

## Agenda – Y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai

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Lleoliad:	I gael rhagor o wybodaeth cysylltwch a:
Fideogynhadledd drwy Zoom	Manon George
Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 26 Ionawr 2022	Clerc y Pwyllgor 0300 200 6565
Amser: 09.15	<a href="mailto:SeneddTai@senedd.cymru">SeneddTai@senedd.cymru</a>

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Rhag-gyfarfod (09.15 – 09.30)

- 1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau, dirprwyon a datgan buddiannau**  
(09.30)
- 2 Ymchwiliad i ail gartrefi: sesiwn dystiolaeth 3 – llywodraeth leol**  
(09.30 – 10.45) (Tudalennau 1 – 44)  
Y Cynghorydd Jano Williams, Cyngor Tref Trefdraeth  
Y Cynghorydd Jeff Smith, Cyngor Tref Aberystwyth  
Y Cynghorydd Rhys Tudur, Cyngor Tref Nefyn  
Y Cynghorydd Dyfrig Siencyn, Cyd-gadeirydd Fforwm Gwledig CLILC a Chyd-  
lefarlydd CLILC ar Faterion Gwledig
- 3 Papurau i'w nodi**  
(Tudalen 45)
  - 3.1 Llythyr gan Gyngor Gwynedd mewn perthynas ag ail gartrefi**  
(Tudalen 46)
  - 3.2 Llythyr gan y Pwyllgor Deisebau mewn perthynas â'r Ddeiseb P-06-1204**  
**Amddiffynnwch bobl Cymru – cymerwch gamau brys ar yr argyfwng tai nawr**  
(Tudalen 47)
  - 3.3 Llythyr gan y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth**  
**Leol a Thai yn dilyn y sesiwn dystiolaeth ar 12 Ionawr 2022**  
(Tudalennau 48 – 52)
- 4 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42(ix) i benderfynu gwahardd y**  
**cyhoedd o weddill y cyfarfod**



Egwyl (10.45 – 10.50)

**5 Ymchwiliad i ail gartrefi – trafod y dystiolaeth a ddaeth i law o dan eitem 2**

(10.50 – 11.00)

**6 Craffu ar Gyllideb Ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer 2022–23 – trafod yr adroddiad drafft**

(11.00 – 12.00)

(Tudalennau 53 – 89)

**7 Trafod yr ymateb i adolygiad y Pwyllgor Busnes o amserlen a chylchoedd gwaith y pwyllgorau**

(Tudalennau 90 – 93)

**8 Trafod y flaenraglen waith**

(Tudalennau 94 – 100)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

## Response from Newport Town Council to the Local Government and Housing Committee of the Welsh Parliament

### Consultation: Inquiry into second homes.

Newport Pembrokeshire is a very attractive small seaside town with a population of about 1,161 (1). It is an increasingly popular place for investors to buy second homes or holiday lets, and an attractive place for older people to retire.

The average price for a house in Newport is approximately £372,819 (2), which is nearly 50% greater than the UK average and in the last 5 years some properties have shown a 70% increase in their price. A 3 bedroom bungalow is currently on the market for £525,000. (3)

The proportion of the population aged between 18-64, is substantially lower than the Welsh average, while the proportion of the population over retirement age is much higher.

Homes not occupied all year round grew in number 2.5 times faster than resident households between 2001 and 2011 in Newport and continues to grow. In the 2001 Census 272 of the houses in Newport recorded had 'no usual resident' because they were second homes/holiday lets. By 2011 this number had risen to 344.

Employment and business is very much dependent on a visitor economy which is itself dependent on having holiday accommodation. However the investment desirability of property here is pricing young people who wish to continue to live and work here out of the market. There is a slow exodus of our young and future families.

Newport used to be a Welsh speaking community and now is predominantly English speaking. There is however an excellent school for infants and juniors which uses the medium of Welsh and so it is imperative that we safeguard and increase the population of young families to preserve the language and culture of this community. We also need to preserve the workforce to service our economy.

Newport depends on its tourism and we do not in any way want to demonise our visitors, and create any feeling for them that they are unwelcome, as they have contributed greatly to our vibrant community. We are concerned that focussing on this aspect alone could have unintended consequences.

### Recommendation 1 – develop regional and local variation in public policy

Newport is governed by Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority as its planning authority. There is already local variation in the Local Development Plan in acknowledgement of the special circumstances of various places in Pembrokeshire, but there is a need to give any conditions teeth. Local variation in policy is excellent but Town and Community Councils must be listened to to make sure it is enforced and the planning authority needs to stand by those conditions.

The Town Council often feels powerless to ensure that planning conditions are upheld or that its concerns are treated seriously. We would like a more powerful role in the planning process.

For example quite recently a developer suggested they would provide units that would be sold at an affordable price on a development of 21 market houses. These would be for local employees. There were also 14 affordable rental houses. The developer later applied for permission to increase the

size of the one bedroom units to two bedrooms. The Town Council objected but the planning authority agreed. They were put on the market for around £370,000.

