŵr rhedegog poeth ac oer a chyfleusterau storio.

Monitro ymddygiad a hyfforddi anifeiliaid

7.—(1) Rhaid cyfoethogi'r amgylchedd mewn ffordd weithredol ac effeithiol i'r anifeiliaid sydd yn unrhyw amgylcheddau dan do ac yn yr awyr agored.

(2) O ran rhywogaethau y mae eu lles yn dibynnu'n rhannol ar ymarfer corff, rhaid darparu cyfleoedd ymarfer corff sy'n llesol i iechyd corfforol a meddyliol yr anifeiliaid, oni bai bod cyngor gan filfeddyg yn awgrymu fel arall.

(3) Rhaid monitro ymddygiad yr anifeiliaid ac unrhyw newidiadau o ran eu hymddygiad a rhaid gofyn am gyngor, fel y bo'n briodol ac yn ddi-oed, gan filfeddyg neu, yn achos pysgod, gan unrhyw berson sy'n gymwys i roi cyngor o'r fath, os canfyddir ymddygiad andwyol neu annormal.

(4) Pan fônt yn cael eu defnyddio, ni chaniateir i ddulliau hyfforddi neu gyfarpar hyfforddi achosi poen, dioddefaint neu anaf.

(5) Rhaid rhoi cyfleoedd addas a digonol i bob anifail anaeddfed—

- (a) dysgu sut i ryngweithio â phobl, â'i rywogaeth ei hun ac ag anifeiliaid eraill pan fo rhyngweithio o'r fath yn fuddiol i'w les, a
- (b) ymgynefino â seiniau, gwrthrychau a gweithgareddau yn ei amgylchedd.

Trin anifeiliaid a rhyngweithio ag anifeiliaid

8.—(1) Rhaid i'r holl bobl sy'n gyfrifol am ofalu am yr anifeiliaid fod yn gymwys o ran trin pob anifail yn briodol i'w ddiogelu rhag poen, dioddefaint, anaf neu glefyd.

(2) Rhaid cadw'r anifeiliaid ar wahân neu mewn grwpiau cymdeithasol cydnaws addas sy'n briodol i'r rhywogaeth ac i'r anifeiliaid unigol ac ni chaniateir i unrhyw anifeiliaid o rywogaeth gymdeithasol gael eu hynysu na'u cadw ar wahân oddi wrth anifeiliaid eraill o'r un rywogaeth am unrhyw gyfnod sy'n hwy nag y bo'n angenrheidiol.

(3) Rhaid i anifeiliaid gael cyfleoedd o leiaf bob dydd i ryngweithio â phobl pan fo'r rhyngweithio hwnnw yn llesol iddynt.

Diogelu rhag poen, dioddefaint, anafiadau a chlefydau

9.—(1) Rhaid i weithdrefnau ysgrifenedig—

- (a) bod yn eu lle ac ar waith o ran—
 - (i) cyfundrefnau bwydo;
 - (ii) cyfundrefnau glanhau;
 - (iii) cludiant;
 - (iv) atal clefydau a rheoli eu lledaeniad;
 - (v) monitro a sicrhau iechyd a lles yr holl anifeiliaid;
 - (vi) anifail yn marw neu yn dianc (gan gynnwys storio carcasau);
- (b) bod yn eu lle o ran gofalu am yr anifeiliaid yn dilyn atal dros dro neu ddirymu'r drwydded neu yn ystod argyfwng ac ar ôl argyfwng.

(2) Rhaid sicrhau bod yr holl bobl sy'n gyfrifol am ofalu am yr anifeiliaid yn llwyr ymwybodol o'r gweithdrefnau hyn.

(3) Rhaid i gyfleusterau ynysu priodol, mewn cyfleusterau hunangynhwysol ar wahân, fod ar gael i ofalu am anifeiliaid sâl, anifeiliaid a anafwyd neu anifeiliaid a all fod yn heintus.

(4) Rhaid cymryd pob rhagofal rhesymol i atal a rheoli lledaeniad clefydau heintus, pathogenau a pharasitiaid ymhlith yr anifeiliaid ac ymhlith pobl.

(5) Rhaid storio a gwaredu'r holl garthion a'r holl wasarn budr mewn modd hylan ac yn unol ag unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth berthnasol.

