

Adroddiad Ymchwiliad Craffu Gorfodaeth Stryd

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1. Cyd-destun

- 1.1 Mae ansawdd yr amgylchedd leol a glendid stryd yn un o'r ffactorau sydd o'r consyrn mwyaf i drigolion. Ym mhob arolwg barn cyhoeddus, mae glendid ar y strydoedd yn dod ymysg y materion mwyaf pwysig sydd yn dod i'r brig o ran bodlonrwydd trigolion am yr ardal y maent yn byw ynddynt a hefyd bodlonrwydd â gwasanaethau'r Cyngor. Mae'r Cyngor wedi cydnabod hyn yn y gorffennol trwy brosiectau fel "Amgylchedd o Ansawdd" a thrwy sefydlu'r Gwasanaeth Gorfodaeth Stryd. Ar ben hynny, mae nifer o fesuryddion yn y maes yn cael sylw yng Nghynllun Strategol y Cyngor.
- 1.2 Gofynnodd y Pwyllgor Craffu Cymunedau am adroddiad gan yr Aelod Cabinet ar y mater y Mai 2015. Penderfyniad y pwyllgor oedd bod y mater angen cael blaenoriaeth uwch yn rhaglen waith y pwyllgor ac felly y dylid comisiynu ymchwiliad craffu i'r maes gan flaenoriaethu'r gwaith hynny dros feysydd eraill oedd wedi eu hadnabod fel meysydd ar gyfer ymchwiliadau posib. Derbyniodd y pwyllgor y briff ar gyfer gwaith yr ymchwiliad yn ei gyfarfod ym Medi, 2015 a dechreuodd ar ei waith yn Nhachwedd, 2015.
- 1.3 Mae'r Gwasanaeth Gorfodaeth Stryd yn dîm cymharol fechan o 8 o bobl yn gweithio o fewn cyllideb net a oedd, ar ddechrau'r Ymchwiliad, yn £300,150. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod cyfnod gwaith yr Ymchwiliad, gwnaed penderfyniadau, fel rhan o broses Her Gwynedd, a oedd yn golygu bod y gyllideb yn lleihau o £64,500 yn ystod 2016/17
- 1.4 Mae'r tîm yn gyfrifol am godi ymwybyddiaeth ac addysgu'r cyhoedd i sicrhau amgylchedd lan a diogel, y Fenter Trefi Taclus, gweithredu polisïau ar graffiti, nodwyddau a lanteri, monitro perfformiad glendid strydoedd a chynnal a chynorthwyo mewn ystod o ymgyrchoedd perthnasol. Mae copi o Strwythur Staffio'r Uned ar ddechrau gwaith yr Ymchwiliad ynghlwm fel Atodiad 1a i'r adroddiad hwn. Newidiodd y sefyllfa yn ystod yr Ymchwiliad o ganlyniad i benderfyniadau Her Gwynedd, fel y sonnir ym mharagraff 4.2 ac yng nghanfyddiad rhif 3 o dan paragraff 4.9. Mae'r strwythur diwygiedig felly yn cael ei ddangos yn Atodiad 1b.
- 1.5 Mae gan y Gwasanaeth Stryd gyfrifoldeb am sicrhau gorfodaeth stryd a cyflwyno gwastraff yn cynnwys:-
 - rheoli cŵn, sbwriel, graffiti a phosteri
 - gwaredu slei bach, cyflwyno gwastraff, gwastraff masnachwyr, trosglwyddo gwastraff a dyletswyddau gofal

Mae'r tim yn ysgwyddo baich gwaith arwyddocaol sydd o ddiddordeb mawr i'r cyhoedd. Yn ystod blwyddyn ariannol, 2015/16, cyfeiriodd Galw Gwynedd 1,775 o alwadau i'r Tim Gorfodaeth Stryd ar faterion amrywiol yn gynnwys troseddau gwastraff, camddefnydd o finiau, tipio slei bach, rheoli cŵn, ceisiadau am finiau stryd, biniau baw cŵn, graffiti a phosteri anghyfreithlon a nodwyddau. Mae hyn ar ben y 1,522 o alwadau yn y maes a gafodd eu cyfeirio yn uniongyrchol i'r Uned Waith.

- 1.6 Mae gan y Gwasanaeth allu i gosbi trwy roddi dirwyon parod am droseddau amgylcheddol o dan amryw o ddarpariaethau statudol gwahanol. Fodd bynnag, dengys cyfrifon yr uned bod yr incwm a dderbyniwyd o ddirwyon dros y tair blynedd diwethaf wedi bod oddeutu £5,300 y flwyddyn, yn erbyn targed incwm yn y Llyfr Cyllideb o £18,500 ar gyfer y tîm ac eraill sydd â hawliau gorfodi yn y maes.
- 1.7 Mae'n bwysig nodi bod yr hyn y mae'r Gwasanaeth yn ei wneud yn y maes yn ddarostyngedig i amrywiaeth o ddeddfwriaethau. Ers ei sefydlu yn 2008, mae'r uned wedi bod yn gweithredu yn bennaf o dan y Ddeddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990 a'r Ddeddf Cymdogaethau Glan a'r Amgylchedd 2005. Fodd bynnag, o 2016 ymlaen, bydd hefyd yn gweithredu o dan y Ddeddf Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol, Trosedd a Phlisma 2014.

2. Pwrpas yr Ymchwiliad Craffu

- 2.1 Cytunodd y Pwyllgor Craffu i'r sgôp ar gyfer yr Ymchwiliad a oedd yn nodi'r canlynol:-

Nodwyd y byddai'r Ymchwiliad yn ceisio, yn y lle cyntaf sefydlu dealltwriaeth ynglŷn â:-

- Beth yw'r disgwyliadau a'r gofynion statudol ynghlwm â'r gwasanaeth
- Beth yw'r perfformiad presennol o safbwynt allbynnau gorfodaeth
- Beth yw lefel yr adnoddau sydd ar gael ar gyfer gorfodi

Byddai'r Ymchwiliad wedyn yn ceisio ateb y cwestiynau a ganlyn:-

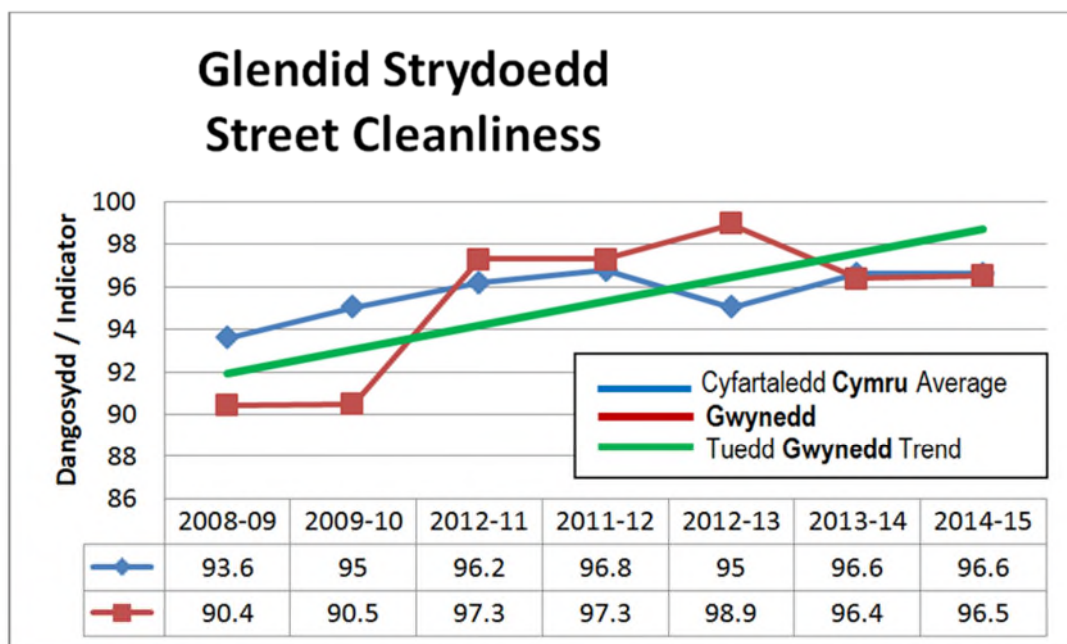
- Pa bosibiliadau eraill sydd ar gael i gynorthwyo mewn gorfodi e.e. heddlu
- Pa bosibiliadau eraill sydd ar gael o ran defnyddio cwmni/au pwrpasol i roddi hysbysiadau cosbau penodedig (fel sy'n weithredol mewn rhai siroedd eraill).

- 2.2 Roedd yr Ymchwiliad yn anelu at lunio argymhellion clir ar sail tystiolaeth er ystyriaeth gan yr Aelod Cabinet a rhoi ystyriaeth briodol i unrhyw rwystrau a sut i'w datrys.

3. Prif Weithgaredd yr Ymchwiliad

- 3.1 Cyfarfu'r Ymchwiliad gyda'r Aelod Cabinet, y Pennaeth Gwasanaeth a'r Rheolwr Gwasanaethau Stryd i gytuno ar raglen waith fanwl y gweithredwyd arno dros 11 o gyfarfodydd. Yn ogystal cyfrannodd Rheolwr y Gwasanaeth yn gyson at waith yr Ymchwiliad a bu trafodaethau achlysurol gyda'r Aelod Cabinet a'r Pennaeth Gwasanaeth yn ystod y gwaith.
- 3.2 Derbyniodd yr Ymchwiliad wybodaeth hynod ddefnyddiol am berfformiad y gwasanaeth yng Ngwynedd o gymharu ag ardaloedd eraill. Roedd y wybodaeth hynny'n dangos bod y perfformiad cymharol o ran glendid strydoedd yn weddol gadarnhaol, er engraifft gyda Gwynedd yn cael sgôr glendid o 71.7 o'i gymharu â 67.9 ar draws Cymru a hefyd â 67.8 yng Ngwynedd yn y flwyddyn flaenorol.