Land in Newport is incredibly expensive. The 3 acre site for this development was sold for £1.6 million. It is a development of 21 market houses, many in the region of £500,000, which are beyond the wildest dreams of our younger working population. The conditional affordable rental housing is separated off into a corner with tiny backyards. Local and regional policy will not address the needs of Newport unless this issue can be dealt with. For every small affordable rental property built we pay the price with at least twice as many new unaffordable houses which are mostly sold as second homes and to affluent retirees. Public policy under these circumstances needs to address the fact that in places like Newport, developers' profits are a major force in the creation of our problem. Market housing should not 'provide the framework to cross subsidise the provision of affordable housing.' (Local Development Plan). It is exacerbating the problem. New ways of building are needed to address local needs alone. A variety of well designed rental or buy family homes, elderly accessible one-storey homes and so on in proper streets would serve the mix of population a small town needs and reflect its vernacular. This will never happen while profit is the driving force. This approach needs to be part of any local variation.

## Recommendation 2 – control of the numbers of second homes

Any policy that aims to reduce the number of second homes needs to reflect on the essential part they play in the economy of Newport and their definition. There is a huge unseen consequence as holiday makers are our lifeblood. There is a discussion to be had about how many there should be and whether there is a tipping point. The prices of houses in Newport are already beyond the reach of most of the inhabitants of Newport and so limiting their sale to full time residents alone would simply increase the number of affluent retirees. Better to address the issue of providing decent affordable houses to buy or rent for all sectors of the community so that elderly people, young people and families can stay here, without the need to move away. There would need to be constraints to ensure future sales to local people. This has been done with financial assistance to local councils to purchase land and build what they need to meet this need.

## Recommendation 3 - The definition of second homes.

- Homes that have been purchased for rental purposes - this includes many local people who have invested in holiday lets that they run as a business. It also includes people who do this as an investment and rent out via an agency. This is where most of our holiday visitors stay and they are essential to our economy.
- Homes that are bought for personal use only. Some of these homes have been used by families that have been coming to Newport for generations and they are familiar faces in Newport. Others are more recent. There is a division of opinion in Newport about whether this is a good thing for Newport or not. Many businesses welcome them and are angry about any vilification. The downside is that there are stretches of prime locations in Newport that are empty for most of the year and any land or property that comes up for sale in a good location is snapped up for an exorbitant price and frequently replaced with a more modern non-traditional house.
- People who have lived in Newport for generations and have inherited their family home. These people feel very hurt that they are having to pay a 100% second home tax when their families have been in Newport for longer than most people here and they are preserving their family legacy. If they sell to mitigate that then their family home would most likely become a holiday home.

- The invisible second home. By 2011 the number of second homes had officially risen to 344. and it continues to rise. This number is probably an underestimate as a significant number of couples are registering separate main residences as individuals; one for their actual residence and the other for their second home in Newport.
- The second home registered as a business to avoid second home tax. There is considerable resentment about this evasion.

It is not helpful to group all these categories into one heading and make it the cause of all problems and it is in fact quite divisive.

## Recommendation 4 – responding to Brexit and Covid-19

Newport is a fairly self sufficient community when it comes to shops and supplies and this is largely due to the boost from summertime tourists. However since Covid and with the loss of European labour many are having difficulties financially and in finding the labour to keep going. This is particularly true for the hospitality and farming sectors. Any loss of any of these businesses would have a serious long term effect on life in the community. Support is urgently needed.

## Recommendation 5 – the need for policy intervention across a range of policy areas

There should definitely be policy intervention in planning and taxation policies.

## Recommendation 6 – Local Council Tax Premium

The definition of Second Home is crucial to this and while it is a good thing, there is a lot on inequity in the way that it is being levied. There are ways of avoiding payment by claiming business exemption for example but there are also local people who have moved away and may come back, who are having to pay because they have kept a home that has been in their family for generations.

The PCC Enhancing Pembrokeshire Grant which is funded by the Local Council Tax Premium has made a huge contribution to Newport in supporting projects which have improved many aspects of Newport, but even though Newport is a major contributor to this fund and the increase in the taxation to 100%, it seems the extra funds raised will be used by Pembrokeshire County Council to fund affordable housing across Pembrokeshire. The grants we have received in Newport have been well used and have benefitted the community greatly, but they do not address the nub of the situation. We need large amounts to either buy land or buy property - to use the money to not only enhance our community but start to solve the problem. While we recognise and support meeting the needs of the less affluent areas in Pembrokeshire, Newport is hamstrung by the exorbitant cost of land and property prices.

## Recommendation 8 - Land transaction tax.

Given the wealth of the people who purchase second homes and build them in Newport, it won't act as a deterrent and would not bring any benefit to or make any difference to Newport itself.

## Recommendation 9 – Gwynedd and Anglesey Councils' 'Local Market Housing' Scheme

This seems a very innovative and excellent scheme. However it would be necessary for the housing to be built by the local authority ideally in cooperation with the community, as this would not be financially feasible for a developer given the price of land in Newport.

## Recommendation 11 – trialling a new use class for second homes

While understanding the logic of this, given the price of housing in Newport this would not release any housing onto the market that would be within the reach of young families and would just increase the number of affluent retirees.