(6) Rhaid i anifeiliaid sy'n sâl neu wedi eu hanafu gael sylw prydlon gan filfeddyg neu, yn achos pysgod, gan berson cymwys priodol, a rhaid dilyn cyngor y milfeddyg hwnnw neu, yn achos pysgod, y person cymwys hwnnw.

(7) Pan fo'n angenrheidiol, rhaid i anifeiliaid dderbyn triniaeth ataliol gan berson cymwys priodol.

(8) Rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded gofrestru â milfeddyg sy'n meddu ar lefel briodol o brofiad ym maes gofynion iechyd a lles unrhyw anifeiliaid a bennir yn y drwydded, a rhaid i fanylion cyswllt y milfeddyg hwnnw fod ar gael yn rhwydd i'r holl staff ar y fangre lle y cynhelir y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy.

(9) Rhaid storio meddyginiaethau ar brescripsiwn yn saff ac yn ddiogel er mwyn eu diogelu rhag mynediad heb awdurdod, ar y tymheredd cywir, a rhaid iddynt gael eu defnyddio yn unol â chyfarwyddiadau'r milfeddyg.

(10) Rhaid i feddyginiaethau ac eithrio meddyginiaethau ar brescripsiwn gael eu storio, eu defnyddio a'u gwaredu yn unol â chyfarwyddiadau'r gwneuthurwr neu'r milfeddyg.

(11) Rhaid i gynnyrch glanhau fod yn addas, yn ddiogel ac yn effeithiol yn erbyn pathogenau sy'n peri risg i'r anifeiliaid, a rhaid iddynt gael eu defnyddio, eu storio a'u gwaredu yn unol â chyfarwyddiadau'r gwneuthurwr a'u defnyddio mewn ffordd sy'n atal gofid neu ddiodefaint i'r anifeiliaid.

(12) Ni chaniateir i unrhyw berson ewthaneiddio anifail ac eithrio milfeddyg neu berson a awdurdodwyd gan filfeddyg yn berson cymwys at y diben hwnnw neu yn achos pysgod, person sy'n gymwys at y diben hwnnw.

(13) Rhaid archwilio pob anifail o leiaf unwaith bob dydd, ac yn fwy rheolaidd fel y bo'n angenrheidiol i chwilio am unrhyw arwyddion poen, diodefaint, anafiadau, clefydau neu ymddygiad annormal, a rhaid archwilio anifeiliaid hygwyf yn fwy aml.

(14) Rhaid cofnodi unrhyw arwyddion poen, diodefaint, anafiadau, clefydau neu ymddygiad annormal, a rhaid gofyn am gyngor, a chynghor pellach (os oes angen) gan filfeddyg (neu yn achos pysgod, gan berson cymwys priodol) a dilyn y cynghor hwnnw.

Argyfyngau

10.—(1) Rhaid i gynllun argyfwng ysgrifenedig sy'n dderbyniol i'r awdurdod lleol fod yn ei le, yn hysbys ac ar gael i'r holl staff ar y fangre lle y cynhelir y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy, a rhaid dilyn y cynllun hwnnw pan fo'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau y cymerir camau priodol i ddiogelu yr holl bobl ac anifeiliaid ar y fangre yn achos tân neu pe bai systemau gwresogi, awyru ac awyriad neu hidlo hanfodol yn torri i lawr, neu argyfyngau eraill yn codi.

(2) Rhaid i'r cynllun gynnwys manylion y camau sydd i'w cymryd mewn argyfwng i fynd â'r anifeiliaid ymaith pe bai'r fangre yn mynd i gyflwr nad yw'n

addas i fyw ynddo, a rhestr o rifau ffôn mewn argyfwng sy'n cynnwys y gwasanaeth tân a'r heddlu.

(3) Rhaid i ddrysau a gatiau allanol fod yn gloadwy.

(4) Rhaid i ddeiliad allweddi dynodedig sydd â mynediad i'r holl fannau i anifeiliaid ar bob adeg fod o fewn pellter teithio rhesymol i'r fangre ac ar gael i fod yn bresennol mewn argyfwng.