% o briffyrdd a thir perthnasol sydd o safon glanweithdra uchel neu dderbyniol
 % of highways and relevant land of a high or acceptable standard of cleanliness



Arolwg annibynnol Cadwch Cymru'n Daclus / Keep Wales Tidy's independent survey

- 3.3 Treuliodd aelodau'r Ymchwiliad amser yn cysgodi gwaith y swyddogion yn y maes yn ardaloedd Bangor a'r Bala er mwyn gweld natur y gwaith y maent yn ymgymryd ag ef ar lawr gwlad.
- 3.4 Daeth yn amlwg i'r Ymchwiliad yn fuan iawn bod y maes yn un sydd yn cael sylw gan nifer o gynghorau a'i fod yn bwysig dysgu o brofiadau eraill. Felly, cafwyd trafodaethau gyda chynrychiolwyr o Gynghorau Dinbych a Wrecsam a hefyd gydag arbenigwr maes o'r "Association of Public Service Excellence" oedd newydd gwblhau arolwg o sut y mae cynghorau trwy'r Deyrnas Gyfunol yn dygymod â'r her o ddarparu gwasanaethau o'r fath ar adeg pan mae adnoddau yn crebachu. (Mae copïau o'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd wrth gynrychiolwyr y cynghorau eraill ynghlwm fel Atodiad 2)
- 3.5 Bu'r Ymchwiliad hefyd yn edrych ar y ffaith bod amrywiaeth eang o hawliau gorfodi gan y Cyngor ar draws y gwasanaethau gwahanol ac amryw o swyddogion gwahanol yn gweithredu'r hawliau hynny ar draws y sir. Cynhaliwyd trafodaethau gyda swyddogion sydd yn gyfrifol am weithredu ar rai o'r hawliau hynny er mwyn gwyntyllu a oes lle i resymoli'r defnyddio hawliau gorfodi.
- 3.6 O waith ymchwil i atebion cynghorau eraill, daeth yn amlwg bod nifer bellach yn allanoli elfennau o'r gwaith hynny i gwmni preifat a cafwyd cyfarfod gyda chynrychiolwyr cwmni darparu preifat sydd yn gweithredu yn y maes ar ran rai cynghorau eraill yng Ngogledd Cymru. (Mae copïau o'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd wrth gynrychiolwyr y gwasanaeth arall ynghlwm fel Atodiad 3)

- 3.7 Gofynnwyd cwestiynau hefyd i gynrychiolydd o Heddlu Gogledd Cymru er mwyn ceisio sefydlu lefel ymrwymiad Heddlu Gogledd Cymru i fod yn rhan o fwriadau'r Cyngor i fynd i'r afael â throseddau amgylcheddol. (Mae copïau o'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd wrth yr Heddlu ynghlwm fel Atodiad 4)
- 3.8 Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad gydag aelodau Panel Trigolion a hefyd gyda chynghorau cymuned o fewn y sir i geisio eu barn bellach ar bwysigrwydd gweithredu ym maes gorfodaeth yn ogystal â'u hymateb pe byddai'r Cyngor yn ymagweddu'n fwy cadarn yn erbyn troseddau o'r fath. (Mae copi o'r ffurflenni ar gyfer yr holiadur ynghlwm fel Atodiad 5)

4. Prif Ganfyddiadau'r Ymchwiliad

- 4.1 Mae'r Ymchwiliad wedi ystyried y gwasanaeth yn weddol eang ac yn cydnabod ei bwysigrwydd i ymdeimlad o les yn y gymuned, yn cynnwys lles economaidd. Mae hefyd wedi adnabod y gwasanaeth fel un gwerthfawr ond sydd o dan bwysau i ymateb i ofynion a disgwyliadau uchel. Felly, beth bynnag y mae'r Cyngor wedi ei gyflawni a heb ei gyflawni yn y gorffennol, mae'n amserol bod yr Ymchwiliad wedi cymryd stoc gan fod angen rhoi sylw penodol er mwyn gwella eto i'r dyfodol.
- 4.2 Ar ben hynny, mae'r Gwasanaeth wedi gorfod dygymod â thoriadau diweddar sydd wedi golygu na all y Gwasanaeth barhau i weithredu fel y mae wedi bod. Felly, mae angen ail-edrych ar y defnydd o'r adnoddau sy'n weddill ac ystyried atebion eraill ar gyfer elfennau o'r gwaith.
- 4.3. Mae'n rhaid cael cydweithrediad trigolion er mwyn cael strydoedd glân. Mae'r Gwasanaeth wedi cyflwyno rhai ymgyrchoedd i newid ymddygiad yn y gorffennol ac wedi cael peth llwyddiant gyda'r ymgyrchoedd hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gofyn yn fawr a'r adnoddau ar gyfer cyfarch hynny yn mynd yn brinnach. Felly, mae'n gwbl allweddol bod ffocws clir ar godi ymwybyddiaeth a newid ymddygiad yng ngwaith y Gwasanaeth i'r dyfodol.
- 4.4 Mae'r Ymchwiliad wedi adnabod y ffaith bod gan y Cyngor adnoddau gorfodi mewn amryw o feysydd ar draws yr adrannau gwahanol; diau fod pob un o'r timau hyn o dan bwysau. O dderbyn her Ffordd Gwynedd i edrych ar y pwnc o bersbectif y cwsmer, mae'n rhaid i'r Cyngor feddwl am ddefnyddio'r adnoddau hynny mewn ffordd fwy hyblyg. Mae hyn yn fater y mae'r Association of Public Service Excellence (APSE) wedi edrych arno'n ddiweddar, fel y gwelir yn Atodiad 6. Mae hwn, mae'n debyg, yn bwnc allai gymryd ychydig mwy o amser i'w wireddu, gan y gallai olygu newid strwythurol, ond mae'n haeddu sylw gan y gallasai arwain at well defnydd o adnoddau prin ar draws y sir.
- 4.5 Mae'r Cyngor wedi cael peth llwyddiant yn cydweithio gyda gwirfoddolwyr ar ymgyrchoedd penodol yn y gorffennol, fel Balchder Bangor, Balchder Bro Dyffryn Ogwen a Felin Daclus. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai yn rhwystredig nad ydym wedi llwyddo i fanteisio yn llawn ar yr awydd a'r parodrwydd ymysg rhai i wirfoddoli yn y maes. Mae gwaith yr Ymchwiliad wedi ei wneud yn glir bod lle i fanteisio'n llawnach ar barodrwydd gwirfoddolwyr ond mae'n rhaid defnyddio'r

egni hynny yn y ffordd iawn, heb roi gwirfoddolwyr mewn sefyllfaoedd nad ydynt yn gymwys i ddelio â hwy.

- 4.6 Mae nifer o enghreifftiau o ardaloedd eraill o gynghorau yn manteisio ar y ffaith bod awydd ymysg busnesau a chwmnïau i fod yn dangos eu cydwybod cymdeithasol trwy gefnogi mentrau lleol. Byddai menter o'r fath yn fwyaf addas ar gyfer rhywbeth sydd ynghlwm â gwaith gwirfoddolwyr a rhaid edrych ar hynny.
- 4.7 Wrth ail-flaenoriaethu sylw y tîm mewnol, cred yr Ymchwiliad bod lle i arbrofi o leiaf gyda threfniadau fyddai'n dod â chwmni allanol i mewn i ysgwyddo peth o'r gwaith gorfodi. Y nôd fyddai cyfarch y diffyg incwm o ddirwyon i raddau a hefyd yn profi'r graddau y gall agwedd mwy cadarn yn gwella llif incwm y gwasanaeth a hefyd greu argraff ar lendid stryd yn gyffredinol o fewn y sir. Mae gwaith ymchwil a wnaed gan yr Ymchwiliad wedi dangos bod awydd clir ymysg y cyhoedd a chynghorau cymuned i'r Cyngor gymryd agwedd mwy caled at droseddau amgylcheddol a symud i drefniadau caletach ar gyfer dirwyo. Mae'r argymhellion isod yn cynnwys camau i wneud hynny gan gynnwys argymhelliad penodol i godi ymwybyddiaeth am y newid sydd ar y gweill fel bod trigolion yn barod ar gyfer y newid.
- 4.8 Wrth gwrs, nid y Cyngor yn unig sydd â chyfrifoldebau yn y maes a bydd cyfraniadau partneriaid eraill fel yr Heddlu yn bwysig iawn yn y dyfodol os ydym am ddefnyddio'r holl adnoddau cyhoeddus i wella perfformiad yn y maes.
- 4.9 Nodir prif ganfyddiadau'r Ymchwiliad isod gyda nodyn o'r dystiolaeth y tu cefn i'r canfyddiad hwnnw ac wedyn yr argymhelliad a wna'r Ymchwiliad yn ei ddilyn.

1. Pwysigrwydd y Maes
Canfyddiadau - Mae glendid stryd o'r pwysigrwydd mwyaf ar gyfer yr economi, iechyd ac ymdeimlad o les yn ein cymunedau ac mae dyletswyddau pendant ar y Cyngor yn y maes y mae'n rhaid eu hwynebu. Mae arolwg ymysg y Panel Trigolion a chynghorau cymuned wedi dangos yn eglur iawn bod gan bobl Gwynedd ddymuniad i'r Cyngor weithredu'n fwy caled yn y maes hwn.
Tystiolaeth – <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tystiolaeth Cadwch Cymru'n Daclus a'r Association of Public Service Excellence (APSE) bod glendid stryd yn ffactor eithriadol o bwysig wrth i drigolion ddod i farn am eu hardal• Cadarnhad o hynny yn lleol mewn gwaith Arolwg Barn oedd yn dangos bod glendid stryd ymysg y ddau neu dri ffactor pwysicaf oedd yn dylanwadu ar farn trigolion am yr ardal
Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet – <p>Argymhellir bod yr Aelod Cabinet yn derbyn bod yn rhaid cymryd camau gwella pendant a newydd ac yn cadarnhau ei ymrwymiad i flaenoriaethu'r maes hwn ac yn ymrwymo i sicrhau blaenoriaeth i'r maes mewn trafodaethau o fewn Cabinet Cyngor Gwynedd</p>

2. Natur y Gwasanaeth Presennol
Canfyddiadau - Mae'r gwasanaeth a ddarparir gan yr Uned yn un hynod o werthfawr; mae'r tîm yn ymroddedig ac yn gweithredu'n galed iawn mewn maes anodd a diddiolch i fynd i'r afael ag un o feysydd gwaith pwysicaf y Cyngor
Tystiolaeth –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tystiolaeth aelodau'r Ymchwiliad o dreulio amser gydag aelodau o'r Tîm Gorfodaeth Stryd wrth eu gwaith o ddydd i ddydd • Tystiolaeth o lwyddiant ymgyrchoedd ymyrraeth benodol gan y tîm mewn ardaloedd lleol
Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet –
Argymhellir bod yr Aelod Cabinet yn cyfleu gwerthfawrogiad yr Ymchwiliad o waith y tîm.

3. Her Arbedion y Cyngor
Canfyddiadau – Mae'r Cyngor wedi gorfod cyflwyno rhai toriadau yn y gwasanaeth fel rhan o becyn toriadau Her Gwynedd ac mae hyn yn sicr o effeithio ar gapasiti'r tîm i weithredu
Tystiolaeth –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yr Uned wedi gorfod dygymod â thoriad o £64,500 yn sgil penderfyniadau'r Cyngor ar 3 Mawrth, 2016 i gymeradwyo pecyn o doriadau angenrheidiol, sydd wedi arwain at leihad o 2 swydd mewn tîm cymharol fychan o saith
Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet –
Argymhellir bod yr Aelod Cabinet yn ymateb i'r lleihad yng nghapasiti'r Uned, yn derbyn yr her o edrych eto ar y gwasanaeth ac yn edrych yn greadigol ar atebion newydd wrth ail-flaenoriaethu gwaith y tîm.

4. Codi Ymwybyddiaeth a Newid Ymddygiad
Canfyddiadau – Mae pwyslais y tîm ar godi ymwybyddiaeth a cheisio newid ymddygiad yn allweddol ac mae'n bwysig nad yw'r gwaith hynny yn dioddef yn sgil y toriadau
Tystiolaeth –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadarnhad o waith APSE o bwysigrwydd gwaith codi ymwybyddiaeth a newid ymddygiad • Tystiolaeth leol, trwy waith yr uned (gyda chymorth grant Trefi Taclus) o

lwyddiant ymgyrchoedd lleol i newid ymddygiad
<p>Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet –</p> <p>Argymhellir i'r Aelod Cabinet bod y gwaith ar godi ymwybyddiaeth yn gorfod parhau wrth ail-edrych ar ddyletswyddau'r Uned wrth ddygymod â'r toriadau y maent yn gorfod eu hwynebu</p> <p>Argymhellir hefyd, yn benodol, bod angen ymgyrch codi ymwybyddiaeth ffres, trwyadl a phenodol am gyfnod o oddeutu 6 mis cyn cyflwyno unrhyw drefn newydd sydd yn dangos bod agwedd y Cyngor at orfodi yn y maes hwn yn mynd i galedu (gweler Canfyddiad 8 isod).</p>

5. Cydweithio rhyngadrannol
<p>Canfyddiadau – Mae'r gwahanol gyfrifoldebau gorfodi ar draws y Cyngor yn amrywiol iawn ac mae lle i edrych yn y tymor hwy ar resymoli rhai ohonynt er mwyn rhannu hawliau gorfodi ar draws nifer fwy o staff a gwneud gwell defnydd o'r swyddogion ar lawr gwlad</p>
<p>Tystiolaeth –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyfweiliadau gyda'r gwasanaeth a gwasanaethau eraill ar draws y Cyngor wedi amlygu bod gan y Cyngor lawer o swyddogion sydd yn ymwneud â gorfodi mewn llawer o feysydd ar draws y Cyngor a bod posibilrwydd o wneud gwell defnydd o'r adnoddau hynny ar adeg pan mae adnoddau yn brin • Tystiolaeth gan APSE bod 36.5% o gynghorau wedi cyfuno hawliau gorfodi yn y maes a bod 40% o'r gweddill yn ystyried hynny ar hyn o bryd (Gweler Atodiad 6)
<p>Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet –</p> <p>Argymhellir bod yr Aelod Cabinet a'r Pennaeth Gwasanaeth yn cyd-drafod â'u cydweithwyr er mwyn ymestyn hawliau ac ymarferion gorfodi ar draws mwy o wasanaethau er mwyn gwneud gwell defnydd o adnoddau staff. Wrth wneud hynny dylai'r Aelod Cabinet a'r adrannau roi sylw i waith ymchwil diweddar APSE am y manteision posib a'r risgiau</p>

6. Rôl Gwirfoddolwyr
<p>Canfyddiadau - Tra nad oes rôl i wirfoddolwyr mewn gwaith gorfodi, mae lle i fanteisio ar awydd yn ein cymunedau i gymryd cyfrifoldeb am lendid ar ein strydoedd trwy gyflwyno pencampwyr gwirfoddol ("Tîm Gwynedd Daclus / Gwynedd Lân") sydd yn medru codi ymwybyddiaeth a chynnig cyngor a chymorth ac adnabod manau lle mae problemau</p>
<p>Tystiolaeth –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enghreifftiau o awydd a brwdfrydedd mewn cymunedau ar draws y sir i weithredu yn y maes

- Tystiolaeth gan APSE bod modd manteisio ar y brwdfrydedd hynny ond mewn rhai meysydd yn unig oherwydd rhai elfennau risg fyddai ynghlwm â'r gwaith

Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet –

Argymhellir bod yr Aelod Cabinet yn agor trafodaethau gyda grwpiau a chymunedau lleol i weld sut y gellir datblygu pecyn o weithgareddau y gallai grwpiau felly weithredu arnynt , gan roi sylw l'r gwaith hynny yn benodol yn ystod y cyfnod paratoi ar gyfer y drefn newydd

7. Cyfraniad gan Fusnesau

Canfyddiadau - Mae lle i ddenu cymorth a nawdd gan fusnesau preifat ar gyfer y gwaith hwn trwy eu cysylltu gyda'r datblygiad gwirfoddol a awgrym yn Canfyddiad 6

Tystiolaeth –

- Enghreifftiau o fentrau o ardaloedd eraill, fel “Tidy Towns Ireland”

Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet –

Argymhellir bod yr Aelod Cabinet yn cydweithio gyda'r Aelod Cabinet â chyfrifoldeb dros yr Economi a Thwristiaeth i ddatblygu cysylltiadau gyda busnesau lleol i geisio nawdd tuag at fentrau gwirfoddol a chymunedol.

8. Gwaith Gorfodi

Canfyddiadau –

- a) Dylai'r Cyngor edrych ar allanoli elfennau o'i waith gorfodi i ategu gwaith y tîm mewnol. Byddai'r gwaith hynny yn canolbwyntio ar orfodaeth a dirwyo sydyn (FPNs) ar sail dim cost i'r Cyngor (Dylid treialu hyn am gyfnod o 12 mis yn y lle cyntaf gan ei adolygu ar ôl hynny).
- b) Bydd angen pwysleisio rhai elfennau – ee rhaid i'r holl staff fedru siarad Cymraeg, cyflogaeth leol a'r angen i roi sylw i wahanol fathau o sbwriel a baw cŵn – fel y mae Cyngor Wrecsam wedi gwneud
- c) Bydd angen sicrhau cydweithrediad Uned Gyfathrebu'r Cyngor i roi cyhoeddusrwydd digonol i'r newid hwn mewn da bryd cyn iddo fod yn weithredol

Tystiolaeth –

- Gwybodaeth bod cyfraddau incwm yr uned yn gymharol isel
- Tystiolaeth o effaith gadarnhaol allanoli gwaith gorfodi mewn siroedd eraill
- Tystiolaeth gan y Panel Trigolion bod 83.82% o 1224 o drigolion a ymatebodd i holiadur ar-lein ac arolwg ffôn a 95% o'r 40 o Gynghorau

Cymuned a ymatebodd yn dweud eu bod yn dymuno i'r Cyngor weithredu'n galed trwy drefn o ddirwyon yn y fan a'r lle DS Er bod mwyafrif y cyhoedd (51.63%) a'r Cynghorau Cymuned (55%) o'i blaid, roedd peth pryder ymysg y cyhoedd a'r Cynghorau Cymuned am y syniad o gwmni allanol yn ymgymryd â'r gwaith oherwydd pryderon am iaith y gwasanaeth, cost posib a diffyg swyddi i bobl leol

(Manylion llawnach am yr atebion i'w gweld yn Atodiad 7)

Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet –

Argymhellir bod yr Aelod Cabinet a'r Pennaeth Gwasanaeth yn:-

- a) cychwyn proses gystadleuol i gynnal treial di-gost i'r Cyngor o allanoli elfennau gorfodi am gyfnod o rhwng 12 a 24 mis gyda rhai amodau penodol, yn cynnwys sicrwydd am y defnydd o'r iaith Gymraeg yn y gwasanaeth, cyflogaeth leol a ffocws benodol ar ddelio â phroblem baw cwn
- b) adolygu llwyddiant yr arbrawf wedi'r cyfnod peilot ac yna ystyried y dewisiadau wedi hynny, boed hynny yn barhad efo'r gwasanaeth wedi ei allanoli neu, hyd yn oed, fewnoli'r gwasanaeth
- c) cwblhau gwaith penodol i baratoi'r cyhoedd ar gyfer y pwyslais newydd yn y gwaith trwy godi ymwybyddiaeth a nodi bod y Cyngor yn gwneud hyn mewn ymateb i farn clir y cyhoedd.

9. Cyd-weithio gyda'r Heddlu

Canfyddiadau – Mae cyfrifoldebau deddfwriaethol ar Heddlu Gogledd Cymru yn ogystal ag awdurdodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wedi rhoi blaenoriaeth uwch i wahanol fathau o droseddau

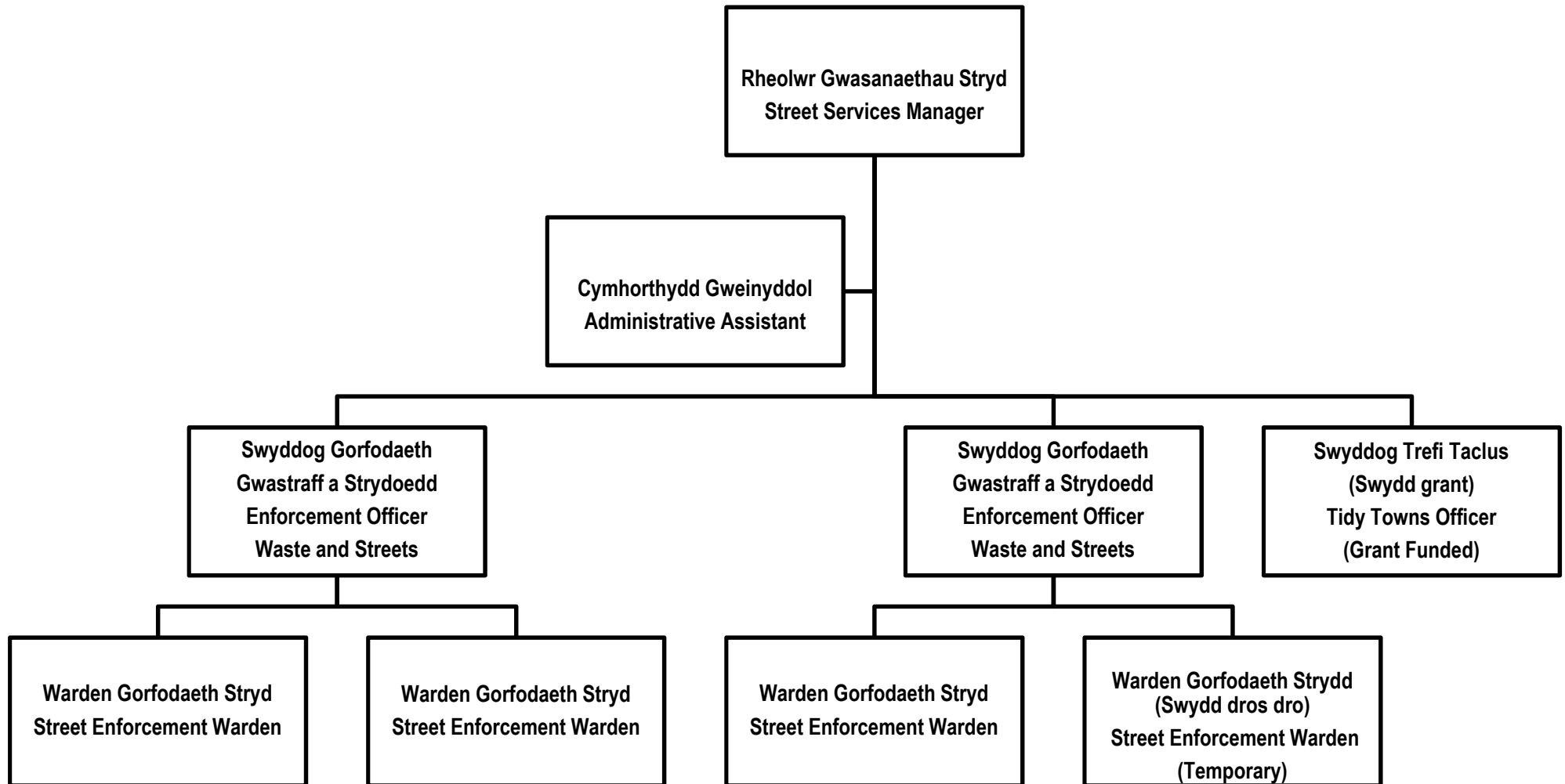
Tystiolaeth –

- Atebion gan yr Heddlu i gwestiynau a anfonwyd atynt gan yr Ymchwiliad i'w gynnwys yn Atodiad 8 ond heb ei dderbyn eto)

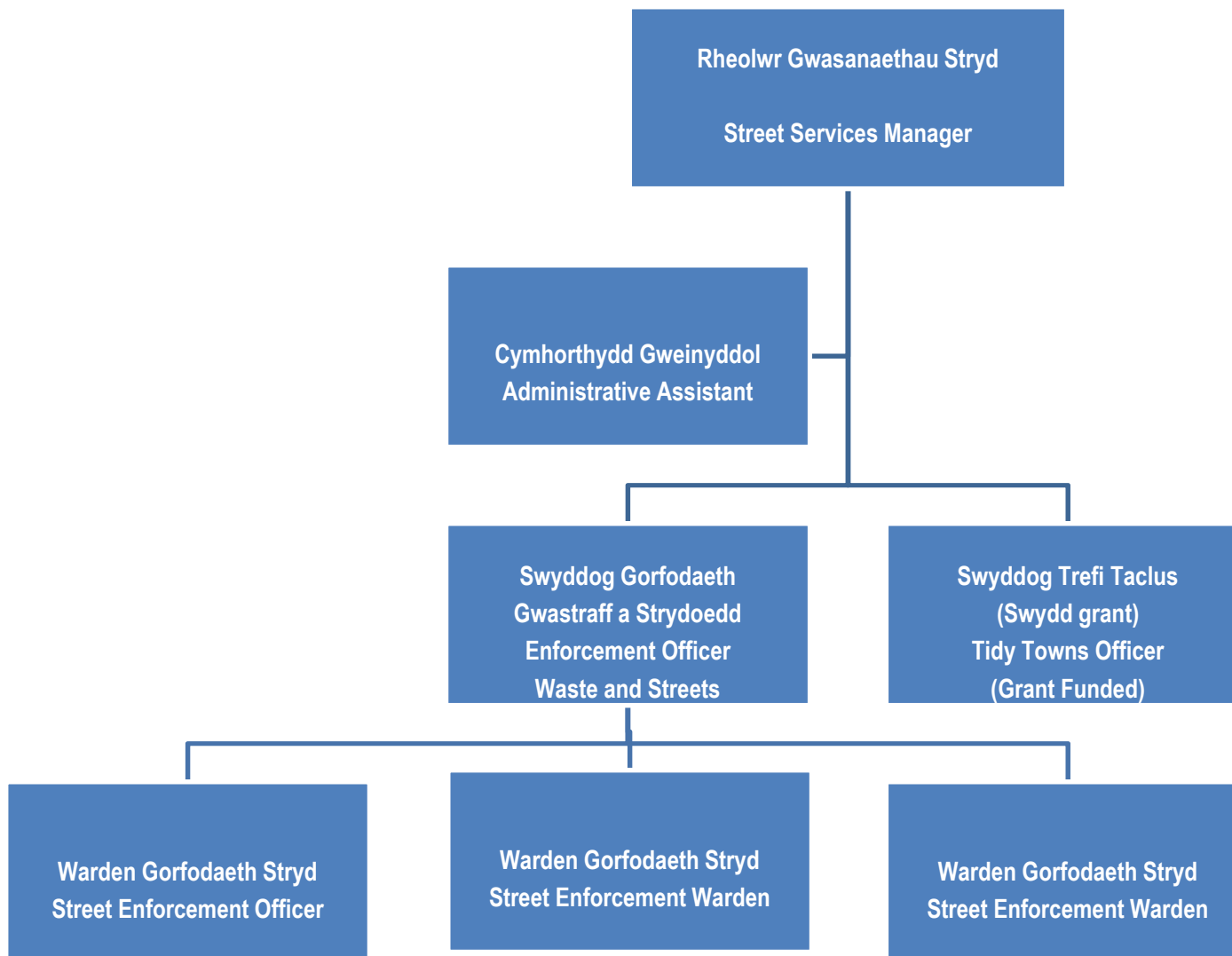
Argymhelliad i'r Aelod Cabinet –

Argymhellir i'r Aelod Cabinet ei fod yn cynnal trafodaethau buan gyda Chomisiynydd yr Heddlu er mwyn trafod os oes lle i gydweithio yn agosach ar droseddau amgylcheddol ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, yn cynnwys cydweithio ar weithredu'r Ddeddf Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol, Trosedd a Phlisma 2014.

**Strwythur Tim Gorfodaeth Stryd
Street Enforcement Team Structure**



**Strwythur Tim Gorfodaeth Stryd
Street Enforcement Structure
(Her Gwynedd)**



Cwestiynau a ofynnwyd wrth gynrychiolwyr y Cynghorau eraill

Questions asked of the representatives from other councils

1. Sut berthynas sydd gan y Cyngor gyda'r cwmni preifat?
 2. Beth sydd yn gweithio yn dda?
 3. Pa wersi sydd i'w dysgu?
 4. Beth yw strwythur y tîm gorfodaeth?
 5. Beth yw rhaniad gwaith y cwmni a'r Cyngor?
 6. A fuasech yn troi'r cloc yn ôl?
 7. Sut mae'r gost o gyflogi cwmni preifat yn cymharu â ddarpariaeth fewnol?
 8. Pa droseddau amgylcheddol y mae y cwmni preifat yn gosod cosbau arnynt?
 9. Pa fath o effaith y mae y cwmni preifat wedi ei gael ar y lefelau o sbwriel (arolygon ee LEAMS)?
 10. Pa effaith y mae'r defnydd o'r cwmni preifat wedi ei gael ar foddhad / cwynion gan y cyhoedd.
 11. Pam fod y nifer o gosbau penodedig a gyhoeddwyd ar gyfer sbwriel sigarêts yn sylweddol uwch na'r rhai ar gyfer troseddau amgylcheddol eraill (sbwriel bwyd ee cyflym, cŵn yn baeddu)?
 12. A yw'r swyddogion cwmni preifat rôl adweithiol (h.y. ymateb i gwynion bob dydd)?
-
1. How would you describe the working relationship between the Council and private company?
 2. What works well?
 3. What lessons have been learned?
 4. What is the structure of your enforcement service (in-house and private)
 5. What is the proportion of work undertaken in-house / by the private company?
 6. Would you turn the clock back?
 7. How does the cost of employing the private company compare with in-house provision?
 8. Which environmental crimes do the private company issue fixed penalties for?
 9. What kind of effect has the use of the private company had on levels of litter (e.g. LEAMS surveys)
 10. What effect has the use of the private company had on public satisfaction / complaints.
 11. Why are the numbers of fixed penalties issued for cigarette litter considerably higher than those for other environmental crimes (e.g. fast food litter, dog fouling)?
 12. Do the private company officers have a reactive role (i.e. responding to daily complaints)?

Cwestiynau a ofynnwyd wrth gynrychiolwyr y o gwmni preifat

Questions asked to representatives of a private company

1. Faint o Awdurdodau Cymru sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cyflogi cwmni preifat i orfodi troseddau amgylcheddol?
 2. Pa ystod o droseddau (troseddau amgylcheddol) y mae y cwmni yn ymdrin â hwy?
 3. Faint o swyddogion llawn-amser fydd yn debygol o fod eu hangen i ddarparu gwasanaeth yng Ngwynedd?
 4. Oes modd i chi egluro yn gryno eich trefniadau ariannol e.e., taliadau,
 5. Beth yw eich trefniadau gweinyddol, e.e., pwy sy'n gyfrifol am ymdrin â chwynion, mynd ar drywydd dirwyon heb eu talu, paratoi ffeiliau achos, ac ati
 6. A fyddai disgwyl i'r Cyngor fod yn gyfrifol am dalu costau mewn achos o beidio â thalu dirwyon?
 7. A oes taliadau gorfodaeth ychwanegol am orfodi gorchmynion rheoli cŵn?
 8. Pa wasanaethau gorfodi dewisol eraill sydd yn cael eu darparu am gost ychwanegol?
 9. Pa effaith mae swyddogion gorfodaeth y cwmni wedi ei gael ar lefelau glendid / sbwriel (ee arolygon LEAMS, enghreifftiau, tystiolaeth)
 10. A yw'r cwmni yn gorfodi troseddau gwastraff (ee biniau, dyletswydd gofal, cludwyr, masnach a thipio anghyfreithlon). Os felly a ydych yn gallu rhoi enghreifftiau o awdurdodau?
 11. A yw'r gallu gan y cwmni i weithredu'n ddwyieithog (hy yn unol â Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg polisïau / lleol
 12. Yn ddiweddar, mae y cwmni wedi cael eu beirniadu yn y wasg bod y mwyafrif o hysbysiadau cosb benodedig (dros 90%) ar gyfer sbwriel sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysmegu – oes rheswm dros hyn?
 13. A yw swyddogion y cwmni yn derbyn cymhellion ariannol ar gyfer cyhoeddi hysbysiadau cosb benodedig?
-
1. How many Welsh LAs currently employ the company to enforce environmental crime?
 2. What range of (environmental crime) offences does the company usually cover?
 3. How many full-time officers are likely to be necessary to provide cover in Gwynedd?
 4. Can you briefly explain your typical financial arrangements, charges, etc.
 5. What are the “back-office” arrangements, i.e. who is responsible for dealing with complaints, chasing unpaid fines, preparing case files, etc.
 6. Would the Council be responsible for covering your costs in the event of non-payment of fines?
 7. Are there additional charges for enforcing dog control orders (dog fouling, exclusion, etc)?
 8. What other optional enforcement services are provided at extra cost?
 9. What effect have the company's enforcement officers had on levels of cleanliness/litter (e.g. LEAMS surveys, examples, evidence)
 10. Does the company enforce waste crime (e.g. bins out, duty of care, carriers, trade and fly-tipping). If so are you able to provide some example authorities?
 11. Is the company able to operate bilingually (i.e. in accordance with the Welsh Language Act/ local policy – examples?)
 12. The company have previously been criticised in the press for issuing the majority of fixed penalty notices (over 90%) for smoking related litter – why is this?
 13. Does the company's officers receive financial incentives for issuing fixed penalty notices?

Cwestiynau a ofynnwyd wrth yr Heddlu

Questions asked of the Police

- Allwch chi egluro beth yw prif amcanion ymgyrch LEAD os gwelwch yn dda?
- Dan ba amgylchiadau fyddai Heddlu Gogledd Cymru yn camu i mewn i gynnis cymorth i ddatrys problem rheoli cŵn?
- A yw Heddlu Gogledd Cymru yn ymrwymo unrhyw adnoddau tuag at orfodaeth ragweithiol mewn achosion pan fo cŵn yn baeddu?
- Pa gamau mae Swyddogion PCSO yn eu cymryd ar hyn o bryd pan fyddant yn gweld ci yn baeddu?
- Sawl rhybudd talu cosb o ran cŵn yn baeddu mae Swyddogion PCSO yng Nghymru wedi'i ddyrannu yng Nghymru dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf?
- Beth yw goblygiadau statudol Heddlu Gogledd Cymru mewn perthynas â rheoli cŵn?
- Pa effaith, os o gwbl, y mae'r ddeddfwriaeth gwrthgymdeithasol newydd wedi'i gael ar ymrwymiad Heddlu Gogledd Cymru tuag at helpu awdurdodau lleol i daclo trosedd amgylcheddol megis cŵn yn baeddu a thaflu ysbwriel?
- Can you please explain the main aims of the LEAD campaign
- Under what circumstances would NWP get involved in helping to resolve a dog control problem
- Do NWP commit any resources to the proactive enforcement of dog fouling incidents.
- What action do PCSOs currently take in the event of witnessing a dog fouling incident.
- How many dog fouling fixed penalties have been issued by PCSOs in Wales during the last 2 years?
- What are NWP's statutory obligations in relation to dog control.
- What effect, if any, has the new antisocial behaviour legislation had on NWP's commitment to helping local authorities tackle environmental crime such as dog fouling and littering.

Cwestiynau i'r Panel Trigolion a'r Cynghorau Cymuned

Questions for the Residents Panel and Community Councils

Cwestiynau glendid stryd

1) Allwch chi nodi os ydych yn "Cytuno" neu'n "Anghytuno" efo'r datganiad canlynol:

Dylai Cyngor Gwynedd fod llawer mwy cadarn nag y mae ar hyn o bryd wrth daclo pobl sy'n gollwng sbwriel ar y stryd neu'n gadael i'w cŵn faeddu llwybrau a phalmentydd.

Cytuno

Anghytuno

2) Allwch chi nodi os ydych yn "Cytuno" neu'n "Anghytuno" efo'r datganiad canlynol:

Dylai Cyngor Gwynedd rhoi dirwy yn y fan ar lle i unrhyw un sy'n cael ei ddal yn cyflawni trosedd amgylcheddol - pethau fel gollwng bonau sigarêts, gwm cnoi neu ganiau diod ar y llawr neu adael i'w cwn faeddu mewn manau cyhoeddus.

Cytuno

Anghytuno

3) Oherwydd toriadau sylweddol yn yr arian mae Cyngor Gwynedd yn ei dderbyn gan y Llywodraeth, mae llai o arian ar gael bob blwyddyn i'r Cyngor ei wario ar ein gwasanaethau lleol.

O gofio hyn, fydddech chi'n "Cytuno" neu'n "Anghytuno" efo'r datganiad canlynol:

Os nad oes gan Gyngor Gwynedd yr arian i fynd ar ôl a chosbi pobl sy'n lluchio sbwriel neu ganiatáu baeddu cwn ar ein strydoedd, dylent fod yn barod i ddefnyddio cwmni allanol / masnachol i wneud y gwaith yma gyda'r Cyngor.

Cytuno

Anghytuno

4) Cyn dod a'r alwad i ben, oes gennych chi unrhyw sylwadau pellach ynglŷn â'r mater yma?

Street cleanliness questions

1) Please note whether you “Agree” or “Disagree” with the following statement:

Gwynedd Council should be much firmer than at present than it is currently in tackling people who drop litter on the streets or allow their dogs to foul on footpaths and pavements.

Agree

Disagree

2) Please note whether you “Agree” or “Disagree” with the following statement:

Gwynedd Council should give on the spot fines for anyone caught committing environmental crimes – things like dropping cigarette butts, chewing gum or drink cans on the floor or allowing their dogs to foul in public places

Agree

Disagree

3) Because of the substantial financial cuts Gwynedd Council has faced from the Government, there is less money available every year, there is less money available every year to spend on local services.

Bearing this in mind, would you agree or disagree with the following statement:

If Gwynedd Council does not have enough money to go after people dropping litter or allowing dog fouling on our streets, they should be willing to use an external / commercial company to do it with the Council

Agree

Disagree

4) Before bringing this call to an end, do you have any further observations on this issue?



Briefing 16 - August 2016

APSE Survey – The move towards amalgamating environmental enforcement activities into one service area.

This briefing provides details on the move by a growing number of local authorities to identify all of their environmental enforcement activities, under which departments' responsibility they sit and then deciding whether it would be more effective and economically beneficial to amalgamate them under one service area. APSE carried out the following survey as a result of a number of members asking for information on this particular issue.

The survey was carried out during July and August 2016.

Key issues.

- When considering the amalgamation of environmental enforcement activities the duties chosen by respondents related to criminal activity such as fly-tipping or anti- social behaviour such as littering and dog fouling, all of which are visible and noticed and commented upon negatively by the general public.
- Although there is considerable diversity in the types of environmental enforcement duties carried out, and under which department's responsibility they fall, when amalgamation does occur, it is usually clustered under the Environmental Health Directorate or Waste and Street Management.
- Amalgamation usually requires up-skilling and a more generic role for officers being developed and agreed. There is therefore a need to consider future roles and training requirements before amalgamation occurs in order to ensure staff are capable of undertaking new roles and responsibilities.
- In some authorities, private sector organisations are now carrying out some elements of environmental enforcement, albeit on a trial or short term contract, payment for which can be directly sourced from FPN's they issue, rather than as a direct payment from the employing council.

Overview

Environmental services touch almost every element of peoples' lives, from keeping streets clean and safe to ensuring the food we eat the water we drink and the air we breathe is not prejudicial to health. Ensuring these standards are maintained fall mainly upon the shoulders of local authorities and often the responsibility of enforcing these issues sits within a variety of services within the local authority. Lately there has been a move bring together all environmental enforcement under one service with a view to operating more efficiently and effectively by

maximising resources, avoiding duplication and making it easier for the general public to understand which department of the council is responsible for this area of work.

To gain a clearer picture as to how many local authorities were adopting this approach, and following requests for more information on this trend from members, APSE created a short survey which was sent out to members to find out more information as to the state of play across UK authorities.

APSE asked the question – **‘Which enforcement activities does your local authority carry out in relation to Environmental Services?’** The answers received could be placed in three main areas:

Street scene

- Issuing of fixed penalty notices (litter, graffiti, dog fouling)
- Abandoned vehicles, nuisance and untaxed vehicles
- illegal waste carriers, waste carrier licences
- fly-posting
- business waste disposal (Duty of Care)
- waste on private land
- siting of skips
- erection of scaffolding
- refuse in gardens
- domestic bins left out on wrong day

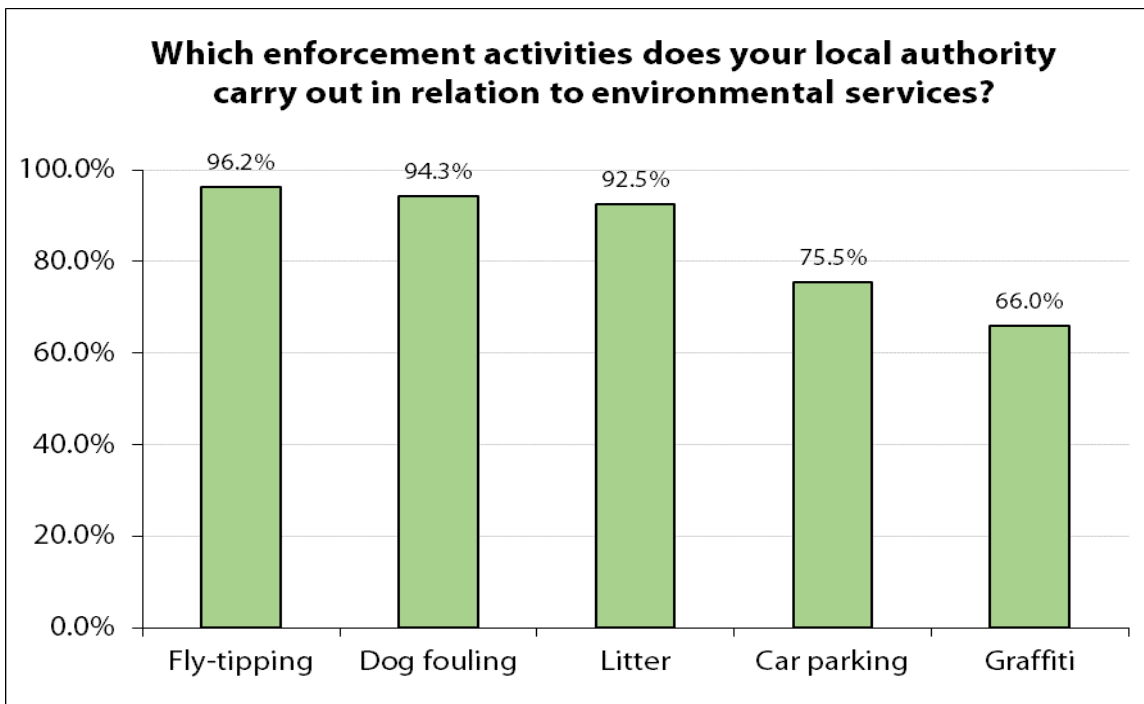
Anti-social behaviour

- Alcohol related issues (under-age drinking, alcohol consumption within a Designated Alcohol Free Zone.
- Issuing of Public Space Protection Orders
- Smoking in public places
- Dog Control (barking, strays, fouling, microchipping and dangerous dogs)
- Public nuisance incidents
- Domestic noise
- Abandonment or mistreatment of horses

General enforcement responsibilities

- Pest control
- Planning regulations
- Licensing
- Food and animal health
- Café and alcohol licences
- Taxi licensing
- Private sector housing
- Car parking

The most frequently represented enforcement activities are shown in the graph below.



APSE members were keen to identify where the responsibilities for environmental enforcement lay across local authorities. Therefore the question was asked, '**Are enforcement activities carried out by one service area?**' The responses received showed that responsibilities lay across a wide variety of services however the main responses showed that only 36.5% held all these responsibilities under one service area. Regarding the 63.5% which did not hold environmental enforcement under one service those service areas which were mainly responsible, were as follows:

- Waste Management Services – most street related issues such as graffiti, litter, fly-tipping and other types of environmental street crime.
- Planning – car parking and graffiti removal on council assets
- Community Safety/ Neighbourhood Services - most street related issues such as graffiti, litter, fly-tipping and other types of environmental street crime, but also included anti-social behaviour and dog control

The survey also showed that of those authorities who had not amalgamated environmental enforcement services, approximately 40% were considering the possibility.

As a result of this level of consideration the question was posed: '**If you are considering amalgamating services, which services will be brought together?**' The main services which it was felt would be amalgamated were:

- Environmental enforcement and public protection
- All environmental street scene enforcement responsibilities (e.g. litter, graffiti, fly-tipping, fly-posting, dog control, car parking etc.)
- Waste, street cleansing and highways enforcement
- Anti-social behaviour and environmental protection

APSE then considered whether they had been any discernible benefits to those local authorities which had amalgamated environmental enforcement activities and posed the following question: '**What achievements/benefits have you noticed from amalgamating enforcement activities?**' The three answers received were:

- **Cost savings 73.3%**
- **Reductions in incidents 20.0%**
- **Other achievements or benefits 6.7%**

With reference to the 'other achievements or benefits' mentioned the main comments were in relation to reducing a silo approach to environmental enforcement, improved intelligence sharing greater sense of ownership of the problem and solutions, improved job satisfaction, adopting a more joined-up approach to problem solving, reduced management costs, a more co-ordinated approach and an ability to identify key problem areas and develop a more targeted approach.

To balance the achievements and benefits question, the alternative viewpoint was posed: **'What drawbacks (if any) have you noticed from amalgamating enforcement activities?'** The main responses were as follows: Loss of some expertise as officers had to become more generic, some areas of work were deprioritised, problems with staff over different job descriptions and pay rates, increased training requirements to cover new areas of work, increases in workloads and expectations and inadequate IT systems.

The main point raised by most of the respondents who answered this question was the need to upskill staff.

When asked: **'Have you multi-skilled officers or do they concentrate on a particular specialism?'** the majority of replies indicated that most teams are being multi-skilled with occasional instances of a small number of officers retaining their specialisms. Interestingly one response mentioned that the Police and Fire Service were also working as part of the response to reducing environmental crime.

With the clear need to up-skill officers APSE asked, **'Do your enforcement officers have any mandatory qualification requirements or undertake specific training?'** – The most common responses revolved around, Enforcement Academy training provided by Keep Britain Tidy, providing specific training courses on PACE, and RIPA and also some local authorities sent their staff on the Advanced Professional Certificate in Investigative Practice (Btec Level 7) . A good deal of training was carried out in-house particularly in the areas of issuing FPN's and conflict management and personal safety.

For general information APSE itself holds training sessions which address the use of the Enforcement Management Model when making decisions about appropriate action and may be of use to those authorities which carry out environmental enforcement action.

With this new approach being adopted within councils and their partners, it was deemed a good opportunity to ask, **'Have you included any enforcement functions which may not previously been part of the environmental function?'** The main responses were that the issuing of parking offence tickets which had been included as had some elements of planning enforcement.

With this change in structure and a greater emphasis on pursuing environmental enforcement, APSE enquired whether **'As a result of the amalgamation of environmental enforcement, has there been any public or media reaction to the changes or increased activity?'** Responses received were extremely positive with many saying there had been no negative reaction, in fact the local media had been very supportive as had members of the public who appreciated the visibility of the 'new officers' and the fact they could deal with multiple issues. It was commented by some local authorities that they found it crucial that they communicate widely when they are preparing campaigns to target specific issues such as dog fouling.

With ongoing budget reductions faced by many councils the ability to assign staff to environmental enforcement has been reduced. As a response to this, some local authorities have contracted this type of work to private enforcement agencies, often on short term contracts where a particular problem is prioritised such as dog fouling or littering. In order to gain a better understanding of how widespread this practice is APSE asked, **'Has your council considered the use of private sector organisations to carry out enforcement activities on behalf of the council?'** The answers received were as follows:

- Yes we currently use private sector organisations – 19.5%
- We are considering using private sector organisations – 26.8%
- No we do not or are not considering using private sector organisations – 53.7%

With the possibility that half of those local authorities questioned have, or may use a private sector organisation to carry out environmental enforcement activities APSE on behalf of its members wanted to know, **'Which company have you used and what activities do they carry out and what contract payments do you have?'** The three main companies employed were Kingdom, 3GS and APCOA (car parking related activities). Most of the activities carried out by Kingdom and 3GS related to litter and dog fouling enforcement and most councils were employing them on short-term contracts or for trial periods. In relation to contract payments the only responses received were that FPN's were kept entirely by the private company or they received a percentage of the income from the issuing of an FPN, instead of receiving a direct payment from the employing council.

APSE Comment

As a result of ongoing budget cuts local authorities are looking across all their services in an attempt to increase efficiency, avoid duplication and get the most from the resources they own. APSE supports all its member authorities in this drive towards improved service delivery through providing research, advice, promoting best practice and innovation, benchmarking, training and service review. It is with this in mind that following requests for information on the amalgamation of environmental enforcement services APSE has carried out a survey to identify what is happening in relation to this issue across the UK's local authorities.

It is clear the decision to amalgamate environmental enforcement activities is not purely driven by budgetary pressures. It is also a result of a desire to make more efficient use of resources by identifying key environmental issues and focussing attention on them. These priorities have often been identified by public concerns and complaints. Also many of the environmental issues which need addressing are also key to the delivery of many councils' key aims and objectives, such as improving the economic prospects of the area, health and well-being and creating and sustaining local communities and neighbourhoods.

From the survey results it is apparent that in amalgamating environmental enforcement services, many local authorities are adopting a similar approach, which is the grouping of all their street scene environmental enforcement issues together (litter, dog fouling, fly-tipping, graffiti etc.), and supplementing these with associated environmental enforcement activities such as car parking, highways infringements, housing (insecure buildings), and anti-social behaviour activities such as noise and drinking in the street. This approach is allowing officers to address similar issues in a more holistic way under the direction of one service area. In some instances this has brought savings as management and officer numbers have been reduced.

In making officers more generic this has meant improved training has been required to allow officers to have the knowledge to deal with this wider set of roles and responsibilities and this has resulted in new job descriptions and in some cases pay rates. However, despite some of the initial changes and up-skilling issues, the reaction of the public and perhaps surprisingly, the media has been positive as both have seen the benefits of a higher profile presence on the street and the fact these 'new officers' are able to deal with a variety of issues rather than being restricted to a specific role. In addition several respondents have also reported that they have developed partnership with external organisations such as the Police and Fire Services and now share some of the responsibilities for environmental crime enforcement.

In an attempt to bolster some of the environmental enforcement activities some authorities have employed private sector enforcement agencies to deliver short sharp shock campaigns on issues such as dog fouling and littering, particularly in town and city centres. Again many of these have received public and media support. However there are few examples of where these organisations having taken on all the environmental enforcement roles. Many are still in trial periods so there may be cases in the future where an expansion of their duties could occur, particularly if they continue to use income from FPN'S as payment for their services as opposed to direct payment from the council.

Councils need to consider a potential loss of synergy with wider council values if enforcement is outsourced. Consideration also needs to be given to any potential perverse consequences of payment by results on enforcement and any potential backlash from the public if there is a sudden significant increase in the issuing of FPN's.

The outsourcing of environmental enforcement could prove to be a sensitive issue which would need to be discussed with elected members, the workforce and trade unions, particularly if staff transfers or redundancies are involved.

The aim of the survey was not to say whether amalgamation was the correct choice as different circumstances within different councils will lead to different decisions being made.

What has been shown is that councils are amalgamating environmental enforcement services successfully and making both financial and operational efficiencies.

It is hoped that the findings of the survey will help those local authorities considering amalgamation of environmental enforcements services, to come to a decision where they have had suitable information to justify the course of action they eventually take.

Wayne Priestley APSE Principal Advisor

Arolwg Panel Trigolion Gwynedd ac Arolwg Cyhoeddus (Haf 2016)

1. Allwch chi nodi os ydych yn “Cytuno” neu’n “Anghytuno” efo’r datganiad canlynol:

"Dylai Cyngor Gwynedd fod llawer mwy cadarn nag y mae ar hyn o bryd wrth daclo pobl sy'n gollwng sbwriel ar y stryd neu'n gadael i'w cŵn faeddu llwybrau a phalmentydd."

	Panel Trigolion (487)	Arolwg Cyhoeddus (737)	Cyfanswm (1224)
Cytuno	458 (94.05%)	612 (83.04%)	1070 (87.41%)
Anghytuno	25 (5.13%)	77 (10.45%)	102 (8.33%)
Dim ateb	4 (0.82%)	48 (6.51%)	52 (4.25%)

2. Allwch chi nodi os ydych yn “Cytuno” neu’n “Anghytuno” efo’r datganiad canlynol:

"Dylai Cyngor Gwynedd gyflwyno dirwy yn y fan ar lle i unrhyw un sy'n cael ei ddal yn cyflawni trosedd amgylcheddol - pethau fel gollwng bonau sigarêts, gwm cnoi neu ganiau diod ar y llawr neu adael i'w cŵn faeddu mewn mannau cyhoeddus."

	Panel Trigolion (487)	Arolwg Cyhoeddus (737)	Cyfanswm (1224)
Cytuno	440 (90.35%)	586 (79.51%)	1026 (83.82%)
Anghytuno	43 (8.83%)	103 (13.98%)	146 (11.92%)
Dim ateb	4 (0.82%)	48 (6.51%)	52 (4.24%)

3. Oherwydd toriadau sylweddol yn yr arian mae Cyngor Gwynedd yn ei dderbyn gan y Llywodraeth, mae llai o arian ar gael bob blwyddyn i'r Cyngor ei wario ar wasanaethau lleol. Gan gofio hyn, fydddech chi'n “Cytuno” neu’n “Anghytuno” efo’r datganiad canlynol:

"Os nad oes gan Gyngor Gwynedd yr arian i fynd ar ôl a chosbi pobl sy'n lluchio sbwriel neu ganiatáu i'w cŵn faeddu ein strydoedd, dylent fod yn barod i ddefnyddio cwmni allanol masnachol i wneud y gwaith yma gyda'r Cyngor. Byddai'r Cyngor yn sicrhau fod y cwmni yn cyflogi staff dwyieithog o'r ardal i wneud y gwaith, a byddai ar sail dim cost i'r Cyngor."

	Panel Trigolion (487)	Arolwg Cyhoeddus (737)	Cyfanswm (1224)
Cytuno	258 (52.98%)	374 (50.75%)	632 (51.63%)

Anghytuno	221 (45.38%)	311 (42.20%)	532 (43.46%)
Dim ateb	8 (1.64%)	52 (7.06%)	60 (4.90%)

Gwynedd Residents Panel Survey and Public Survey (Summer 2016)

1. Please note whether you “Agree” or “Disagree” with the following statement:

“Gwynedd Council should be much firmer than at present than it is currently in tackling people who drop litter on the streets or allow their dogs to foul on footpaths and pavements”

	Residents Panel (487)	Public Survey (737)	Total (1224)
Agree	458 (94.05%)	612 (83.04%)	1070 (87.41%)
Disagree	25 (5.13%)	77 (10.45%)	102 (8.33%)
No reply	4 (0.82%)	48 (6.51%)	52 (4.25%)

2. Please note whether you “Agree” or “Disagree” with the following statement:

“Gwynedd Council should give on the spot fines for anyone caught committing environmental crimes – things like dropping cigarette butts, chewing gum or drink cans on the floor or allowing their dogs to foul in public places”

	Residents Panel (487)	Public Survey (737)	Total (1224)
Agree	440 (90.35%)	586 (79.51%)	1026 (83.82%)
Disagree	43 (8.83%)	103 (13.98%)	146 (11.92%)
No reply	4 (0.82%)	48 (6.51%)	52 (4.24%)

3. Because of the substantial financial cuts Gwynedd Council has faced from the Government, there is less money available every year, there is less money available every year to spend on local services.

Bearing this in mind, would you agree or disagree with the following statement:

“If Gwynedd Council does not have enough money to go after people dropping litter or allowing dog fouling on our streets, they should be willing to use an external / commercial company to do it with the Council. The Council would ensure that the company employs bilingual staff from the area to do the job, and that it would be on the basis of no cost to the Council”

	Residents Panel	Public Survey	Total
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	(487)	(737)	(1224)
Agree	258 (52.98%)	374 (50.75%)	632 (51.63%)
Disagree	221 (45.38%)	311 (42.20%)	532 (43.46%)
No reply	8 (1.64%)	52 (7.06%)	60 (4.90%)

Arolwg Cynghorau Cymuned Haf 2016

1. Allwch chi nodi os ydych yn “Cytuno” neu’n “Anghytuno” efo’r datganiad canlynol:

"Dylai Cyngor Gwynedd fod llawer mwy cadarn nag y mae ar hyn o bryd wrth daclo pobl sy'n gollwng sbwriel ar y stryd neu'n gadael i'w cŵn faeddu llwybrau a phalmentydd."

	Cynghorau Cymuned (40)
Cytuno	39 (97.5%)
Anghytuno	0
Dim sylw	1 (2.5%)

2. Allwch chi nodi os ydych yn “Cytuno” neu’n “Anghytuno” efo’r datganiad canlynol:

"Dylai Cyngor Gwynedd gyflwyno dirwy yn y fan ar lle i unrhyw un sy'n cael ei ddal yn cyflawni trosedd amgylcheddol - pethau fel gollwng bonau sigarêts, gwm cnoi neu ganiau diod ar y llawr neu adael i'w cŵn faeddu mewn manau cyhoeddus."

	Cynghorau Cymuned (40)
Cytuno	38 (95%)
Anghytuno	1 (2.5%)
Dim sylw	1 (2.5%)

3. Oherwydd toriadau sylweddol yn yr arian mae Cyngor Gwynedd yn ei dderbyn gan y Llywodraeth, mae llai o arian ar gael bob blwyddyn i'r Cyngor ei wario ar wasanaethau lleol. Gan gofio hyn, fydddech chi'n “Cytuno” neu’n “Anghytuno” efo’r datganiad canlynol:

"Os nad oes gan Gyngor Gwynedd yr arian i fynd ar ôl a chosbi pobl sy'n lluchio sbwriel neu ganiatáu i'w cŵn faeddu ein strydoedd, dylent fod yn barod i ddefnyddio cwmni allanol masnachol i wneud y gwaith yma gyda'r Cyngor. Byddai'r Cyngor yn sicrhau fod y cwmni yn cyflogi staff dwyieithog o'r ardal i wneud y gwaith, a byddai ar sail dim cost i'r Cyngor."

	Cynghorau Cymuned (40)
Cytuno	22 (55%)
Anghytuno	17 (42.5%)
Dim sylw	1 (2.5%)

Community Council Survey (Summer 2016)

1. Please note whether you “Agree” or “Disagree” with the following statement:

“Gwynedd Council should be much firmer than at present than it is currently in tackling people who drop litter on the streets or allow their dogs to foul on footpaths and pavements”

	Community Councils (40)
Agree	39 (97.5%)
Disagree	0
No reply	1 (2.5%)

2. Please note whether you “Agree” or “Disagree” with the following statement:

“Gwynedd Council should give on the spot fines for anyone caught committing environmental crimes – things like dropping cigarette butts, chewing gum or drink cans on the floor or allowing their dogs to foul in public places”

	Community Councils (40)
Agree	38 (95%)
Disagree	1 (2.5%)
No reply	1 (2.5%)

3. Because of the substantial financial cuts Gwynedd Council has faced from the Government, there is less money available every year, there is less money available every year to spend on local services.

Bearing this in mind, would you agree or disagree with the following statement:

“If Gwynedd Council does not have enough money to go after people dropping litter or allowing dog fouling on our streets, they should be willing to use an external / commercial company to do it with the Council. The Council would ensure that the company employs bilingual staff from the area to do the job, and that it would be on the basis of no cost to the Council”

	Community Councils (40)
Agree	22 (55%)
Disagree	17 (42.5%)
No reply	1 (2.5%)

Atebion a ddarparwyd gan yr Heddlu mewn ymateb i gwestiynau am eu mewnbwn i ddelio â throseddau amgylcheddol

- Can you please explain the main aims of the LEAD campaign

The primary aim of the LEAD initiative is to tackle irresponsible dog ownership. Primarily this is in relation to dog control issues. North Wales Police will intervene when:

- Dogs are used by owners to commit crime
- Dogs are linked with anti-social behaviour
- Prohibited types/breeds come to notice.

Working with dog owners in our day-to-day police work, North Wales Police will:

- Record all incidents involving negative dog behaviour including dog attacks on people and animals and dog welfare. This is important to create a documented history should enforcement be necessary. Each time a dog owner is brought to our attention an occurrence will be created on our crime recording system (RMS).
- Encourage owners (if a social housing resident) to register their dog with their landlord
- Promote a better understanding of interacting with dogs by young children through the delivery of a specially designed package aimed at young children.

As well as encouraging responsible dog ownership and giving advice, there are times when it will be necessary for police to intervene, initiate control measures and ultimately prosecute offenders.

Control measures, sanctions and legislation

We will act to enforce the law and protect the public whenever necessary and where legislation permits. Measures include:

- 1st Warning Letter. This will include key details of the incident – details that will be shared with relevant partners. Letters will be sent with supporting Information Pack, which includes literature from The Kennel Club, RSPCA and Battersea Dogs Home and other information. If the dog owner is a social housing resident, the landlord will contact the dog owner within seven working days to remind them of, or enforce, their tenancy agreement. Continued anti-social behaviour, could result in permission to have a dog being withdrawn or even the property being repossessed.
- 2nd Warning Letter. Should the dog's behaviour come to notice again within the proceeding 12 month period, a second letter will be hand-delivered by the Safer Neighbourhood Team. The second warning letter is the first official warning letter as part of the Community Protection Notice Procedure under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014.
- Acceptable Behaviour Contract (ABC). As the second letter is sent, an Acceptable Behaviour Contract – a voluntary agreement between the police and the individual – will be sought. If this is declined, the Neighbourhood Policing Team will monitor the dog's behaviour for at least six months.

In certain circumstances it may be necessary to utilize the Dogs Act 1871 to resolve problems.

- Under what circumstances would NWP get involved in helping to resolve a dog control problem.

When there are reports of dogs being 'out of control'. This can mean where a dog has caused an injury to a person or placed a person in fear of being injured (section 3 Dangerous Dogs Act 1991).

Or where a dog has attacked another dog causing injury, or where a dog has been worrying livestock (Dogs (Protection of Livestock) Act 1953). Also where there is a report of a prohibited type dog.

- Do NWP commit any resources to the proactive enforcement of dog fouling incidents.

No. NWP do not routinely allocate resources for proactive enforcement of dog fouling. Dog fouling has not been for some time a primary priority for the Police, with the provision of dog wardens by local authorities taking the primary role for enforcement.

- What action do PCSOs currently take in the event of witnessing a dog fouling incident.

PCSOs currently have the power to deal with the issue of dog fouling by issuing a Fixed penalty notice. However, it is unlikely that persons would allow their animal to foul in front of a uniformed officer on routine patrol

- How many dog fouling fixed penalties have been issued by PCSOs in Wales during the last 2 years?

This information is not currently available

- What are NWP's statutory obligations in relation to dog control.

Please see the explanation in relation to the LEAD initiative, as this covers our response to Dog Control

- What effect, if any, has the new antisocial behaviour legislation had on NWP's commitment to helping local authorities tackle environmental crime such as dog fouling and littering.

North Wales Police have been utilising the powers given to them in October 2014 under the Crime and ASB act 2014. We have utilised in particular the use of the Criminal Behaviour Order extensively to address issues of ASB/Low level crime. With over 30 CBOs issued for Gwynedd and Anglesey over this almost 2 year period.

NWP have also made extensive use of the powers granted under the Community Protection element of the 2014 act. With several warning letters having been issued for a variety of relevant offences, particularly in Bangor.