## Gaps in knowledge and data

Newport Town Council is currently conducting a survey on Housing and Needs in Newport in order to get an up to date insight into the experiences and situations of our residents. We hope that this will form the basis for working with the whole community to collaborate with Pembrokeshire County Council and Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority to work towards a plan to alleviate the negative issues that affect our community because of its thriving tourism, without causing any unforeseen outcomes.

## References

1. <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=W05000434>
2. <https://www.zoopla.co.uk/house-prices/browse/pembrokeshire/newport/?q=Newport%20Pembrokeshire>
3. [https://www.zoopla.co.uk/for-sale/property/pembrokeshire/newport/?q=Newport%20Pembrokeshire&results\\_sort=newest\\_listings&search\\_source=for-sale](https://www.zoopla.co.uk/for-sale/property/pembrokeshire/newport/?q=Newport%20Pembrokeshire&results_sort=newest_listings&search_source=for-sale)

The following evidence was noted by Aberystwyth Town Council:

- Many young people are having to move out of Aberystwyth to buy homes due to high costs.
- Older people (50+) who wish to downsize and purchase a more affordable property nearer to services (thus releasing a family home) in order to maintain independence have very limited to no options in Aberystwyth – the flats available are either too expensive, belong to Housing Associations or they do not conform to lifetime home standards with poor access (over 65% of people own their homes in Ceredigion and a good proportion of those are older people)
- It is worth noting that Ceredigion was the third most difficult county in Wales for people to afford a home in 2019. At that time, houses cost 7.32 times wages on average. By now, prices have risen even more due to increase demand in the wake of the pandemic. In 2018 there were nearly 200 second homes within Aberystwyth Town Council boundaries; it's likely that this has increased significantly since then.
- There are some landlords who sit on hundreds of properties some of which are left empty. They should be taxed and the 'uninhabitable' loophole needs to be removed
- Holiday lets represent a different category to short term tenancies which are needed.
- Small Business Rates Relief and the number of self-catering accommodation that is eligible for such relief is one of the reasons why many individuals and businesses living elsewhere see opportunities to buy property here
- Farm tourism diversification projects or family run businesses utilising unused old farm buildings, help support rural communities and the tourism industry. The main and serious problem is when properties in towns and villages are bought as second homes and the income leaves the local area.
- The social housing register currently has 118 Category A families
- There are various reports of people registering their second homes as businesses in order to avoid the council tax premiums. At the moment property must be rented for only 70 days a year to register as a business. This should be increased to 140 days a year.
- The present system doesn't deal with platforms such as AirBnB which allows people to opt out, to all intents and purposes, of normal arrangements, not only in terms of effect on the housing situation in our communities but by unfair competition with local businesses such as hotels. There are no fire inspections or related rules on property put on AirBnB.
- We see small terraced houses that would be perfect starter homes being turned into second homes. A lot of properties in Aberystwyth are fairly small



houses and flats: properties that would otherwise be perfect for single people or low income families. A few years ago, a developer had avoided contributing to an affordable housing fund through showing that he would not make a large profit through redeveloping an old building in the town into residential flats. Immediately upon the completion of the work, he turned the entire building into holiday lets. No planning permission was required to do this!

- 2nd homes left empty destroy communities eg New Quay in Ceredigion is a ghost town in the winter, and is destructive to the Welsh language in the last communities where Welsh is the day-to-day language. The percentage of Welsh speakers has fallen dramatically in Aberystwyth, with the town council area falling by 5 percentage points between the 2001 census and the 2011 census (and 8.1 percentage points in one ward). The results of the 2021 census are thus far unknown; however the state of the Welsh language in the area is precarious.
- 2nd homes mean less employment.
- There are examples of conflicts between preserving green community space and housing developments

## Ymateb i Ymgynghoriad Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai y Senedd am ei Ymchwiliad i Ail Gartrefi

### **Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru – Llais Cyngorau Cymru**

Ni yw Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru (CLILC). Rydym yn sefydliad trawsbleidiol dan arweiniad gwleidyddol sy'n ceisio rhoi llais cryf i lywodraeth leol ar lefel genedlaethol. Rydym yn cynrychioli buddiannau llywodraeth leol ac yn hybu democratiaeth leol yng Nghymru. Y 22 cyngor yng Nghymru yw ein haelodau ac mae'r tri awdurdod tân ac achub ac awdurdodau'r tri pharc cenedlaethol yn aelodau cyswllt.

### **Rydym yn credu bod y syniadau sy'n newid bywydau pobl yn digwydd yn lleol.**

Mae cymunedau ar eu gorau pan maent yn teimlo eu bod wedi cysylltu â'u cyngor trwy ddemocratiaeth leol. Trwy gefnogi, hwyluso a chyflawni'r cysylltiadau hyn, gallwn ddatblygu democratiaeth leol fywiog sy'n caniatáu i gymunedau ffynnu.

**Ein prif nod** yw hyrwyddo, diogelu, cefnogi a datblygu llywodraeth leol ddemocrataidd a buddiannau cyngorau yng Nghymru.