ATODLEN 3

Amodau penodol: gwerthu anifeiliaid fel anifeiliaid anwes

Dehongli

1. Yn yr Atodlen hon—

ystyr “darpar berchennog” (“*prospective owner*”) yw person sy’n prynu anifail i’w gadw neu i gael ei gadw fel anifail anwes;

ystyr “mangre” (“*premises*”) yw’r fangre lle y cynhelir y gweithgaredd trwyddedadwy o werthu anifeiliaid fel anifeiliaid anwes (neu gyda’r bwriad o’u hailwerthu’n ddiweddarach fel anifeiliaid anwes);

ystyr “prynwr” (“*purchaser*”) yw person sy’n prynu anifail i’w gadw fel anifail anwes neu gyda’r bwriad o’i ailwerthu’n ddiweddarach fel anifail anwes.

Cofnodion a hysbysebion

2.—(1) Rhaid cadw cofrestr o’r holl anifeiliaid, neu yn achos pysgod, yr holl grwpiau o bysgod, ar y fangre, a rhaid iddi gynnwys—

- (a) enw llawn cyflenwr yr anifail,
- (b) rhyw yr anifail (pan fo’n hysbys),
- (c) (ac eithrio yn achos pysgod) oedran yr anifail (pan fo’n hysbys),
- (d) manylion unrhyw driniaeth filfeddygol (pan fo’n hysbys),
- (e) dyddiad geni’r anifail neu, os caffaelwyd yr anifail gan ddeiliad y drwydded, dyddiad ei gaffael,
- (f) dyddiad gwerthu’r anifail gan ddeiliad y drwydded, ac
- (g) dyddiad marwolaeth yr anifail (os yw’n gymwys).

(2) Pan fo anifail yn cael unrhyw driniaeth feddygol—

- (a) rhaid nodi’r ffaith honno yn glir—
 - (i) yn ysgrifenedig nesaf ato, neu
 - (ii) (pan fo’n briodol) drwy ei labelu yn unol â hynny, a
- (b) ni chaniateir ei werthu.

(3) Rhaid i unrhyw hysbyseb ar gyfer gwerthu anifail—

- (a) cynnwys rhif trwydded deiliad y drwydded,

- (b) pennu'r awdurdod lleol a ddyroddodd y drwydded,
- (c) cynnwys ffotograff adnabyddadwy o'r anifail sy'n cael ei hysbysebu,
- (d) (ac eithrio yn achos pysgod) dangos oedran yr anifail sy'n cael ei hysbysebu,
- (e) datgan ym mha wlad y mae'r anifail yn byw ac y mae'n cael ei werthu ohoni, ac
- (f) datgan y wlad y mae'r anifail yn tarddu ohoni.

Darpar werthiannau: gofal anifeiliaid anwes a chyngor ynghylch hynny

3.—(1) Rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded a'r holl staff sicrhau bod unrhyw gyfarpar ac ategolion sy'n cael eu gwerthu gydag anifail yn addas i'r anifail.

(2) Rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded a'r holl staff sicrhau bod gwybodaeth yn cael ei darparu i'r darpar berchennog ar ofal priodol yr anifail gan gynnwys mewn perthynas â—

- (a) bwydo,
- (b) llety,
- (c) trin,
- (d) hwsmonaeth,
- (e) disgwyliad oes ei rywogaeth,
- (f) darparu ategolion addas, ac
- (g) gofal milfeddygol.

(3) Rhaid i ddeunyddiau cyfeirio priodol ynghylch gofal yr holl anifeiliaid sydd ar werth gael eu harddangos a'u darparu i'r darpar berchennog.

(4) Rhaid bod deiliad y drwydded a'r holl staff wedi cael hyfforddiant addas i roi cyngor i ddarpar berchnogion ynghylch yr anifeiliaid sy'n cael eu gwerthu.

(5) Rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded a'r holl staff sicrhau bod y prynwr yn cael ei hysbysu ynghylch y wlad y mae'r anifail yn tarddu ohoni a'i rywogaeth, a phan fo'n hysbys, oedran, rhyw a chofnod milfeddygol yr anifail sy'n cael ei werthu.

Llety addas

4.—(1) Rhaid cadw anifeiliaid mewn llety sy'n lleihau straen, gan gynnwys straen a achosir gan anifeiliaid eraill a'r cyhoedd.

(2) Pan fo aelodau o'r cyhoedd yn gallu gweld yr anifeiliaid neu ddod i gysylltiad â hwy, rhaid bod arwyddion wedi eu gosod i annog pobl i beidio ag aflonyddu ar yr anifeiliaid.