### **Byddwn yn cyflawni ein gweledigaeth drwy**

- Hybu rôl ac amlygrwydd cyngorwyr ac arweinwyr cyngorau
- Sicrhau'r disgresiwn lleol mwyaf mewn deddfwriaeth neu ganllawiau statudol
- Cefnogi a sicrhau cyllid cynaliadwy a hirdymor i gyngorau
- Hybu gwelliant o dan arweiniad sector
- Annog democratiaeth leol fywiog, sy'n hybu mwy o ddemocratiaeth
- Cefnogi cyngorau i reoli eu gweithlu yn effeithiol.

### **Cyflwyniad**

1. Rydym yn croesawu penderfyniad y Pwyllgor i ganolbwyntio ei ymchwiliad cyntaf ar fater amserol iawn effaith Ail Gartrefi ar gymunedau ar draws Cymru. Gwnaethom groesawu'r cyhoeddiad a'r argymhellion a wnaed gan Dr Simon Brooks yn ei Adroddiad *Ail Gartrefi: datblygu polisïau newydd yng Nghymru* ac ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r cynigion.
2. Cryfder Adroddiad Dr Simon Brooks yw'r ffordd yr oedd yn dilyn dull cytbwys iawn a oedd yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, a oedd yn cydnabod bod ail gartrefi yn un ffactor (pwysig), ond nid yr *unig* un o ran cynnal cymunedau.
3. Gan fod cynifer o'r argymhellion a'r ymatebion yn ymwneud â grymuso cyngorau â'r adnoddau angenrheidiol i weithredu yn unol â'u hamgylchiadau lleol, mae ganddynt rôl allweddol wrth lywio'r newidiadau angenrheidiol i bolisi a deddfwriaeth sy'n ofynnol ar y lefel genedlaethol er mwyn mynd i'r afael ag effaith Ail Gartrefi yn eu hardaloedd.



4. Rydym yn edrych ymlaen at weithio gyda'r Pwyllgor, ac at ein hymgysylltiad parhaus â Llywodraeth Cymru, i ddarparu'r wybodaeth a'r data angenrheidiol gan gynghorau, i lywio trefniadau polisi a deddfwriaeth gwell ac addas i'r diben, er mwyn mynd i'r afael ag effaith Ail Gartrefi er mwyn sicrhau cynaliadwyedd cymunedau ar draws Cymru, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n cael eu heffeithio fwyaf ar draws ardaloedd gwledig ac arfordirol.

### **Cefndir**

5. Mae tai fforddiadwy, yng nghyd-destun lefelau uchel o berchnogaeth ail gartrefi, ac effaith eiddo gosod tymor byr, yn fater sydd wedi'i godi droeon gan Arweinwyr Cynghorau mewn gwahanol fforymau CLILC. Oherwydd lefel yr effaith ar gymunedau gwledig, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r drafodaeth wedi codi mewn cyfarfodydd Fforwm Gwledig CLILC, sy'n cynnwys Arweinwyr ac Uwch Swyddogion y 9 Cyngor mwyaf Gwledig<sup>1</sup>.
6. Mae'r mater hefyd wedi'i amlygu mewn cyfarfodydd y Cabinet a'r Cyngor yng Nghyngor Gwynedd, Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, Cyngor Ceredigion a Chyngor Sir Penfro, gyda galwadau i leihau cyfran y tai annedd a gaiff eu defnyddio fel eiddo gosod gwyliau tymor byr ac ail gartrefi mewn ardaloedd gwledig.
7. Amlygwyd argaeledd a fforddiadwyedd tai ym Maniffesto Cymru Wledig a Gweledigaeth ar gyfer Cymru Wledig CLILC a gyhoeddwyd cyn Etholiad y Senedd. Ymhellach, gofynnodd Aelodau'r Fforwm Wledig i swyddogion CLILC sefydlu Gweithgor Tai Gwledig, sy'n cynnwys swyddogion tai a chynllunio o'r cynghorau gwledig, i ystyried y materion ac adrodd yn ôl wrth Aelodau gydag argymhellion. Cawsant eu cymeradwyo gan Aelodau'r Fforwm Gwledig ym mis Chwefror 2021 fel a ganlyn:
  - **Ystyried cyflwyno system drwyddedu orfodol ar gyfer gosodiadau tymor byr**, fel bod awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yn gallu rhoi rheolaethau ar waith mewn perthynas â nifer yr eiddo mewn ardaloedd arbennig, a sicrhau bod digon o stoc dai gwledig ar gael fel prif fan preswyl i drigolion.
  - **Diwygio'r Gorchymyn Dosbarthiadau Defnydd i gynnwys cymal defnydd arbennig mewn perthynas â lletyau gwyliau tymor byr**, gan arwain at ofyniad am gais newid defnydd ffurfiol i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol.
  - Ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod materion gwledig yn derbyn sylw digonol o fewn Polisiâu Cynllunio Cenedlaethol.
  - Cefnogi awdurdodau cynllunio lleol i ddatblygu tystiolaeth briodol i alluogi dull gwledig mewn Cynlluniau Datblygu Strategol ar sail ranbarthol – defnyddiodd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin gyllid LEADER yn llwyddiannus i

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Gaerfyrddin, Ceredigion, Conwy, Sir Ddinbych, Gwynedd, Ynys Môn, Sir Fynwy, Sir Penfro a Phowys.



ddatblygu'r fenter 10 tref wledig, a fydd yn ymddangos yn aml yn eu cynigion CDLI.