(3) Rhaid cadw anifeiliaid gwyllt peryglus (os oes rhai) mewn caetsys sy'n ddiogel ac y gellir eu cloi ac sy'n addas ar gyfer y rhywogaeth.

(4) At ddibenion is-baragraff (3), ystyr “anifail gwyllt peryglus” yw anifail o fath a bennir yng ngholofn gyntaf yr Atodlen i Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Gwyllt Peryglus 1976(1).

Gwerthu anifeiliaid

5.—(1) Ni chaniateir i unrhyw anifail o'r disgrifiadau a ganlyn gael ei werthu fel anifail anwes, neu ei werthu gyda'r bwriad o'i ailwerthu fel anifail anwes, gan ddeiliad y drwydded neu ar ei ran—

- (a) mamaliaid heb eu diddyfnu;
- (b) mamaliaid a ddidddyfnwyd ar oedran na ddylent fod wedi eu diddyfnu arno;
- (c) anifeiliaid nad ydynt yn famaliaid nad ydynt yn gallu bwydo eu hunain;
- (d) cŵn bach, cathod bach, ffuredau neu gwningod iau nag 8 wythnos oed;
- (e) cŵn bach neu gathod bach nad oeddent wedi eu bridio gan ddeiliad y drwydded yn y fangre.

(2) Rhaid cwblhau gwerthiant ci yng ngŵydd y prynwr ar y fangre.

Diogelu rhag poen, dioddefaint, anafiadau a chlefydau

6.—(1) Rhaid i'r holl anifeiliaid sydd ar werth fod mewn cyflwr da o ran eu hiechyd.

(2) Ni chaniateir i unrhyw anifail sydd â chyflwr sy'n debygol o effeithio ar ansawdd ei fywyd gael ei symud, ei drosglwyddo neu ei gynnig ar werth, ond caniateir ei symud i gyfleuster ynysu neu gyfleuster gofal milfeddygol os yw hynny'n angenrheidiol hyd nes i'r anifail wella.

(3) Wrth drefnu i dderbyn anifeiliaid, rhaid i ddeiliad y drwydded wneud ymdrechion rhesymol i sicrhau y cânt eu cludo mewn dull addas.

(4) Rhaid cludo anifeiliaid neu eu traddodi i brynwyr mewn cynwysyddion addas ar gyfer y rhywogaeth a hyd disgwyliedig y daith.

(1) 1976 p. 38. Amnewidiwyd yr Atodlen o ran Cymru a Lloegr gan erthygl 2 o O.S. 2007/2465.

ATODLEN 4

Personau na chaniateir iddynt wneud cais
am drwydded

1. Person a oedd ar unrhyw adeg yn ddeiliad trwydded a ddirymwyd o dan reoliad 14 o'r Rheoliadau hyn.

2. Person sydd wedi ei anghymwyso o dan adran 33 o Ddeddf Llesiant Anifeiliaid (Gogledd Iwerddon) 2011(1).

3. Person sydd wedi ei anghymwyso o dan adran 34 o'r Ddeddf.

4. Person sydd wedi ei anghymwyso o dan adran 40(1) a (2) o Ddeddf Iechyd a Lles Anifeiliaid (Yr Alban) 2006(2).

5. Person sydd wedi ei anghymwyso o dan adran 6(2) o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Gwyllt Peryglus 1976(3) rhag cadw anifail gwyllt peryglus.

6. Person sydd wedi ei anghymwyso o dan adran 5(3) o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951(4) rhag cadw siop anifeiliaid anwes.

7. Person sydd wedi ei anghymwyso o dan adran 1(1) o Ddeddf Diogelu Anifeiliaid (Diwygio) 1954(5) rhag cael gwarchodaeth anifail.

8. Person sydd wedi ei anghymwyso o dan adran 3 o Ddeddf Diogelu Anifeiliaid 1911(6) rhag bod yn berchen ar anifail.

(1) 2011 p. 16.
 (2) 2006 dsa 11.
 (3) 1976 p. 38; diwygiwyd adran 6(2) ond nid yw'r diwygiadau yn berthnasol.
 (4) Diwygiwyd adran 5(3) gan baragraff 3(2) o Atodlen 3 i Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006.
 (5) 1954 p. 40 (2 & 3 Eliz 2); diddymwyd adran 1 gan Atodlen 4 i Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006.
 (6) 1911 p. 27 (1 & 2 Geo 5); diddymwyd adran 3 gan Atodlen 4 i Ddeddf Lles Anifeiliaid 2006.

ATODLEN 5

Diddymiadau a diwygiadau canlyniadol

Deddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951

1. Mae adran 1(1) o Ddeddf Anifeiliaid Anwes 1951 (cyfyngiad ar gadw siop anifeiliaid anwes) yn peidio â chael effaith o ran Cymru.

Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Lloegr) 2018

2. Yn Atodlen 6(1)(c)(ii) i Reoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid (Trwyddedu Gweithgareddau sy'n Ymwneud ag Anifeiliaid) (Lloegr) 2018(1), yn lle “the Pet Animals Act 1951 to keep the shop” rhodder “regulations 2 and 4 of the Animal Welfare (Licensing of Activities Involving Animals) (Wales) Regulations 2021”.

(1) SI 2014/486

**Cofnodion Cyfarfod Arbennig o'r Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau
Iachach a gynhaliwyd o bell drwy gyfrwng fideogynadleda
ddydd Iau, 24 Mehefin 2021**

Yn bresennol: Y Cynghorwyr Bryan Davies, Gethin Davies, Marc Davies, Odwyn Davies, Elaine Evans, Keith Evans, Hag Harris, Alun-Lloyd-Jones, Lyndon Lloyd MBE, Dan Potter, John Roberts, Mark Strong, Lynford Thomas ac Ivor Williams.

Aelodau Cabinet yn bresennol: Y Cynghorwyr Catherine Hughes, Gareth Lloyd, Ray Quant, ac Alun Williams

10.00am – 11.45am

- 1 **Ymddiheuriadau**
Ymddiheurodd y Cynghorydd Paul Hinge am na fedrai ddod i'r Cyfarfod gan ei fod yn cyflawni dyletswyddau eraill ar ran y Cyngor.
- 2 **Datgelu Buddiannau Personol / Buddiannau sy'n Rhagfarnu (gan gynnwys datganiadau chwipio)**
Datgelodd y Cynghorydd Elaine Evans fuddiant personol a buddiant sy'n rhagfarnu o dan eitem 3 a gadawodd y cyfarfod.
- 3 **Adroddiad Rheoli Perfformiad y Gwasanaeth Adolygu Annibynnol 1.10.2020 - 21.12.2020**
Cyflwynodd y Swyddog Arweiniol Corfforaethol Porth Cynnal Adroddiad y Gwasanaeth Adolygu Annibynnol ar gyfer Chwarter 3 2020/2021. Caiff adroddiadau chwarterol eu rhoi gerbron y Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach fel rhan o'r ystyriaeth barhaus o'r pwnc i sicrhau bod yr Awdurdod Lleol yn cyflawni ei ddyletswyddau fel y Rhiant Corfforaethol. Roedd yr adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys y safonau a'r targedau cenedlaethol a lleol a ddefnyddir i fesur y canlyniadau ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal a phlant sydd wedi gadael gofal adeg eu cyfarfod adolygu, ac roedd yn cynnwys Dangosyddion Perfformiad Llywodraeth Cymru.

Ar sail yr wybodaeth sydd ar gael a'r hyn a fynegwyd yn ystod y cyfarfod adolygu, daw'r Swyddog Adolygu Annibynnol i farn broffesiynol ynghylch effeithiolrwydd cynllun gofal y plentyn / person ifanc o ran bodloni ei anghenion a gall argymhell newidiadau i'r cynllun gofal. Yn ystod y cyfarfod adolygu bydd y Swyddog Adolygu Annibynnol yn ystyried a oes angen cymorth ar y plentyn / person ifanc i adnabod pobl eraill berthnasol er mwyn derbyn cyngor cyfreithiol / cymryd camau ar ei ran. Roedd y Swyddog Adolygu Annibynnol o'r farn nad oedd angen cymryd y cam hwn ar gyfer unrhyw blentyn yn ystod y cyfnod dan sylw.