- Awgrymu bod cynghorau gwledig yn clustnodi'r incwm o bremiwm Treth y Cyngor Ail Gartrefi i fuddsoddi mewn tai fforddiadwy lleol.

### **Negeseuon Allweddol**

8. Rydym o'r farn y dylai argymhellion *Ail Gartrefi: datblygu polisiau newydd yng Nghymru* Dr Simon Brooks gael eu gweithredu'n llawn cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl. Dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth i weithredu'r argymhellion a fydd yn cael yr effaith fwyaf o ran rheoli graddfa'r heriau mae'r lefelau presennol o gartrefi gwyliau yn eu cyflwyno er mwyn sicrhau cynaliadwyedd cymunedau ar draws Cymru, yn enwedig y cymunedau gwledig ac arfordirol ar draws gorllewin Cymru, fel a ganlyn:

- **Argymhelliad 7: Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ymgynghori ynglŷn â phosibiliad eithrio llety gwyliau tymor byr rhag bod yn gymwys ar gyfer rhyddhad trethi busnesau bach.**
- **Argymhelliad 10: Creu dosbarth defnydd newydd ar gyfer llety gwyliau tymor byr – Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ddiwygio Gorchymyn Gwlad a Thref (Dosbarthiadau Defnydd) (Diwygiadau) (Cymru) 2016 drwy gyflwyno dosbarth defnydd newydd ar gyfer llety gwyliau tymor byr.**
- **Argymhelliad 3: Cyflwyno Cynllun Trwyddedu Gorfodol ar gyfer Cartrefi Gwyliau.**

9. Ymhellach, rydym o'r farn bod angen y camau gweithredu canlynol er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r heriau a gyflwynir gan raddfa ail gartrefi, fel bod ein cymunedau'n dal i fod yn gymunedau byw, cynaliadwy a ffyniannus sy'n galluogi pobl leol i fyw a gweithio ynddynt:

- Dylai pob perchennog Ail Gartref dalu'r premiwm Treth y Cyngor a gaiff ei gasglu'n lleol ac sydd felly ar gael i gynghorau ei ail-fuddsoddi mewn blaenoriaethau tai lleol fel cynyddu dewisiadau tai fforddiadwy er mwyn galluogi pobl ifanc i fyw yn eu cymuned leol.
- Gellid gwneud hyn trwy addasu Adran 66 o Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol, fel bod pob tŷ annedd yn cael ystyriaeth dan y drefn Treth y Cyngor, waeth pa ddefnydd a wneir ohonynt.

### **Casgliad**

10. Rydym o'r farn bod angen gweithredu ar frys er mwyn lliniaru'r effaith sy'n gysylltiedig â graddfa ail gartrefi er mwyn sicrhau cymunedau cynaliadwy ar gyfer



enedlaethau'r dyfodol sy'n cynnig cyfleoedd i bobl fyw a gweithio ynddynt a'u mwynhau. Mae hyn yn hanfodol er mwyn cyflawni nodau Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol *Cymru o Gymunedau Cydlynys a Cymru â Diwylliant Bywiog lle mae'r Gymraeg yn Ffynnu*.

11. Ymhellach, mae camau gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn yn ganolog wrth wireddu addewid Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau 1 filiwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050.
12. Mae'r angen am ragor o reolaeth yn ymwneud â'r mater hwn yn hanfodol. Mae angen pwerau rheoleiddio priodol ar Gynghorau er mwyn cydbwysu anghenion a phryderon cymunedau lleol wrth gydbwysu'r budd economaidd ehangach mae'r economi twristiaeth yn ei ddarparu, yn enwedig ar draws cymunedau gwledig ac arfordirol.
13. Rydym yn croesawu'r uchelgais a amlinellir ar gyfer gweithredu er mwyn mynd i'r afael ag amllder ail gartrefi a thai anfforddiadwy yn y *Cytundeb Cydweithio* rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a Phlaid Cymru a gyhoeddwyd tua diwedd y llynedd. Rydym yn edrych ymlaen at weithio gyda nhw i sicrhau y bydd cynghorau'n cael eu galluogi ymhellach i reoli nifer yr ail gartrefi trwy newidiadau arfaethedig a mawr eu hangen ar draws y systemau cynllunio, eiddo, trwyddedu a threthiant er mwyn sicrhau cymunedau cynaliadwy ar gyfer cenedlaethau presennol a chenedlaethau'r dyfodol ar draws Cymru.