Yn ogystal, mae'r Swyddog Adolygu Annibynnol yn ystyried a oes unrhyw dramgwydd yn erbyn hawliau dynol y plentyn / person ifanc a gallai gyfeirio'r achos at CAF/CASS Cymru. Ni chododd yr angen i wneud hynny mewn unrhyw adolygiad yn ystod y cyfnod hwn. Mae'r adroddiadau hyn yn cael eu hystyried o fewn Cyfarfodydd Sicrhau Ansawdd Plant sy'n Derbynn Gofal

Amlasiantaethol sy'n cwrdd bob chwarter; mae'r cyfarfodydd hyn yn gyfle i nodi a gweithredu ar berfformiad a materion eraill yn ymwneud â'r maes gwaith hwn. Mae'r adroddiadau hyn hefyd yn cael eu cylchredeg a'u hadolygu gan Grŵp Rhianta Corfforaethol yr Awdurdod Lleol dan gadeiryddiaeth y Cynghorydd Alun Williams, Aelod Cabinet ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Plant a Diwylliant, a chynhelir y cyfarfodydd hyn bob chwarter.

Gofynnodd yr Aelodau a oedd modd nodi unrhyw batrymau o ran yr hyn oedd yn digwydd yn y trefi o gymharu â'r ardaloedd gwledig. Hefyd, bu iddynt ofyn sut oedd ein proffil oedran ni yn cymharu ag Awdurdodau eraill. Wrth ymateb, dywedodd y Swyddog Arweiniol Corfforaethol nad oedd dim gwahaniaeth rhwng y trefi a'r ardaloedd gwledig ac mai dynameg y teulu oedd yn aml i gyfrif. Roedd y proffil oedran yng Ngheredigion yn unol â'r hyn oedd i'w ddisgwyl. Roedd canran y plant iau yn uwch oherwydd eu bregusrwydd a'u hanghenion uwch o ran gofal.

Rhoddodd yr Aelod Cabinet sicrwydd i'r Pwyllgor fod esboniadau rhesymol paham nad oedd 8 o'r targedau wedi'u cyflawni yn ystod y chwarter hwn. Roedd yr esboniadau hyn yn cynnwys nifer y staff. Hefyd, roedd llai wedi cael eu gweld gan ddeintydd am fod y deintyddion ar gau am gyfnod hir oherwydd Covid-19.

Tynnwyd sylw at y ffaith bod prinder gofalwyr maeth yn y Sir a dywedwyd y dylai unrhyw un sy'n addas gael ei annog i wneud cais i ddod yn ofalwr maeth.

Yn dilyn cwestiynau gan Aelodau'r Pwyllgor, cytunwyd i nodi cynnwys yr adroddiad a lefelau'r gweithgarwch o fewn yr Awdurdod Lleol.

4 **Diweddariad gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor yn dilyn Cyfarfod Cyd-bwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Canolbarth Cymru**

Bu cynrychiolwyr o'r Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Cymunedau Iachach yn arsylwi ar gyfarfod o Gyd-bwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Canolbarth Cymru ar 25 Mai 2021. Tynnwyd sylw'r Pwyllgor at y prif faterion a drafodwyd yng Nghyfarfod Cyd-bwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Canolbarth Cymru. Roedd rhan fwyaf y materion hyn yn gysylltiedig â Covid-19. Mynegwyd pryder dybryd ynghylch y ffaith bod 30,000 o bobl erbyn hyn ar restr aros Hywel Dda.

Roedd yr Aelodau wedi codi'r cwestiynau canlynol:

Cwestiwn:

Ceir pryderon nad yw cleifion yn medru gweld eu meddygon teulu. Mewn rhai achosion, dim ond asesiad dros y ffôn sydd ar gael iddynt. Sut mae gwella'r sefyllfa hon?

Ymateb:

Dr Sion James, Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr Meddygol – Gofal Sylfaenol a Gwasanaethau Cymunedol, Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda

Mae mwyafrif y meddygfeydd teulu yn dal i weithredu model brysbennu ar gyfer apwyntiadau Gofal Sylfaenol, sy'n golygu bod cleifion yn cyrchu gwasanaethau dros y ffôn neu trwy e-bost yn y lle cyntaf. Rhaid i feddygfeydd gydbwyso anawsterau cadw pellter cymdeithasol i gadw cleifion yn ddiogel â'r angen i sicrhau apwyntiadau wyneb yn wyneb lle bo angen. Felly bydd clinigwr yn cytuno â'r claf ar y canlyniad mwyaf priodol iddo yn dilyn brysbennu dros y ffôn. Gallai hwn fod yn ymgynghoriad o bell a fydd yn cyfeirio at wasanaeth arall, neu'n apwyntiad wyneb yn wyneb â chlinigydd. Os yw claf yn teimlo ei fod yn cael anhawster cael gafael ar wasanaethau yn ei bractis, yna byddem yn ei annog i gysylltu â thîm Pryderon Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda ar 0300 0200 159.

Dylai cleifion ddisgwyl y bydd y modelau cyrchu gwasanaethau yn newid fel eu bod yn gwneud mwy o ddefnydd o ymgynghoriadau digidol ac o bell yn rhan o fodel y dyfodol; fodd bynnag, bydd y cleifion hynny y mae'n ofynnol iddynt gael apwyntiadau wyneb yn wyneb yn gallu cael apwyntiadau o'r fath.

Cwestiwn:

Mae nifer o bobl yn gofyn a fydd yn rhaid iddynt gael brechlyn bob blwyddyn i'w hamddiffyn nhw rhag amrywiolynnau newydd COVID-19. Mae rhai yn poeni wedi iddynt glywed bod pobl wedi marw ar ôl cael eu heintio gan amrywiolyn Delta. Sut ydych chi'n paratoi ar gyfer hyn?

Ymateb:

Jo McCarthy, Dirprwy Gyfarwyddwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus / Ymgynghorydd Meddygaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus, Tim Iechyd Cyhoeddus Hywel Dda ar ran Ros Jervis, Cyfarwyddwr Iechyd Cyhoeddus, Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda

Rydym yn aros am arweiniad cenedlaethol ynghylch a fydd rhaglen frechu COVID-19 yn flynyddol, ac i bwy.

Ar hyn o bryd rydym yn paratoi ar gyfer nifer o senarios, gan gynnwys

- Brechiad blynyddol ar gyfer holl boblogaeth Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda a roddir gyda brechlynnau fflw (os cymeradwyir hyn).
- Brechiad blynyddol ar gyfer holl boblogaeth Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda, a roddir o leiaf 7 diwrnod.
- Brechiad blynyddol i'r rhai sydd fwyaf mewn perygl (grwpiau JCVI 1-9) ar wahân a gyda brechlynnau fflw.
- Gwahanol linellau amser posibl ar gyfer dosau atgyfnerthu, gan gynnwys y posibilrwydd o ddosau atgyfnerthu 6 mis-3 blynedd.

Mae'r Bwrdd Iechyd wedi'i baratoi'n dda ar gyfer llawer o senarios gan fod gennym 7 safle brechu torfol gweithredol a pherthynas dda â gofal sylfaenol ynghylch cyflenwi.

Mae'n anodd iawn i ni gynnig unrhyw beth mwy pendant ar hyn o bryd gan nad ydym yn gwybod beth fydd y gofyn yn genedlaethol.

Cwestiwn

Mae nifer o bobl wedi mynegi pryderon ynghylch yr anawsterau sy'n codi wrth gasglu presgripsiynau o'r fferyllfa pan fyddant eu hangen. Yn aml mae'n rhaid iddynt aros wythnos ar ôl i'r meddyg anfon y presgripsiwn i'r fferyllfa. Mae un fferyllfa wedi mynegi pryder bod Brexit wedi achosi anawsterau wrth geisio cael moddion o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd.

Beth sy'n achosi'r problemau ac a fydd pethau'n gwella?

Ymateb:

Jill Paterson, Cyfarwyddwr Gofal Sylfaenol, Cymunedol a Hirdymor a Jenny Pugh-Jones, Pennaeth Rheoli Meddyginiaethau. Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Hywel Dda

Dros y 3 i 4 blynedd diwethaf, bu heriau cynyddol i fferyllfeydd cymunedol sicrhau meddyginiaethau i gyflawni presgripsiwn i'n cleifion. Nid oes un rheswm dros hyn ond mae nifer o bethau sy'n effeithio ar y gadwyn gyflenwi. Mae fferyllfeydd yn gwneud pob ymdrech i ddod o hyd i feddyginiaethau gan ystod o gyflenwyr, gan dreulio oriau lawer yn mynd ar ôl cwmnïau i sicrhau cyflenwadau.