## Y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai

26 Ionawr 2022 – clawr y papurau i'w nodi

Rhif y papur	Mater	Oddi wrth	Gweithredu
Papur 4	Ymchwiliad i ail gartrefi	Cyngor Gwynedd	I'w nodi
Papur 5	Deiseb P-06-1204 Amddiffynnwch bobl Cymru – cymerwch gampau brys ar yr argyfwng tai nawr	Y Pwyllgor Deisebau	I'w nodi
Papur 6	Cyllideb Ddrafft Llywodraeth Cymru 2022-23	Y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol	I'w nodi



**Pennaeth Cynorthwyol yr Adran/Assistant Head of Department – Gareth Jones**

Gofynnwch am/Ask for: Gareth Jones



Ein Cyf / Our Ref:  
Eich Cyf / Your Ref:

07.01.22

Annwyl Mr Griffiths (AS)

Yn ystod cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ble bu Swyddogion o'r Cyngor ynghyd a Dirprwy Arweinydd y Cyngor yn cyflwyno tystiolaeth, holwyd sut mae'r isadeiledd o'r Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol wedi ffurfio penderfyniadau cynllunio a gymerwyd gan awdurdodau lleol. Addawyd y byddai'r Awdurdod yn ymateb i'r cwestiwn drwy lythyr.

Yn ystod y broses o lunio'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol ar y Cyd Gwynedd a Môn fe gyhoeddwyd Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015. Er mai dyddiad y Ddeddf hon yw 2015, daeth i rym ar ôl i'r CDLI ar y Cyd gael ei gyflwyno i'w archwilio (Ebrill 2016). Gan y cyflwynwyd y CDLI ar y Cyd i Ymchwiliad cyn mis Ebrill 2016, nid oedd yn rhaid iddo gyd-fynd yn uniongyrchol â'r nodau llesiant a nodwyd yn Neddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, ar gais yr Arolygydd Cynllunio, dangosodd y Cynghorau yn ystod yr Ymchwiliad Cyhoeddus bod y CDLI ar y Cyd yn alinio â'r nodau llesiant sydd wedi'u nodi o fewn y ddeddf. Gwnaed hyn gan gyflwyno tystiolaeth i'r Arolygydd a oedd yn nodi sut oedd y Polisiâu a gynhwysir yn y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol ar y Cyd yn cyd-fynd a'r amcanion llesiant. Gan gofio mai datblygiad cynaliadwy yw egwyddor graidd y CDLI ar y Cyd (a'r Aseiad Amgylcheddol Strategol cysylltiedig), mae cysylltiadau clir rhwng dyheadau'r CDLI a'r Ddeddf/Cynlluniau Llesiant Lleol.

Cadarnheir fod egwyddorion y Ddeddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) a'r nodau llesiant wedi hysbysu'r gwaith o fonitro'r Cynllun ac yn y dyfodol agos fe fydd yn bwydo fewn i'r broses o gynnal yr adolygiad o'r Cynllun a pharatoi'r Cynllun Diwygiedig.

Fel y gwyrddoch, mae'n ofynnol fod penderfyniadau ar geisiadau cynllunio yn cael ei gwneud yn unol â'r arweiniad polisi cynllunio lleol (sef y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol ar y Cyd Gwynedd a Môn yn yr achos Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol Gwynedd). Gan hynny ac yn sgil y ffaith fod y Cynllun yn cyd-fynd a'r amcanion a gynhwysir yn y Ddeddf ystyrir fod penderfyniadau ar geisiadau cynllunio hefyd yn alinio a'r nodau hynny.

Mae'n ddyletswydd ar yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol i ymgymryd â chamau rhesymol wrth arfer ei swyddogaeth (gan gynnwys gwneud penderfyniadau ar geisiadau cynllunio) i sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth gyda'r 7 amcan llesiant a gynhwysir o fewn y Ddeddf. Golygai hynny fod yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol yn ystyried yr egwyddorion datblygu cynaliadwy ynghyd a sicrhau bod anghenion y presennol yn cael eu diwallu heb beryglu gallu cenedlaethau'r dyfodol i ddiwallu eu hanghenion hwythau wrth wneud penderfyniadau ar geisiadau cynllunio.

Hyderaf fod yr uchod yn ymateb i'r hyn a godwyd yn ystod y cyfarfod.

Yn gywir,

**Gareth Jones**  
**Pennaeth Cynorthwyol Adran Amgylchedd**

**Y Pwyllgor Deisebau**

**Petitions Committee**

John Griffiths AS

Cadeirydd

Y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai

Tŷ Hywel

Bae Caerdydd

CF99 1SN

20 Ionawr 2022

Annwyl John

Deiseb P-06-1204 Amddiffynnwch bobl Cymru - cymerwch gamau brys ar yr argyfwng tai nawr

Trafododd y Pwyllgor Deisebau'r ddeiseb uchod yn ein cyfarfod ar 10 Ionawr, ynghyd â gohebiaeth gan y Gweinidog Newid Hinsawdd a'r Deisebydd.

Yn y cyfarfod, cydnabu'r aelodau'r pryderon difrifol a godwyd gan y ddeiseb ynghylch tai fforddiadwy a'r effaith negyddol ar gymunedau lleol ledled Cymru. Croesawodd yr Aelodau'r ffaith bod eich Pwyllgor yn cynnal ymchwiliad manwl yn y maes hwn, a chytunodd i ysgrifennu atoch i ofyn i chi gynnwys y materion a godwyd yn y ddeiseb hon fel rhan o'ch ymchwiliad.