Mae'r farchnad gyflenwi ar gyfer meddyginiaethau yn hynod gymhleth ac fel marchnad fyd-eang mae digwyddiadau a all ddigwydd ledled y byd yn dylanwadu arni. Rwyf wedi ceisio crynhoi rhai o'r ffactorau:

a) Mae cwmnïau'n aml yn dewis cyfyngu faint o gyflenwad i fferyllfa ar sail ei ddefnydd misol ar gyfartaledd. Mae hyn yn achosi problemau lle gallai fferyllfa gael defnydd ychwanegol un mis, gan achosi'r angen i ddarparu 'tocyn dyledus' sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r claf alw yn ôl eto am weddill ei bresgripsiwn. Er bod hyn yn cael ei nodi'n gyson fel mater ar lefel genedlaethol y DU, mae cwmnïau'n rhydd i benderfynu faint o'u stoc sy'n cael ei gyfeirio at ba wlad.

b) Gwneir cynhyrchion generig a llawer o'r cynhyrchion brand mewn nifer o wledydd ond yn aml gan nifer fach o weithgynhyrchwyr. Pan fydd gwneuthurwr yn derbyn arolygiad ac yn ofynnol iddo wneud gwelliannau ar unwaith, gallai hyn arwain at nifer o gynhyrchion ddim ar gael am sawl mis mwyach. Mae hyn yn digwydd yn gymharol aml ac yn achosi problemau cyflenwi sylweddol ledled y byd. Gall un uned wneud yr un cynhyrchion ar gyfer ystod o gwmnïau

c) Mae'n anodd darganfod a oes unrhyw un o'r prinder a'r oedi cyfredol yn gysylltiedig â Brexit gan nad yw'r rhain yn faterion newydd. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod hyn wedi gwaethygu dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf, er yn ddi-os bydd rhai cyffuriau sy'n cael eu heffeithio gan newidiadau i reoliadau mewnforio ond yn gyffredinol rwy'n deall bod y llwybrau hyn yn glir oherwydd natur dyngedfennol meddyginiaethau.

Ni allaf roi unrhyw arwydd o pryd y bydd hyn yn gwella, ond gallaf roi sicrwydd bod fferyllfeydd yn gwneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i gynnal cyflenwad i gleifion. Yn aml, byddant yn cysylltu â meddygon teulu i awgrymu / cytuno ar ddewis arall tebyg i'r feddyginiaeth ar y presgripsiwn. Maent yn aml yn 'benthyg' oddi wrth ei gilydd i ateb gofynion, gan gynnwys ar gyfer ceisiadau anarferol neu frys gan fferyllfeydd yr ysbyty hefyd.

Dywedodd y Swyddog Craffu fod y cylch gorchwyl yn nodi y dylai hyd at dri Aelod Craffu o bob cyngor, gan gynnwys, er enghraifft, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Craffu / y cynullydd fod yn rhan o'r Gweithgor Craffu. Serch hynny, roedd y trefniant hwn yn un hyblyg.

Yn dilyn trafodaeth, cytunwyd y byddai'r aelodau canlynol yn cynrychioli Ceredigion:

- Y Cadeirydd: Y Cynghorydd Bryan Davies
- Yr Is-gadeirydd: Y Cynghorydd Lyndon Lloyd
- Y Cadeirydd Blaenorol: Y Cynghorydd Mark Strong
- Cynrychiolydd o'r Grŵp Annibynnol: Y Cynghorydd Keith Evans

5 Cadarnhau Cofnodion y Cyfarfodydd blaenorol a gynhaliwyd ar 8.3.2021 a 18.3.2021 ac ystyried unrhyw faterion sy'n codi ohonynt

CYTUNWYD i gadarnhau Cofnodion y Cyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd ar 8 Mawrth 2021 a 18 Mawrth 2021 yn rhai cywir.

6 Ystyried Blaenraglen Waith y Pwyllgor ar gyfer 2021-2022

CYTUNWYD i nodi'r flaenraglen waith a gyflwynwyd yn amodol ar y canlynol:-

- Bod yr adroddiad am dipio anghyfreithlon ar 22 Medi yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am dipio gwastraff i lawr draeniau yn anghyfreithlon
- Bod yr adroddiad am Reoli Plâu yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am y trefniadau staffio
- Bod y Pwyllgor yn derbyn adroddiad am Ganolfan Hamdden Llanbedr Pont Steffan yn y cyfarfod ym mis Medi
- Bod y Pwyllgor yn derbyn adroddiad am y ddarpariaeth o ran dementia yn y cyfarfod ym mis Hydref.

Cadarnhawyd yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor a gynhaliwyd ar xxxx 2021

Cadeirydd:

Mae'r dudalen yn wag yn fwriadol