Mae rhagor o wybodaeth am y ddeiseb, gan gynnwys gohebiaeth gysylltiedig, ar gael ar ein gwefan at: <https://busnes.senedd.cymru/ielIssueDetails.aspx?Ild=38088&Opt=3>.

Os oes gennych unrhyw ymholiadau, cysylltwch â thîm clericio'r Pwyllgor drwy'r cyfeiriad e-bost isod, neu drwy ffonio 0300 200 6454.

Yn gywir



Jack Sargeant AS

Cadeirydd

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg neu Saesneg.

We welcome correspondence in Welsh or English.

**Welsh Parliament**

Cardiff Bay, Cardiff, CF99 1SN

Petitions@senedd.wales

senedd.wales/SeneddPetitions

0300 200 6565





Llywodraeth Cymru  
Welsh Government

Our ref: RE/653/22

John Griffiths MS  
Local Government and Housing Committee  
Welsh Parliament  
Cardiff Bay  
Cardiff  
CF99 1SN

24 January 2022

Dear John,

Thank you for the opportunity to provide evidence to the Committee in respect of the 2022-23 Draft Budget. During my session on 12 January, I undertook to provide the following information:

### **A note on streams of grant funding and how the outcomes from the funding investments are evaluated**

As I described during my evidence session, the revenue support grant forms part of the local government settlement which is un-hypothecated. Whilst the budget sets the overall amount of funding, the formula used to determine the distribution of funding across Wales uses a range of factors; such as population in specific age ranges and proxies for deprivation.

In addition to the unhypothecated Local Government Settlement the Welsh Government also makes use of specific revenue and capital hypothecated grants where this is appropriate, for example, grants to support homelessness services, housing support, Flying Start and many more. The relevant policy minister will set the objectives and any outcomes monitoring or evaluation required for these specific grants.

One specific example is steps that were taken during 2021-22 to counter the potential impact on vulnerable children caused by the pandemic which included an allocation of £5m on interactive, play-based initiatives. This included allocations of:

- £150k to the Arts Council of Wales for activities to run through the financial year;
- £300k to Sports Wales for activities to run through the financial year; and,
- £3.55m split between the 22 LAs to host a range of play, sporting and cultural activities for children and young people aged 0-25 between July and September.

Canolfan Cyswllt Cyntaf / First Point of Contact Centre:  
0300 0604400

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Rydym yn croesawu derbyn gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg. Byddwn yn ateb gohebiaeth a dderbynnir yn Gymraeg yn Gymraeg ac ni fydd gohebu yn Gymraeg yn arwain at oedi.

Tudalen y pecyn 48  
We welcome receiving correspondence in Welsh. Any correspondence received in Welsh will be answered in Welsh and corresponding in Welsh will not lead to a delay in responding.

The evaluation found:

- Over 67,500 children and young people were reached by the programme;
- Almost half of all providers offered family activities, alongside children and young person facing activities;
- Reach was better among younger age groups, with 70% of participants aged 5 to 11. Only 7% of participants were aged 16 to 25;
- Reach by ethnicity was in alignment with the national population, with 9% of programme participants being Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic;
- Across participants, 5% had additional learning needs (ALN) and disabled people accounted for 3%; and,
- 43% of Summer of Fun sessions were delivered with bilingual (Welsh and English) aspects and 11% of sessions were delivered solely in Welsh medium.

We have taken account of these findings in shaping the Winter of Wellbeing, which has seen us allocate £20m to support similar activities for children and young people aged 0-25 through until the end of the financial year. Using a wider range of providers, and working with schools, colleges, universities, museums, libraries, our heritage sector and more traditional play, youth and leisure services we should be able to spread the benefits further supporting recovery on a broader basis. That programme will also be subject to evaluation and we can think about how to take forward findings in our mainstream programmes such as the playworks holiday scheme.

**A note on how objectives for local government are set and how delivery outcomes are evaluated against the objectives (an example was given during this line of questioning for social services and the Minister said she would ask the relevant Minister, however the Member was referring to local government generally)**

Local Authority members are directly elected to oversee, scrutinise and steer the Council in its delivery of its statutory and non-statutory responsibilities and to respond to the wishes and ambitions of the people, communities and businesses in their area. As noted above the revenue support grant is un-hypothecated and does not have specific objectives set against it.

I write to local authorities alongside the settlement setting out the details of the settlement and, when appropriate, identifying areas of Government and mutual priorities for the coming year. Such areas of priority are not surprises to local government and are usually areas where discussions have been held at political or official level. This letter is published alongside the settlement and can be found for the current draft settlement at [2022-23 - LGS - Letter \(gov.wales\)](#). Relevant portfolio Ministers will work with local government and other partners on priorities which may receive funding through authorities use of the unhypothecated revenue settlement, or through specific grant funding. Where specific grant funding there may be terms and conditions attached to the grant funding for specific outputs or outcomes, performance expectations and grant criteria. The range of specific grants is set out in draft as part of the documentation published at the time of the provisional settlement.

Local authorities fall under the requirements of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act and are required to publish an annual report showing the progress they have made in meeting their objectives set under the Act. Additionally as part of the requirements of the Act the Welsh Government reports annually through the Wellbeing of Wales report. This considers progress against the 46 national indicators, which were set by Welsh Ministers in 2016 – local authorities are some of the bodies that support many of these outcomes.

Our Programme for Government sets out a number of commitments specifically related to local government, which we will be delivering over the course of this Senedd. Many of these are funded separately and will be outcomes reported on through the Programme for Government annual report.

- Seek to reform council tax to ensure a fairer system for all.
- Reform local government elections to reduce the democratic deficit.
- Expand our Access to Elected Office programme.
- Ensure that each region in Wales has effective and democratically accountable means of developing their future economies.
- Change the performance framework for local government to better enable innovation, transparency, and local ownership.
- Strengthen the autonomy and effectiveness of local government to make them more successful in delivering services.
- Reduce the administrative burden on local authorities.

Finally, in terms of such key services as education and social care, Local Authorities are subject to the inspection regime of Estyn and Care Inspectorate Wales as part of the assessment of delivery of services.

### **A note on the policy that sits alongside the £60million funding allocated for reform in the care sector**

A new Social Care Reform fund of £45m has been created by the Minister for Health and Social Services and the Deputy Minister for Social Services. The fund will rise to £55m in 2023-24 and £60m in 2024-25. This allocation will increase the funding available to promote reform and improvement in social care, to complement the uplift provided in the Local Government settlement.

The funding will be used to support the reform set out following our 'Rebalancing Care and Support' White Paper, to improve delivery and increase the sustainability of services across the social care sector. The funding will be used to help deliver the Programme for Government commitments to reform social care for looked after children and to protect, rebuild and develop our services for vulnerable people

Through the Fund we will invest:

- £10m in 2022-23 in preparation to deliver our commitment to eliminate private profit from the care of looked after children during the next Senedd term; and,
- an additional £3m in Social Care Wales in 2022-23, to continue the expansion of the professional registration of the social care workforce and provide ongoing support for the stabilisation and recovery of the sector through delivery of the Health and Social Care Joint Workforce Strategy.

We will also invest in:

- the establishment of health and social care community hubs to contribute to the prevention and early intervention agenda;
- the ongoing work under the Chief Social Care Officer for Wales to take forward action complementary to the Race Equality Action Plan;
- further support for groups such as unpaid carers; and,
- Within the new £45m Social Care Reform fund in 2022-23 we will continue to support the provision of funding to enable unpaid carers to access respite care and the intervention fund for supporting child and family well-being to safely divert cases from child protection registration.

The new Social Care Reform fund is in addition to the £180m of funding provided within the Local Government settlement for the real living wage for care workers and to support the sector's pressures. The new funding is also in addition to the baseline funding for Social Care which will enable continued support to activity across the Social Care sector.

**A note on the funding stream that will provide the £103million allocated to be spent on hygiene and ventilation in education settings due to the Covid pandemic, including clarity on whether this amount is new funding or if it's been redirected due to being underspent**

I am able to confirm that this was new funding allocated to the Education and Welsh Language portfolio from reserves, which will be formalised as part of the second supplementary budget. £50m will be provided via local authorities through the Sustainable Communities for Learning programme. The funding will help schools carry out capital repair and improvement work, with a focus on health and safety measures, such as improving ventilation. The funding will also be used to support decarbonisation.

£45m of revenue funding will also help support school budgets, assisting schools as they continue to deal with the ongoing impacts of the pandemic and to prepare for the requirements of the new curriculum.

An additional £8m will be provided to further education colleges, to ensure learning can continue safely and ensure the most disadvantaged learners are not further impacted by the pandemic.

This funding recognises the challenges faced by schools and colleges during the pandemic. This funding will further support our schools and colleges to keep settings as Covid-secure as possible.

**A note on the ambitions and objectives for the Chief Digital Officer role, for the forthcoming financial year**

A [Welsh Local Government Digital strategy](#) was published last year, taking into consideration the Welsh Government Digital Strategy and the local authorities' digital strategies.

The strategy addresses the priorities identified by local authorities in Wales and sets out the work that the Local Government Chief Digital Officer and her team will undertake to support and help the wider sector to meet these priorities. It identifies three strategic core objectives: Human-centred design of services; Data; and Capability.

These will be delivered through providing support, guidance, training, communication, projects, collaboration and leadership. The financial year of 2022-23 will focus on the delivery of this strategy, with a new strategy drafted toward the end of this year for adoption from April 2023.

I look forward to receiving your report and recommendations in due course.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Rebecca Evans." The signature is written in a cursive style with a clear, legible font.

**Rebecca Evans AS/MS**

Y Gweinidog Cyllid a Llywodraeth Leol

Minister for Finance and Local Government

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

# Eitem 7

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) vi o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

# Eitem 8

Yn rhinwedd paragraff(au) ix o Reol Sefydlog 17.42

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon