



**CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL**

**GŴYS A RHAGLEN**

**SUMMONS AND AGENDA**

ar gyfer

for a

**CYFARFOD O  
GYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN**

**MEETING OF THE  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL**

a gynhelir yn

to be held at the

**SIAMBR Y CYNGOR  
SWYDDFA'R SIR  
LLANGEFNI**

**COUNCIL CHAMBER  
COUNCIL OFFICES  
LLANGEFNI**

**DYDD IAU  
26 CHWEFROR, 2015**

**THURSDAY, 26 FEBRUARY 2015**

**➔ am 2.00 o'r gloch ←**

**➔ at 2.00 pm ←**

# **A G E N D A**

**1. MINUTES**

To submit for confirmation and signature, the minutes of the following meetings of the County Council held on:-

- 4th December, 2014 (Extraordinary) (10.00 am)
- 4th December, 2014 (2.00 pm)
- 20th January, 2015 (Extraordinary)
- 4th February, 2015 (Extraordinary)

**2. DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

To receive any declaration of interest from any Member or Officer in respect of any item of business.

**3. TO RECEIVE ANY ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.**

**4. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS**

To receive any petition in accordance with Paragraph 4.1.11 of the Constitution.

**5. 2015/16 BUDGET**

**(a) Revenue Budget**

To submit the report of the Interim Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.

**(b) Capital Programme**

To submit the report of the Interim Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer.

**(c) Treasury Management Strategy Statement**

To submit the report of the Interim Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer.

**(ch) Council Tax Setting**

To submit the report of the Interim Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer.

**(d) Amendments to the Budget**

To submit any amendments to the Budget of which notice has been received under Paragraph 4.3.2.2.11 of the Constitution.

**(Note: All of the above papers need to be considered as a single**

package).

6. **CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES - TERMS OF REFERENCE OF APPEALS COMMITTEE**

- To submit the report of the Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer.
- To report that the Executive upon consideration of the above at their meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 had **RESOLVED** to recommend to the County Council that :-
  - *“Council approve the changes to the Constitution, as contained in Appendix 1 attached to this report;*
  - *The Head of Profession (Human Resources) be authorised to amend any relevant policies and procedures to reflect the said changes;*
  - *The Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer be authorised to make any consequential amendments to the Constitution to reflect the said changes.”*

7. **EXTENDING THE TERM OF THE STANDARDS COMMITTEE**

- To submit the report of the Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer.
- To report that the Executive upon consideration of the above at their meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 had **RESOLVED** to recommend to the County Council that:-
  - *“ The Council approve the reappointment of the independent Members of the Standards Committee for a further term of 4 years, from 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2015;*
  - *The Council delegates authority to the Monitoring Officer to make all consequential amendments to the Council’s Constitution, and the Standards Committee’s Constitution, to extend all future appointments to an automatic two terms for all independent Members of the Standards Committee.”*

8. **LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY**

- To submit the report by the Head of Housing Services.
- To report that the Executive upon consideration of the above at their meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 had **RESOLVED** as follows :-
  - *“To recommend the Local Housing Strategy and accompanying Action Plan for adoption by the County Council;*
  - *That the Executive be provided with an annual update on progress on performance against the Action Plan and Strategy.”*

9. **REVIEW OF THE AUTHORITY’S STREET TRADING POLICY**

To submit the report of the Chief Public Protection Officer.

**10. SCHEDULE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS 2015/16**

To consider the report of the Interim Head of Democratic Services.

**11. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

To consider adoption of the following:-

“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from meeting during discussion on the following item on the grounds that it may involve the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the attached Public Interest Test”.

**12. PAY POLICY 2015**

To submit the report of the Head of Profession – Human Resources.

**ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL**

**Minutes of the Extraordinary meeting held on  
4 December 2014 (10.00 am)**

- PRESENT:** Councillor Vaughan Hughes (Chair)  
Councillor Jim Evans (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors Lewis Davies, R Dew, Ann Griffith, John Griffith,  
D R Hughes, K P Hughes, Victor Hughes, W T Hughes,  
Llinos Medi Huws, A M Jones, Carwyn Jones, G O Jones,  
H E Jones, R .Meirion Jones, Alun W Mummery, R G Parry OBE,  
Dylan Rees, J A Roberts, Nicola Roberts, Alwyn Rowlands,  
Dafydd Rhys Thomas and Ieuan Williams
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,  
Deputy Chief Executive,  
Corporate Director (Community),  
Corporate Director (Lifelong Learning),  
Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer,  
Interim Head of Function (Resources) & Section 151 Officer,  
Interim Head of Democratic Services,  
Corporate Assets Transformation Manager (CS),  
Acting ICT Services Manager (NS),  
Committee Officer (MEH).
- APOLOGIES:** Councillors Jeff M. Evans, T. Ll. Hughes, Raymond Jones,  
Richard O. Jones.

**1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

No declaration of interest received.

**2. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

The Chief Executive stated that it is usual when an item is commercially sensitive or affect staff, a process is followed to consider whether those matters should be discussed in an open or closed meeting. In this particular instance as Officers it was decided that this matter should be discussed in private but relevant parts of the Smarter Working Project could be released into the public domain. He further stated that as Officers it was considered that the Smarter Working Project should not be discussed in full at a public meeting as information is included that is commercially sensitive i.e. value of Councils assets before being placed on the open market.

The Monitoring Officer stated that the Public Interest Test attached to the report sets out the reasons for having the debate in private or in public. The balance of the Public Interest Test considers that the debate should be in private session in

the first instance in order to enable Members to have a free and frank exchange of views. The particular legal concerns are that there is sensitive commercial information within the report. The information falls into 3 categories:-

- Sale of assets to help fund this project which identifies in detail what the expected receipts are from the sale of the assets.
- Information in detail about the procurement required in order to realise the project i.e. supplies and services the Council will need to purchase.
- References to opinions of Officers about certain characteristics of named contractors.

Therefore the legal advice still remains that the debate should take place in a private forum. However, the Monitoring Officer stated that if the Council is minded not to follow that advice as the Corporate Scrutiny Committee intended to at its meeting held on 4 November, she asked that the Council should limit the risk as follows :-

- To avoid reference to the commercially sensitive information in the debate by the Council;
- To give authority to the Monitoring Officer, if the Council decides to have the debate in public, to release the papers and to redact the commercially sensitive information after the meeting. There are 12 sets of redactions within the document.

The Leader of the Council stated that following the detailed advice by the Monitoring Officer, that if the commercially sensitive information is not discussed in public, he proposed that the Smarter Working Project report be discussed in public and to redact the commercially sensitive information within the report thereafter. Councillor Alwyn Rowlands seconded the proposal.

The Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee stated that the Executive held on 20 October, 2014 approved the Smarter Working project and thereafter the item was 'Called-In' to be further discussed by the Corporate Scrutiny Committee and that Committee requested that it be discussed in public. That meeting was deferred and it is emanating from that decision that the matter has come before the full Council. He further stated that briefing session on the Smarter Working Project should have taken place before the Corporate Scrutiny Committee held on 15 October, 2014 to allow for discussions.

Members unanimously **RESOLVED that the matter be discussed in public with the redactions as outlined by the Monitoring Officer.**

### **3. SMARTER WORKING PROJECT**

A request for an Extraordinary meeting of the Council had been made by Councillors Lewis Davies, Ann Griffith, John Griffith, Trevor Ll. Hughes, Vaughan Hughes, Llinos M. Huws, Carwyn E. Jones, R. Meirion Jones, Alun W. Mummery, Bob Parry OBE, Dylan Rees and Nicola Roberts in accordance with Section 4.1.3.1 of the Constitution, to revisit the Executive's decision made on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 in relation to the Smarter Working Project and to consider the matter in public. A

copy of the reasons for the request was attached within the Agenda for the meeting.

The Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee raised a Question that the Executive resolved to approve the Smarter Working project on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 subject to capital and revenue resources being available. He referred to the Council's Constitution 4.3.2.3 – Decisions outside the budget and questioned if the decision of the Executive was within the Council's regulations as Appendix 6 within the report states that the project would be implemented immediately in December. Questions were raised to how this project was to be funded.

The Monitoring Officer responded that the Executive can only make spending decisions where the funding to underpin that spending has already been allocated. As the project is multi-layered, some funding may be already in place in the budget. Some elements of the project may not require funding e.g. disposal of assets; these will be issues for the Executive. Anything else will be a Council decision.

The Interim Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer stated that any activity that has taken place this year in respect of the Smarter Working may have not required any budget i.e. Officers time or funding from departmental budgets already in place. However, if any funding is required during the course of this financial year, the Council does have earmarked reserves which can be deployed through the proper processes to release funding. He further stated that there is currently no capital provision in place for this project and the Executive has recognised that by only agreeing to the principle of the project. The Officer stated that he considered that the Executive at its meeting held on 20 October, 2014 made a legitimate decision under the constitutional provision.

The Chair of the Council invited Councillor Bob Parry OBE, as the Leader of the Opposition Group to address the meeting. Councillor Parry expressed that the main concerns of the Opposition Group to the Smarter Working Project was the expenditure of this project. The project is dependent on selling the Council's assets on the open market together and selling these assets quickly. He further stated that whilst he appreciated that elements of the Smarter Working project are acceptable he specified that spending over £1m on the Headquarters would not be acceptable to the residents of the Island when the Authority considers increasing the Council Tax. The issue of local government reorganisation is also a factor that needs to be considered.

Main issues raised by the Opposition Group :-

- Possible redundancies of administrative posts;
- Spending over £1.5m on the County Council's Headquarters was unacceptable ;
- Enhancement of the ICT is needed to modernise the Authority with more resources being imputed into the ICT budget from the Smarter Working Project;
- The need to investigate fully the energy efficiencies savings of the headquarters i.e. LED lighting, solar panels;
- The project is dependent on selling the Council's assets and selling these assets quickly;

- Parking and health and safety issues with bringing more staff into the headquarters.

The Portfolio Holder (Transformation) gave a detailed background to the Smarter Working Project and reported on the briefing session conducted with staff. The Smarter Working Project is delivered as a range of savings which is outlined within the report. Information Technology needs to be enhanced to encourage and promote agile working within the authority. Based on advice received by the Section 151 Officer, savings are unlikely to materialise by adopting a piecemeal approach. A number of the aspects within the report have been ideas put forward by staff and management can now work to modernise facilities, service delivery and working practices within the Council. Capital receipts will be used to contribute to capital investment linked to the project which will lead to improvements within the authority. The savings of £730k per annum will materialise from this project. The Portfolio Holder emphasised that this project is an 'invest to save' project.

He referred to the issue of possible redundancies of administrative posts raised by the Opposition Group. He explained that it is envisaged that these posts will be lost through natural wastage i.e. voluntary redundancies and retirement. The Leader of the Opposition Group stated that the decision regarding Smarter Working Project should be reviewed and should proceed in stages. A recorded vote was taken under the provisions of 4.1.18.5 of the Constitution

The recorded vote was as follows :-

**That the Smarter Working Project decision be reviewed and to consider proceeding with the project on a stage by stage process:-**

Councillors Lewis Davies, Ann Griffith, John Griffith, Vaughan Hughes, Llinos M. Huws, Carwyn E. Jones, R. Meirion Jones, Alun W. Mummery, Bob Parry OBE, Dylan Rees, Nicola Roberts. **TOTAL 11**

**Against the motion :-**

Councillors Jim Evans, R.A. Dew, D.R. Hughes, K.P. Hughes, T.V. Hughes, W.T. Hughes, A.M. Jones, G.O. Jones, H.E. Jones, J. Arwel Roberts, Alwyn Rowlands, D.R. Thomas, Ieuan Williams. **TOTAL 13**

**Abstentions :** **NIL**

**RESOLVED that the Chair declared that the motion was not carried.**

The meeting concluded at 1.00 pm

**COUNCILLOR VAUGHAN HUGHES  
CHAIR**



# ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

## Minutes of the meeting held on 4 December 2014 (pm)

**PRESENT:** Councillor Vaughan Hughes (Chair)  
Councillor Jim Evans (Vice-Chair)

Councillors Lewis Davies, Richard Dew, Ann Griffith, John Griffith, Derlwyn R. Hughes, Kenneth Hughes, Victor Hughes, W.T. Hughes, Aled M. Jones, Gwilym O. Jones, H. Eifion Jones, R. Llewelyn Jones, R. Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery, R.G. Parry, OBE, Dylan Rees, J. Arwel Roberts, Nicola Roberts, Alwyn Rowlands, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Ieuan Williams.

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive  
Deputy Chief Executive  
Director of Lifelong Learning  
Director of Community  
Director of Sustainable Development  
Head of Function (Council Business) & Monitoring Officer  
Head of Planning & Public Protection  
Interim Head of Democratic Services  
Chief Planning Officer (for item 7)  
Major Consents Officer (SO) (for item 7)  
Interim Accountancy Services Manager (BO) (for item 10)  
Capital & Treasury Management Accountant (GR) (for item 10)  
Committee Officer (ATH)

**APOLOGIES:** Councillors Jeffrey M. Evans, Llinos Medi Huws, T LI Hughes, Carwyn Jones, Raymond Jones, Richard Owain Jones

**ALSO PRESENT:** Mr Ieuan Wyn Jones (Science Park Programme Director, Bangor University), Professor Sian Hope (Director of Strategic Initiatives, Bangor University), Pryderi ap Rhisiart (Project Manager), Emily Roberts (Project Administrator) (for Item 1), Mr Gareth Hall (Major Energy Programme Delivery Manager) (for item 7)

### 1. PRESENTATION - SCIENCE PARK

The Chief Executive introduced Mr Ieuan Wyn Jones, Programme Director of the Menai Science Park who was present to address the Council regarding the Science Park and what it entailed. The Chief Executive emphasised that in light of the fact that a planning application for the Science Park has been submitted to the Planning Authority, the presentation by the Programme Director will be factual in nature and will be confined to imparting information about the vision for the Park and the facilities and services it will provide in which there is a great deal of public interest, and will not relate in any way to the planning application.

The Head of Council Business confirmed that there was no requirement for those Members of the Council who are also Members of the Planning and Orders Committee to declare an interest as that was not recognised as an interest under the Code of Conduct.

Mr Ieuan Wyn Jones, in his subsequent address expanded on the following aspects of the aims and objectives of the Menai Science Park which he supplemented with a visual presentation:

- A science park is a cluster of knowledge based businesses, where support and advice is provided to enable companies to grow and develop. Science parks are usually associated with a centre of technology such as an university of research institute
- The vision for the Park is founded on promoting growth in knowledge based science with particular reference to Energy, Information Technology, Natural Sciences, Low Carbon Energy and Clean Technologies as key growth sectors.
- The aim will be to seek to promote entrepreneurship in those areas by providing high quality premises, business support, leadership and encouragement.
- The Park will fit in with the Welsh Government's Innovation Strategy based on developing business opportunities from research capacity.
- The Park will seek to contribute to the economic growth of the region by endeavouring to meet the identified need for high quality employment deriving from research.
- The Menai Science Park will place emphasis on innovativeness and progressiveness and will provide support for businesses from a fledgling start through to maturity.
- The Park will seek to develop community links by encouraging young people's interest in science and will aim to generate wider benefits by promoting employment opportunities particularly through a range of ancillary services.

There followed a question and answer session in which Members were given the opportunity to seek clarification and further information regarding the vision for the Menai Science Park.

The Chair thanked Mr Ieuan Wyn Jones and his colleagues for their time in attending this meeting and for sharing information about the Science Park.

## **2. MINUTES**

The minutes of the previous meetings of the County Council held on 30th September (extraordinary) and 9th October, 2014 were presented and confirmed as a correct record of the proceedings.

## **3. DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

Councillor J. Arwel Roberts declared a non-prejudicial interest in respect of item 9 on the agenda.

Miss Lynn Ball, Head of Function (Council Business) declared an interest in respect of item 9 on the agenda.

#### **4. TO RECEIVE ANY ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, LEADER OF THE COUNCIL OR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

The Chair made the following announcements:

- Congratulations are extended to all who were successful at the Anglesey and the Llanelwedd Winter Fairs.
- Congratulations are extended to Anglesey's young farmers who competed in November's Young Farmers National Eisteddfod.
- Congratulations are extended to Councillor Aled Morris Jones on his appointment to the Vice-Chairmanship of the UK Nuclear Power Station Chairs Committee.
- Congratulations are extended to Commodore Keith Andrew Becket on the receipt of the CBE in the Queen's Honours.
- Best wishes are extended to Councillor Jeff Evans for a speedy recovery following knee replacement surgery.
- Thanks are extended to the users of Blaen y Coed and Canolfan Heulfre services for their imaginative work in decorating the Council's Christmas Tree in the Reception area.
- The Council's annual Christmas Carol Service will be held in the Reception area during lunch time on Thursday, 18th December, 2014.
- Condolences are extended to Mrs Gwen Carrington, Director of Community following the loss of her father recently, and to any other member of staff who may have suffered a bereavement.

Members and Officers stood in silence as a mark of respect and sympathy.

The Chief Executive made the following announcement –

That he wished to declare his intention to retire from his post as Chief Executive of the Council on 31 May, 2015. This will allow the Council in the interim to make appropriate arrangements for his replacement. He deemed the time to be opportune given by the end of May, the Corporate Assessment will have been completed, the 2015/16 Budget and the Efficiency Strategy adopted and the Parliamentary Election will have been held. The Isle of Anglesey has an exciting future ahead with the prospect of major development and investment programmes but it could also possibly face the challenge of local government re-organisation, and will require robust stewardship in leading it through those changes. He had been asked by the Leader of the Council to provide guidance and options with regard to restructuring the Senior Management Team; he would be able to fulfil that role having declared his intention, thus disengaging personally from the process.

The Chair and the Leader of the Council acknowledged the decision and said they would be recognising the Chief Executive's contribution to the Authority and to the work undertaken over the past few years to place the Council on a sound footing at the appropriate time.

#### **5. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS**

None received.

## **6. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

It was resolved under Section 100 (A) (4) of the Local Government Act, 1972 to exclude the press and public from the meeting during the discussion of item 7 on the grounds that it involved the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the Public Interest Test presented.

## **7. THE COUNTY COUNCIL RESPONSE TO HORIZON**

The report of the Corporate Director of Sustainable Development incorporating the Authority's detailed response to Horizon Nuclear Power's First Stage Pre-Application Consultation (PAC1) regarding the Wylfa Newydd project was presented for the Council's consideration.

The Chief Planning Officer reported that Horizon's first stage consultation for the new nuclear power station at Wylfa (the Wylfa Newydd Project) commenced on 29th September, 2014 and will run until 8th December. In accordance with the requirements of Section 42 of the Planning Act, the documentation presented to the Council provides the Authority's formal response to the consultation consisting of the following:

- A letter which sets out the Authority's priority concerns based on the information provided in the PAC1 documentation supported by
  - An overview of topic responses
  - Supporting spreadsheet of IACC topic responses, and
  - Wylfa Newydd Project Consultation – PAC 1 Feedback Form response

The Chief Planning Officer then proceeded to explain by means of a visual presentation the status of current work and the stage reached relative to the projected timeline for the progression of the Wylfa Newydd project including the submission of Associated Development Proposals.

Mr Gareth Hall, Major Energy Programme Delivery Manager expanded on the approach taken by the Authority to the consultation documentation issued by Horizon and the extent of the engagement throughout the Council and the professional input and advice. This has included a detailed and meticulous analysis of the documentation contents, and the application of a RAG traffic light system to denote the level of response and the degree of assent in relation to each of the individual topic areas.

Mr Steven Owen, Major Consents Officer elaborated on the response on an issue by issue basis, and he highlighted the most significant areas where it was deemed further clarification and information were required.

Members considered the information submitted both visually and in writing and were given an opportunity to question the Officers, and to present their views on the formal response and the matters raised therein. Councillor Aled Morris Jones

proposed an amendment to the Chief Executive's covering letter to the effect that the final sentence be deleted. In the subsequent vote the proposal was carried.

**It was resolved to approve the Authority's formal response to the Horizon First Stage Pre Application Consultation (PAC 1) as set out in the documentation presented subject to amending the Chief Executive's covering letter as proposed.**

## **8. QUESTIONS RECEIVED PURSUANT TO RULE 4.1.12.4 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

The following question submitted on notice by Councillor R. Llewelyn Jones was put to the Leader of the Council:

"The Wylfa B consultation has now commenced and we have, as a County Council, had several meetings with the developer explaining all the benefits to this Island. Although local residents are wanting jobs they are still very concerned with the risks and the need to look after the waste generated by a nuclear power station for Anglesey. In order to balance things up I am calling for a Seminar to be arranged between this Council and representatives opposed to the building of Wylfa B and asking if you and your majority group will support this request. Local residents need to have a voice in this consultation and be fully briefed; up to now we appear to have only had the foreign based developers from Germany, they pulled out, and now from Japan, to give us their opinions. Neither of these countries want to build nuclear on their own soil."

The Leader of the Council replied by saying that the Council as a supporter of the project as well as those who object to Wylfa Newydd are all stakeholders within the process and as such are part of the consultation and briefings being undertaken by Horizon. The decision will be made at Westminster. A meeting of the Stakeholder Group was held the previous evening at which local residents were represented by a number of organisations. Information is being disseminated and objectors have the right of response in the same way as the Council. He believed the approach to be balanced and treats everyone equally. Whilst he was aware that there is a difference of opinion across the Island he could not see that a seminar would deliver consensus. It is the developer who is able to provide the information – for those who object as well as for those who are supporters of the project. He said that he could therefore see no benefit in conducting a separate seminar with objectors.

As a supplementary question, Councillor R. Llewelyn Jones said that there is greater power in Wales than in England to influence nuclear build due to the way in which it is able to deal with the Development Consent Order and those plans in Wales can be challenged prior to their submission to the Secretary of State. This is the Authority's opportunity to state that it objects to the development wholesale until such time as it is given details of how the waste is to be dealt with. He questioned whether it was legal to allow a company to commence site clearance in preparation for a large structure before it has submitted credible evidence of how it will dispose of very dangerous industrial nuclear waste. He asked the Leader to contact the First Minister and to establish what he and his Government are doing to ensure that

Anglesey is not being left alone in calling for a clear understanding of what is going to happen to present and future nuclear waste on the Island. Local people deserve and must have a clear answer to this question prior to going too far down the nuclear path.

The Leader of the Council said that energy policy has not been delegated to the Welsh Government but Corum has stated that the Welsh Government has the right to develop a policy on waste; he was not aware that that as yet has been developed. The Corporate Director of Sustainable Development reported that representatives of Corum, as the body directly responsible for dealing with nuclear waste have visited the Council. The issue of nuclear waste needs to be addressed specifically in the consultation; however there is a role for the Welsh Government in terms of formulating a policy to take matters forward.

**9. ANGLESEY AND GWYNEDD JOINT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - REVISED TIMETABLE**

The report of the Head of Planning and Public Protection Services incorporating a revised timetable for the preparation of the Joint Local Development Plan was presented for the Council's approval.

**It was resolved to approve the revised timetable to prepare the Joint Local Development Plan as set out in Appendix 1 to the report.**

**10. TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT AND MID-YEAR REVIEW REPORT**

The report of the Interim Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer incorporating a review of the mid-year position in respect of treasury management activity was presented for the Council's acceptance.

**It was resolved to accept the Treasury Management mid-year review report.**

**11. COUNCIL TAX REDUCTION SCHEME FOR 2015-16**

The report of the Interim Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer setting out proposals for the Council Tax Reduction Scheme for 2015/16 as recommended by the Executive at its meeting held on 4 December, 2014 was presented for the Council's consideration.

**It was resolved to endorse the recommendations contained within the report with regard to the Council Tax Reduction Scheme for 2015/16.**

**12. DATE OF COUNCIL MEETING - MAY, 2015**

Consideration was given to re-scheduling the meeting of the County Council for 7th May, 2015 due to the Parliamentary election.

**It was resolved to re-schedule the County Council's meeting in May, 2015 to Thursday, 14th May, 2015.**

**Councillor Vaughan Hughes  
Chair**

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# ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

## Minutes of the meeting held on 20 January 2015

- PRESENT:** Councillor Vaughan Hughes (Chair)  
Councillor Jim Evans (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors Lewis Davies, R Dew, Ann Griffith, John Griffith, D R Hughes, K P Hughes, T LI Hughes, Victor Hughes, Llinos Medi Huws, A M Jones, Carwyn Jones, G O Jones, H E Jones, R LI Jones, R.Meirion Jones, Richard Owain Jones, Jeffrey M.Evans, Alun W Mummery, R G Parry OBE, Dylan Rees, J A Roberts, P S Rogers, Alwyn Rowlands, Dafydd Rhys Thomas and Ieuan Williams
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,  
Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer,  
Head of Function (Resources)/151 Officer,  
Head of Profession (Human Resources),  
Committee Officer (MEH).
- ALSO PRESENT:** None
- APOLOGIES:** Councillors W T Hughes and Nicola Roberts

The meeting was opened by a prayer offered by Councillor Alun Mummery

### 1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer declared an interest in Item 3 at 3.4 (ch) within the report and left the meeting during discussion.

### 2. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was **RESOLVED** to adopt the following :-

**“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the press and public from the meeting during the discussion of the following item on the grounds that it involved the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the Public Interest Test presented.”**

### 3. APPOINTMENT OF NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND RE-STRUCTURING OF THE SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM

Submitted – the report of the Chief Executive in relation to the above.

The Chief Executive reported that on 15 December, 2014 he submitted a report to the Executive, at the request of the Council Leader, providing a number of options to be considered for the restructure of the Senior Leadership Team following the decision of the Executive to list a reduction in the Council's senior level management capacity amongst the efficiency savings in the package of proposals for the 2015/16 budget.

It was noted that the Executive had recommended Option 4 to the County Council as the preferred option as fulfilling the objectives and as being achievable for implementation, with a view to commissioning more detailed work to develop the option for consultation with staff. The

Appointments Committee will be requested to implement to recruitment process for restructure and to consider the pay structure.

With reference to the Appointments Committee, Councillor A.M. Jones wished it to be noted that the Committee has representation from each political group, but not each political party.

Members of the County Council deliberated the matter in depth and compared the senior management level and pay structures of the North Wales Authorities.

Following lengthy deliberations it was **RESOLVED** :-

- **That Option 4 within the report is the preferred option;**
- **To proceed to appoint a new Chief Executive for the Council as a priority;**
- **To designate the post of Chief Executive as the Head of Paid Service and the Council's Returning Officer;**
- **To delegate to the Appointments Committee the responsibility for advertising, assessing candidates, drawing-up a shortlist, interviewing candidates and recommending a qualified individual to be appointed by the full Council;**
- **To delegate the right to the Appointments Committee to receive external advisory support, if it so wishes, to advice on the assessment process but keeping the costs of such provision to a minimum;**
- **To seek the opinion and guidance of the Independent Remuneration Panel on the salary structure for the post of Chief Executive;**
- **That the statutory posts of Section 151 Finance Officer and Monitoring Officer be incorporated within the Senior Leadership Team.**

The meeting concluded at 12.35 pm

**COUNCILLOR VAUGHAN HUGHES  
CHAIR**

# ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

## Minutes of the meeting held on 4 February 2015

**PRESENT:** Councillor Vaughan Hughes (Chair)  
Councillor Jim Evans (Vice-Chair)

Councillors Lewis Davies, R Dew, Jeff M. Evans, Ann Griffith, John Griffith, K P Hughes, Victor Hughes, W T Hughes, Llinos Medi Huws, G O Jones, H E Jones, R Ll Jones, R.Meirion Jones, Richard Owain Jones, Alun W Mummery, R G Parry OBE, J A Roberts, Nicola Roberts, Alwyn Rowlands, Dafydd Rhys Thomas and Ieuan Williams

**IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,  
Interim Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer,  
Head of Profession – Human Resources,  
Committee Officer (MEH).

**ALSO PRESENT:** None

**APOLOGIES:** Councillor Raymond Jones, D R Hughes, T Ll Hughes, A M Jones, Carwyn Jones, Dylan Rees and P S Rogers.

### 1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No declaration of interest received.

### 2. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

**RESOLVED** to adopt the following :-

**“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from the meeting during discussion on the following item on the grounds that it may involve the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the attached Public Interest Test.”**

### 3. APPOINTMENT OF NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND RE-STRUCTURING OF THE SENIOR LEADERSHIP TEAM

Consideration was given to the recommendations of the Appointments Committee held on 27 January, 2015.

The Chief Executive gave a detailed report on the recommendations of the Appointments Committee to the County Council. He further outlined the role of the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales in recommending the level of the salary for Chief Executives in Wales.

Following lengthy discussions it was **RESOLVED** :-

- **To endorse the recommendations of the Appointments Committee held on 27<sup>th</sup> January, 2015 to include the following :-**
  - **To recommend to the County Council that the salary of the new Chief Executive be £115k to £120k (subject to the views of the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales);**
  - **In any future consideration of the Deputy Chief Executive’s post, that the salary should be set at 90% of the salary of the Chief Executive;**
  - **That the job description of the post of the new Chief Executive be circulated to the Members of the Appointments Committee and to delegate authority to the Chair of the**

- Appointments Committee to authorise the job description for advertisement if no amendments has been received by the Members;**
- **That the advertisement of the post of new Chief Executive be placed on the Council’s website and that a press release be published. The social media be used to advertise the post aswell.**
  - **It was agreed that an assessment process be included in the recruitment process and that HR would source advisory support in the assessing of candidates for the post of a new Chief Executive and to delegate authority to the Chair following consultation with the Officers to appoint an external advisor.”**
  - **That the post of Chief Executive thereafter be advertised as soon as possible.**

The meeting concluded at 3.15 pm

**COUNCILLOR VAUGHAN HUGHES  
CHAIR**

<b>ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>	
<b>REPORT TO:</b>	<b>COUNTY COUNCIL</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>26 FEBRUARY 2015</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN AND 2015/16 BUDGET</b>
<b>PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):</b>	<b>CLLR H E JONES</b>
<b>HEAD OF SERVICE:</b>	<b>RICHARD MICKLEWRIGHT</b>
<b>REPORT AUTHOR:</b>	<b>BETHAN HUGHES OWEN</b>
<b>TEL:</b>	<b>Ext. 2663</b>
<b>E-MAIL:</b>	<b>bhofi</b>
<b>LOCAL MEMBERS:</b>	
<b>A - Recommendation/s and reason/s</b>	
<p><b>1. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN AND 2015/16 BUDGET</b></p> <p><b>1.1 Purpose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of this report is to determine the appropriate financial resolutions required to set the Council Tax for the financial year 2015/16.</li> </ul> <p><b>1.2 Summary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The appendices supporting this report identify in detail the resolutions and budgetary information forming the background to the recommendations being made to set the Council Tax and Budget for 2015/16.</li> <li>The budget contained within the appendices is as recommended for approval.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. REVENUE BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX 2015/16</b></p> <p><b>2.1</b> This report was presented to the Executive on 16 February 2015, where it was resolved that:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The formal consultation meetings on the budget proposals and the resulting feedback, as outlined in Section 2 of the report and in Appendices 1 and 2, be noted;</li> <li>The equalities implications summary on the budget proposals in section 10 of the report be noted;</li> <li>Schools are given an increase in budget which meets the Welsh Government's pledge for schools funding, as detailed in paragraph 3.2 of the report;</li> <li>The final details of the Council's proposed budget, investments, pressures and savings, as shown in Appendices 3 and 4 to the report, be noted;</li> <li>The Section 151 Officer's recommendation that minimum General Fund Balances be maintained at £5m, the confirmation of the robustness of the estimates underlying the proposals and the adequacy of the General Reserves in the context of other earmarked reserves be noted;</li> <li>The net budget for the County Council and resulting Council Tax for this Council be approved and recommended to full Council, noting that a formal resolution on the Council Tax will be inclusive of the North Wales Police and Community Council Precepts;</li> <li>The Section 151 Officer has the authority to make such technical adjustments as may be necessary before submission to the Council;</li> </ul>	

- The “School Breakfast” efficiency saving shown in the efficiency saving register in Appendix 4 to the report be included, but to note that if this efficiency saving is not achievable or acceptable following full consultation and scrutiny (report to be brought to the Executive at the end of May, 2015) there is a specific contingency which is in place which the Executive is able to instruct the Section 151 Officer to release;
- Any unforeseen pressures on demand led budgets during the financial year will be able to draw upon funding from the general contingencies budgets but only on authorisation by the Executive as advised by the Section 151 Officer;
- A 4.5% Council Tax increase.

<b>B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?</b>		
<b>C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?</b>		
<b>CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?</b>		
<b>D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?</b>		
<b>DD - Who did you consult?</b>		<b>What did they say?</b>
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	This is a Section 151 Officer report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
<b>E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)</b>		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
<b>F - Appendices:</b>		
Appendix 1 – Making a Difference – Efficiency Strategy Survey Results 2014 Appendix 2 - Meeting the Challenges – Replies to consultation Appendix 3 – Summary of the Draft Standstill Budget and Budget Gap 2015/16 Appendix 4 – Proposed Efficiency Savings 2015/16		
<b>FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):</b>		

## 1. BACKGROUND

### 1.1 A joined up approach

**1.1.1** A number of different reports for 2015/16 are being presented to the Council in addition to the main revenue budget report. These separate reports are on the monitoring of the return 2014/15 the Council's Treasury Management and Capital Strategy. Whilst the detail behind these were always 'joined up', bringing them together gives a clear picture of their connectivity and the inter-relationships between each and, crucially, how they meet the needs of ensuring that the Council's funding is allocated to meet its priorities.

**1.1.2** The financing cost of the Capital Programme depends on the Council's Minimum Revenue Provision Policy and the scale of the Capital Programme itself. The financing costs are a discreet budget in the Council's overall revenue budget:-

- The Council's Treasury activities are affected by a number of issues, in particular its borrowing requirements which, in turn, depend on the scale of the Capital Programme as well as the treasury policies around how the Capital Programme is to be funded from a 'cash' perspective.

The revenue budget, in general terms, has been largely driven by the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) which highlighted the key drivers across Welsh Government Grants, capital financing costs, costs of key corporate priorities and the resulting need for budget savings.

**1.1.3** Therefore, the Council is invited to consider and agree the key budget issues together:-

- The revenue budget and resulting Council Tax for 2015/16;
- The Council's Treasury Management and Investment Policies, plus its Prudential Indicators;
- To note the current position on the Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS).

## 2. THE COUNCIL'S CONSULTATION

### 2.1 Consultation

**2.1.1** During the summer of 2014, Elected Members approved a budget strategy for 2015/16 and the Medium Term Revenue Financial Strategy (MTRFS). In the autumn, the assumptions that had been approved were further reviewed and refined in the light of more up to date information, and detailed budget proposals within parameters agreed by the Executive were reported in December 2014.

In December 2014, the Executive approved the detailed draft budget proposals with an updated MTRFS, which have been consulted on as follows:-

- With all elected Members through a workshop session on the 3 February 2015;
- With all Scrutiny Committees in their 3 February 2015 meeting where Subject Scrutiny Committees reviewed their discrete parts of the budget and Corporate Scrutiny summarised all those views and scrutinised the budget proposals as a whole package;
- With the Schools' Forum on the 12 January 2015;
- With the Town and Community Councils on 21 January 2015;
- With the public, via the Council's website as per consultation details included as an appendix (1 & 2) to this report.

## 2.2 Public Consultation

- This autumn, we launched the “Making a Difference” debate, where we asked for the public’s views on where we should focus our efforts over the next three years in order to deliver modern public services which are fit for purpose. We undertook an online consultation and visited town markets, libraries and supermarkets to gain the views of the public;
- This survey returned 433 responses online, by letters and through face to face questionnaires administered across the island. In considering the majority of proposals/ideas presented as part of this consultation exercise, as well as the previous exercise undertaken in 2013, the overall response indicates that the Council have presented options that the citizens of Anglesey are in broad agreement with. (see Appendix 1);
- The draft report was constructed on the basis of a proposal to increase Council Tax 5% annually over the next three years;
- In setting the budget for 2015/16, we consulted on “Meeting the Challenges” our 2015/2016 Budget Consultation exercise which started following the Executives endorsement of the Efficiency Strategy on 15 December, 2014. The consultation ran for 6 weeks until 23 January 2015, and included an opportunity to respond online, through letters or at drop-in sessions arranged by the Leader of the Council;
- Engagement and participation in this discussion was promoted via different means, including; local / regional press briefing, press releases and coverage in local/ regional press, targeted push via social media, and word of mouth promotion by Councillors at various community meetings;
- The drop-in session by the Leader of the Council visited a number of different venues across the island (Holyhead, Beaumaris, Amlwch, Rhosneigr and Llangefni), and a summary of the topics raised by individuals at these sessions are also included in the analysis;
- Appendix 2 includes the responses received to this consultation and represents comments from bodies/organisations and individuals;
- A total of 73 responses were received to the “Meeting the Challenges” consultation exercise. 6 from organisations such as Town & Community Councils, 13 through Leader Drop-in sessions and 55 anonymous individual online responses;
- Whilst this represents a small number of respondents in comparison with a population of in excess of 69,000 it provides the possible assurance that on the whole the Council is aligning its budget proposals in line with citizen expectation;
- In all, therefore over 500 responses have been received either through the initial consultation on our Efficiency Strategy 2014-2017 or thereafter on our proposed Budget consultation 2015/2016.

## 2.3 Town and Community Councils

Responses from Town Councils such as Beaumaris and Amlwch highlighted concerns re: the tourism sector and impact of proposed changes on the tourist industry, the need for greater detail on the budget proposals for consultation purposes, and questioning the rate of Council tax rise.

Further feedback to the proposed rise in Council Tax was presented through letter by Malltraeth Ymlaen and Llanfaelog / Cwm Cadnant Community Councils would prefer a rate rise of approx. 4-4.5%.

Cyngor Cymuned Pentraeth on the other hand, noted that they were almost unanimous in their opinion that the efficiencies proposed were reasonable bearing in mind the financial climate within which the Council operates.



At the Town & Community Council meeting held by the Council mid-January to discuss the initial budget proposals:-

- further questioning of the council tax rise was evident;
- the implications for tourism falling out of the proposals was queried;
- reviewing the proposal of charging for replacement bins lost;
- requesting that closure of recycling centres didn't happen at weekends.

In addition, concern of increasing fees and charges for post 16 travel and potential implications of decreasing investment into the JPPU was evident together with the charging for breakfast on non-free school meal pupils.

### 3. REVENUE BUDGET 2015/16

- 3.1** The initial draft revenue budget and efficiency savings proposals were presented to the Executive in December 2014, which presented a draft standstill position budget, highlighting a potential gap of £4.080m between the standstill position and the total Aggregated Exchequer Funding and 5% increase in Council Tax.
- 3.2** The report also referred to the ongoing work to identify the savings required at 10% across all departments. As was noted in the report, it was not expected that this target would necessarily be split evenly between all Directorates; with the setting of a target higher than the absolute percentage saving needed it was intended to allow for the incorporation of protection of Education to the tune of 0.6% and also to allow for prioritization.
- 3.3** The standstill budget included a 'process contingency' of £630k for issues which had been identified as likely needing additional funding but it was still too early to quantify. The process contingency is usually taken out at the end of the budget process, replacing it with a 'general contingency'. This process contingency will now be allocated at the end of the process to any service to assist with any on-going pressures. There will be sum available for 'general contingency' from this for 2015/16, but other sums have been set aside see Appendix 3.
- 3.4** Since the draft budget proposals were presented to the Executive on the 15 December 2014, a number of issues have emerged which require amendments to the proposals and these are summarised in the table below:-

1	Following updated information to the Planning Delivery Wales, the Local Development Plan and removal of a previous growth bid that had expired. This resulted in a net movement of £120k.
2	Confirmation of the Outcome Agreement has now been received, with a slight reduction from what was expected by £6k.
3	There is a minor change to the Levies line, which has reduced by £15k.
4	A net increase of £242k in the savings proposals put forward in the December 2014 Executive Paper, which will increase the options available to Members.

- 3.5** Senior Management re-structuring - during 2015/16 a Senior Management Restructure is to take place, with expected efficiency savings to be in the region of £300k (full year effect). Work has already commenced on this proposal.

### 4. SAVINGS

- 4.1** Following on from an Executive decision on the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) in July 2014, a Gross Budget analysis was calculated by the Resources Function and, in September 2014, all departments were asked to provide over a three year period a 10% targeted efficiencies proposal in order to meet the three year projected budget gap. However, it was recognised from the outset that a more flexible approach than a uniform percentage reduction across all services was needed to allow for the fact that there were some services where it was recognised that consideration needed to be given to developing proposals whilst also needing to give protection the Delegated Schools Budgets.

- 4.2 Different options for savings profiles were presented by departments which identified possible areas for savings. Those proposals have been reviewed for financial achievability and only those where the Resources Function is content that they are financially robust have they been passed for consideration by the Executive. Though it is important to note that a full guarantee of deliverability of the savings cannot be obtained through the financial checks alone.
- 4.3 The proposals were challenged, reviewed and validated over the following weeks, which included a Members' workshop and public consultation and were also presented to the Scrutiny Committee.
- 4.4 From this a final list of proposed savings has been drawn up. This is summarised below and set out in detail in Appendix 4:-

<b>Budget 2015/16: Targets and Final Proposals</b>		
<b>Directorate</b>	<b>10% Target £'000</b>	<b>Final Prioritised Savings Proposals for Delivery £'000</b>
Lifelong Learning (including Schools)	737.0	670.4
Community Services	4,351.0	728.3
Sustainable Development	2,282.0	1,966.2
Deputy Chief Executive/Corporate and Democratic Costs	1,042.0	960.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,412.0</b>	<b>4,325.5</b>

## 5. PRESSURES AND GROWTH

- 5.1 Due to the increasing budget pressures and current financial climate, it was decided that there would be no room for growth bids. Approval for any Growth bids now will only be met in exceptional circumstances.

## 6. COUNCIL TAX

- 6.1 The standstill position within the December 2014 Executive Report assumed a Council Tax increase of 5%. This equated to £981.41 per annum or £18.87 per week on a Band D property.
- 6.2 Each 0.5% reduction or increase is equal to approximately £150k. If the council tax is set at a rate lower than this, the equivalent amount would have to be found through further savings in services. A 5% increase equates to a weekly increase of 94p for a Band D property.
- 6.3 A 4.5% increase equates to a 85p per week increase on Band D properties and would provide Council Tax revenue of £30,955,097.
- 6.4 Even with a 4.5% increase, Members are reminded that overall the Council Tax level in Anglesey remains one of the lowest in Wales. The Council Tax level for Anglesey across the 22 Authorities in Wales was 16<sup>th</sup> and below the Wales average in the financial year 2014/15.
- 6.5 Given the tight financial position, the risk inherent in the current proposals and the impending financial forecast for the next few years highlighted in all the previous budget reports, there is limited flexibility. Any reduction in the proposed council tax increase or increase in investment will need to be met by further savings generated from the services or cuts in service provision.

## **7. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RESERVES, CONTINGENCIES AND FINANCIAL RISK**

**7.1** The proposed budget incorporates a number of assumptions in terms of likely levels of income and expenditure in future years. There are, therefore, inevitably a number of financial risks inherent in the proposed budget. The key financial risks are highlighted below:-

- Any projected overspend in 2014/15 has direct implications for the 2015/16 budget, both in terms of assessing the robustness of individual services' budgets and in the adequacy of the level of general reserves. A net overspend position of £154k is currently forecast at the corporate level and, given the financial risks around a number of budget areas within the Council, this has been an important part of framing the final proposals in respect of the levels of both savings and contingencies;
- Savings proposals in this report amount to £4,325.5k and will need to be delivered in order to achieve a balanced budget for 2015/16. Allowance has been made, where appropriate, for implementation costs, but there is an element of financial risk around full delivery of all savings, with the risks varying considerably between individual proposals. Realistic part year assumptions have been made where implementation cannot be immediate but there is an inherent financial risk around achieving changes in time to deliver this type of planned saving;
- A number of the individual proposals have already been secured, but there are others across nearly all service areas that are very challenging. The scale of the savings required has necessitated the inclusion of challenging strategic and transformational proposals. There is an inherent financial risk around achieving changes in time to deliver this type of planned saving;
- Inflationary levels have only been applied to employee costs and any ongoing contracts.

**7.2** In terms of any contingencies and reserves, the Section 151 Officer needs to review these in their totality in conjunction with the base budget itself and the financial risks which face the Authority. In addition, this review should incorporate a medium term view where needed and should take into account key developments that may impact on the need and use of one off resources.

**7.3** A robust view is being taken on managing budget risks and protecting the financial health of the Council at this time. This is particularly the case when one off funds need to be adequately protected to fund future strategic/transformational changes as opposed to funding significant overspends on the base budget itself.

**7.4** Account has been taken of the need to keep the immediate reductions in spending and the resulting impact on services to a minimum, but this must be balanced against the need to ensure the medium and long term financial stability of the Council, and for savings to be implemented over the coming years in a phased and structured way. In addition, there is always some risk of unforeseen items of expenditure or overspending because of a more general pressure on a service budget, and reserves must also be adequate to absorb these pressures.

**7.5** In determining the threshold of £5m, consideration was given to the general 'rule of thumb' analysis for the level of general reserves which suggests this is at least 5% of net revenue expenditure (excluding school budgets), unless a formal risk assessment justifies a lower level. This implies a level of £6m for Anglesey. However, taking the approach outlined above, this would give the Council a level of general reserves of £5m.

**7.6** Whilst it is accepted that as significant budget reductions are made, it invariably introduces financial risks, and although some difficulties have been encountered during the current year, Anglesey has a reputation of managing within its budget.

- 7.7 Budget risks have been addressed in the proposals but remain variable and high risk.
- 7.8 Protection against some budget risks is provided through earmarked reserves and contingencies. Whilst no general revenue contingencies reserves are currently held, the Council has a number of earmarked reserves for known but not always easily quantifiable financial risks. In relation to the proposal of the 'school breakfasts' there is a contingency identified should the results of the consultation and following Executive decision, be that there is no desire to charge for breakfasts.
- 7.9 School Balances have been high in the past, which has provided adequate cover for most risks. A reduction in schools balances does reduce that level of comfort, but this is mitigated by the protection given to school budgets this year.
- 7.10 The principal contingencies provided for in the budget both relate to the current processes of securing budget reductions and implementing service transformation.

## 8. ROBUSTNESS OF ESTIMATES

- 8.1 Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Chief Finance Officer to report on the robustness of budget estimates and adequacy of financial services, and requires the Council to take account of this report as it adopts its budget.
- 8.2 Budget estimates are all based on assumptions about the future. These issues are interconnected. Budgets may not be exactly calculated because of estimation risk, but the impact can be mitigated if there are good contingency plans, contingency budgets or financial reserves. Their robustness depends on how responsible these assumptions are.
- 8.3 The robustness of budget estimates is not simply a question of whether they are correctly calculated. In practice, many budgets are based on estimates or forecasts, and there may be an element of risk as to whether plans will be delivered, or targets achieved. Different risks to the budget are considered in turn below:-
- **Inflation Risk** – This is the risk that actual inflation could turn out to be different to the assumption made in the budget;
  - The most significant expense is in relation to pay, where a 2.2% allowance has been made for new pay awards in 2015/16, but this seems a fairly realistic assumption in current circumstances;
  - **Interest Rate Risk** – Interest rates affect a single year's revenue budget through the interest earned – i.e. an interest rate rise is beneficial. Because the budget is now based on interest rates at long-term lows, there is hardly any downside risk. Predictions are for interest rates to remain at their historical low well into 2015 and beyond. As in previous years, this is a compensating risk for inflation risk because if one increases the other is likely to compensate;
  - **Grants Risk** – These are risks attached to the large number of specific grants from WG, Europe or other bodies which support a good proportion of Council Spending. Some of these may be reduced substantially or cut altogether; we do not have a complete picture of all these and we will not even have one as the financial year begins. While the immediate response is to say that when the grant ceases, so must the associated expenditure, there is a risk that this may not always be possible. It may not be possible when contract terms mean the expenditure cannot be cut as quickly as the income, or involves unfunded severance costs. It may not be possible if the activity funded turns out to be so important to delivery of the Council's own Priorities that the Council decided it must continue the expenditure. Efforts to mitigate this risk are to ensure we have the best information available on each grant: but unpleasant surprises during the year cannot be entirely ruled out,

- **Income Risks** – The budget is based on securing an overall 5% increase in fees, and a number of services have assumed rises up to 5%. If the elasticity of demand for Council Services is such that volume falls, and income targets are not achieved, that may cause overspending on net budgets. This will require close monitoring of the net budget position and, if necessary, cutting back on spending to match reduce income;
- **Optimum Risk** – Probably the greatest risk in current circumstances is that the Authority, Members and Officers, have been over-optimistic in the savings that will be achieved. If these projects should run into difficulties and fail to achieve the savings taken out of the budget, significant overspendings could occur;
- **Over-caution Risk** – This is the opposite of optimum risk: the danger that our budgets have been drawn up with too much caution, and so are more than is required;
- **Salary and Grading Risks** – The Authority continues to face a significant risk due to job evaluation and equal pay/value to which it will be required to pay compensation claims to staff because of alleged unfairness of its pay arrangements. This is a long standing risk which will not go away, and challenges the robustness of the budget as in previous years. In mitigation, there remains an annual contingency budget of £600k towards the cost of the new pay structure;
- **Savings slippage** – The main risk relates to the savings proposals. The figures that have been presented are mostly based on a full year saving and so assume that the proposals will be fully implemented from 1 April 2015. There is a high risk that some of the proposals will not achieve this start date. This is particularly the case for the proposals that involve redundancies, income generation and contractual issues. Any delay from the start date of 1 April 2015 will cause pressures in 2015/16;
- **Staff Redundancy Costs** – As the savings proposals are implemented, there will be associated redundancy costs. The full cost of this is currently not known, due to the potential of some posts being vacant and determining the details of employees involved. To mitigate this risk, a Salary and Grading Contingency of £500k has been included in the budget.
- **Outcome Agreement Grant** – The budget for 2015/16 assumes that 75% of the due grant of £720k will be received in 2015/16 in respect of 2014/15 performance. Although the full grant was received this year for 2013/14, this is a significant risk to the Authority and, in a time of financial challenge on services, it is better to take a prudent view of this item.

8.4 The Section 151 Officer is, therefore, of the view that the budgets are robust and deliverable.

## 9. PROPOSED BUDGET & COUNCIL TAX LEVEL

9.1 The table below shows the available and required budget funding with an increase in Council Tax of 4.5%, representing an increase of £44.16 per annum or £0.85 per week, on a Band D property. In setting Council Tax, the Council needs to be aware of the need to set a balanced budget:-

<b>Budget Requirement</b>	<b>£'000 4.5%</b>
Base Budget 2014/15	126,670
Inflation & Re-pricing adjustments	2,301
Base Budget 2015/16 (before investments/savings)	128,971
Budget Savings	-4,325
<b>Base Budget 2015/16</b>	<b>124,646</b>
<b>Funding Available</b>	
Final WG Settlement inc. Outcome Agreement	93,691
Increase Council Tax 4.5%	30,955
<b>Total</b>	<b>124,646</b>

## 10. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- 10.1** In delivering its services, the Council has to be mindful of its duties under the Equality Act 2010 (statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 to assess the impact of key financial decisions on protected groups and have due regard to the result of such assessments.
- 10.2** As part of the 2015/16 budget-making process, services were requested to carry out an initial equality impact assessment of each proposal. Guidance was included with the budget pro-forma and further guidance on carrying out EIA's is available on the Council's intranet site. Commentary on individual proposals is contained within the appendices. Proposals which are likely to have significant impact will need to be monitored closely by the service.

## 11. TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- 11.1** In accordance with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management the Council is required to approve the 2015/16 Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Investment Strategy prior to the beginning of the financial year. The Treasury Management Strategy for 2015/16 was presented to the Audit Committee on the 9 February 2015.

## 12. UPDATING THE MEDIUM TERM REVENUE BUDGET STRATEGY

- 12.1** The initial budget report presented to the Executive of the 15 December 2014, updated the Medium Term Financial Strategy for changes in the funding notification from the Welsh Government. These assumptions included a level of pay award and inflation.
- 12.2** The table below is a further update of the Medium Term Financial Strategy, which has been updated for the proposed 2015/16 budget and the following assumptions for 2016/17 and 2017/18:-

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Previous Year Budget	126.6	124.4	122.0
Changes to the Base Spending Levels	2.0	3.3	2.7
Total	128.6	127.7	124.7
Funding Gap	-4.2	-5.7	-4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>
WG	92.8	89.0	85.4
Council Tax	30.8	32.3	33.9
Outcome Agreement	0.7	0.7	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>

- 12.3** The Medium Term Financial Strategy will need to be reviewed and updated during the early part of 2015/16 to ensure that forecasts and assumptions remain as accurate as possible.

## 13. LINKS TO COUNCIL POLICIES AND PRIORITIES

- 13.1** In drawing up budget proposals, due regard has been given to key Council Policies and Priorities.

## 14. OPTIONS AVAILABLE

- 14.1** The Executive must agree and recommended Council Tax and 2015/16 revenue budget to Council. Members have various options open to them on the detailed budget proposals contained within this report.

## EFFICIENCY STRATEGY – “MAKING A DIFFERENCE” SURVEY RESULTS 2014

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Anglesey County Council has a budget of £126m and we estimate we will need to save around £15 million over the next three years
- 1.2 The Efficiency Strategy is required to provide a clear direction over the coming years and to ensure an understanding amongst the public, staff and councillors as to how we aim to meet our financial challenges.
- 1.3 The 2014 consultation exercise follows on from a similar exercise undertaken in 2013 where we undertook a consultation that led to over 900 responses
- 1.4 As part of the 2013 survey we asked where would our residents make savings and if they agreed with some of the proposed ways of making/saving money going into the future. These included:-
- Increasing parking and leisure charges;
  - Stopping free services or services delivered lower than cost;
  - Transferring some council functions to the private sector, community or voluntary organisations;
  - Working with private, community and voluntary organisations to create a cooperative or mutual organisation to run a service;
  - Joint working with other Councils to bring major cost savings;
  - Reviewing the number of buildings and facilities we run;
  - Stop delivering some services altogether, and if so which ones.
- 1.5 The results from the feedback for the 2013 consultation are in the word cloud below (Fig 2).



- 1.6 In order to present options to put before the citizens of Anglesey as part of this year’s consultation exercise, ideas and proposals were drafted through extensive discussion with councillors, managers and staff. The underlying principles that guided the proposals were:-
- To make sure the way we work across the whole council ensures good value in the way we spend money;
  - To reduce the cost of management, democracy and bureaucracy to what is necessary to deliver good services;
  - To work with others where this can save us money or keep a small, important service working;
  - To make sure we get the best out of our staff;
  - To increase income to the council;
  - To transform services which we are legally bound to deliver to ensure that they are modern, effective and efficient;

- To challenge whether we should continue to fund non-essential, non-statutory services where others also provide these or where others could provide these;
- To understand the impact of our proposals on Ynys Môn and its residents, in particular those in most need of our services.

**1.7** The draft proposals were formed into a questionnaire that was then administered online, through the County's Libraries and administered face to face at locations across the county (Holyhead, Llangefni, Amlwch, Menai Bridge and Beaumaris).

**1.8** The results constitute 433 responses as follows:-

- Online/Letters = 146 (34%)
- Libraries = 150 (35%)
- Face to Face = 137 (32%)

**1.9** According to acknowledged survey sources (Fluid Surveys and SurveySystem.com) this is a statistically valid sample to be representative of Anglesey's overall population. The figure of 383 responses would provide a 95% confidence level in the results with a (+/- 5% variance).

**1.10** The spread of age ranges responded to the survey is as follows:-

Age Range	Number	%
-16	1	0.2
16-24	14	3.2
25-44	80	18.4
45-64	114	26.3
65+	107	24.7
Prefer not to say	117	27

With 40% males respondents and  
38% female respondents  
12% of respondents preferred not to say

**1.11** The split between those who indicated that they were Welsh, English, British or any other nationality also corresponds broadly with the Island's demographic make-up. Most respondents were also residents of the island (over 70%, with 27% not stating their status).

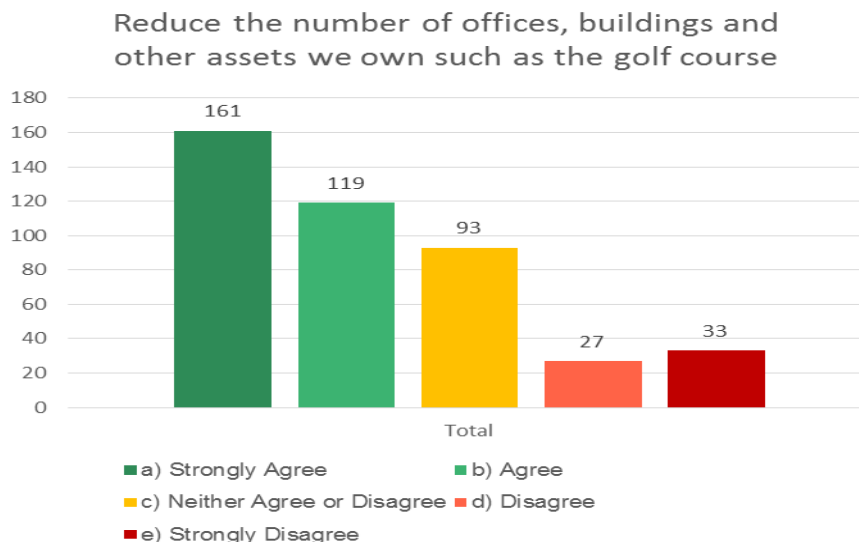
## **2. SURVEY RESULTS**

**2.1** The Survey questions consisted of 16 proposals as indicated below, and gave respondents a range of responses from 5-1 according to the following categorisation:-

1. Strongly Disagree
2. Disagree
3. Neither Agree or Disagree
4. Agree
5. Strongly Agree



2.2 The 1st proposal was to “Reduce the number of offices, buildings and other assets we own such as the golf course and, over 62% agreed or strongly disagreed with the proposal as opposed to just over 13% who disagreed or strongly disagreed:-



**Respondents Comments:**

*“Concerns relating to vacant buildings on the Island - why are these not sold? The Smallholdings - how many are empty at this present time?”*

*“Selling un-needed buildings and becoming more efficient would be better, in highways I suspect acres of space would be made available should shelving, cabinets and documents (some from 1996) be stored or removed”*

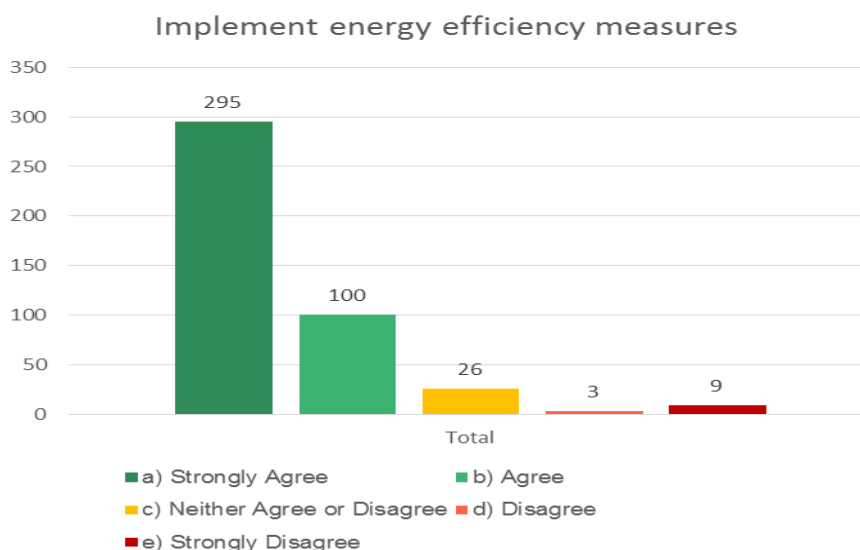
*, ...”there does seem to be a considerable number of underutilised buildings owned by the council that could be sold to raise funds”*

*”The council should look to dispose of some of its assets which are not seen and appreciated by the public such as Art. The Council should look to restructure and as a consequence reduce its office space occupancy and sell or let any surplus”*

*“I agree with reducing number of assets but not necessarily the golf courses - consider that a review of the assets is necessary”*

*“Sell empty schools”*

2.3 Similarly over 91% agreed or strongly agreed with the 2nd proposal to ...”Implement energy efficiency measures”



**Respondents Comments:**

*“Very few of the council's buildings make use of renewable energy. Other than general lack of making an effort, there is no ready understanding as to why”*

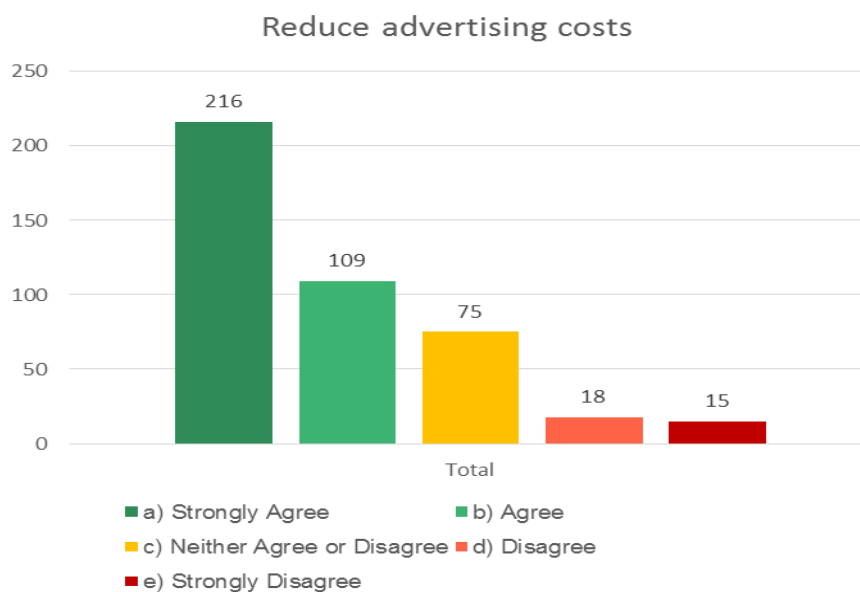
*“How much in reality is the Council going to save by the energy efficiency strategy? Staff education e.g. to turn off lights when leaving their offices etc should save money. Has the Council looked at real savings from working with energy providers e.g. New biomass plant?”*

*“Why can't you have less street lighting in towns and on the main roads?”*

*“Turn off street lighting from 11pm to 7am”*

*“Caretakers of all main buildings should be tasked with “lights discipline” and managing the heating systems for out of hours, end of day and weekends – potentially very big savings available here”*

**2.4** The proposal to ...”Reduce advertising costs” had 75% agreeing or strongly agreeing, as opposed to the 7% who disagreed or strongly disagreed, with 17% neither agreeing or disagreeing.



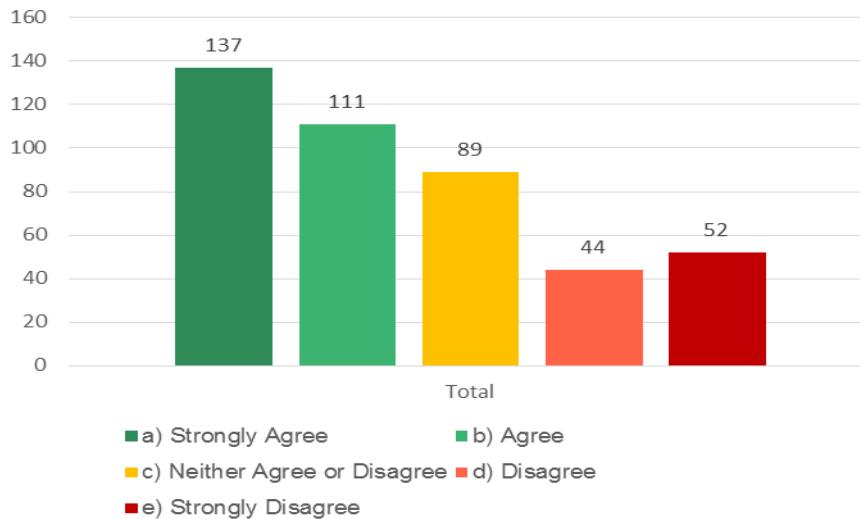
**Respondents Comments:**

*“Reducing advertising' ought not to translate into 'reduced notification' to the public on matters that may affect them. This could undermine democracy if taken too far in the name of cost reduction”*

*“Businesses succeed through Marketing and Innovation, If you reduce advertising, will you still get the message across and maintain development on the Island?”*

**2.5** The proposal to.. ”Encourage the public to access services and contact the Council by email & website” produced a response where there was general agreement with 284 (57%) people agreeing or strongly agreeing but 96 people (22%) also disagreed or strongly disagreed with the proposal and 89 people neither agreeing or disagreeing:-

Encourage the public to access services and contact the Council by email & website



**Respondents Comments:**

*“While acknowledging the need to save costs communicating with people encouraging email use for correspondence together with web pages for information care must be taken to ensure that those people (and there are many) without internet access are given adequate access to information and correspondence from and to the council by letter is equally well managed”*

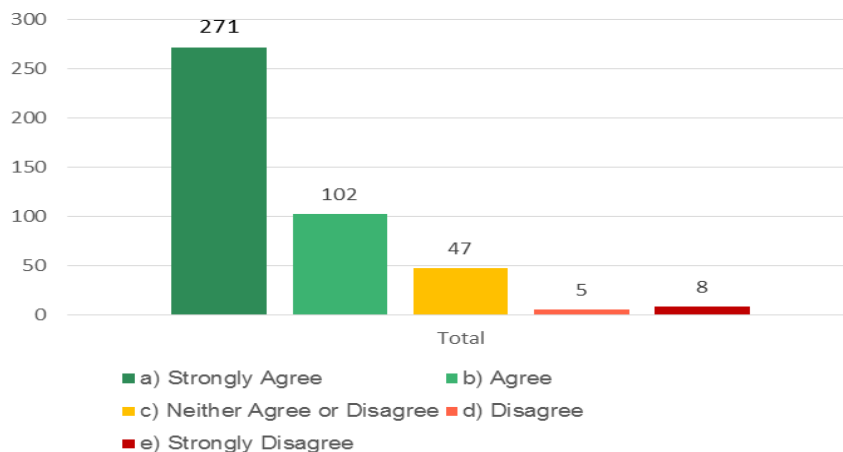
*“When improving access to Council services and democracy it is imperative to note that no website or online communication can be accessible to every disabled person simultaneously. Even websites that meet the highest accessibility standards will not be accessible to everyone”*

*“improve the corporate website - make it more interactive and approachable for people to use”*

*“the impact of poverty on access to the internet at home it becomes clear that whilst improving online access and services to people is a vital element of accessibility of council services and access to democracy and involvement in scrutiny, there is also a need to ensure that community notices, newsletter or newspapers, direct letters to householders”*

- 2.6** An overwhelming majority agreed with the proposal to..”Review existing contracts on a regular basis with a view of negotiating efficiency requirements in large long term contracts” with a total of only 13 disagreeing or strongly disagreeing.

Review existing contracts on a regular basis with a view of negotiating efficiency requirements in large long term contracts



**Respondents Comments:**

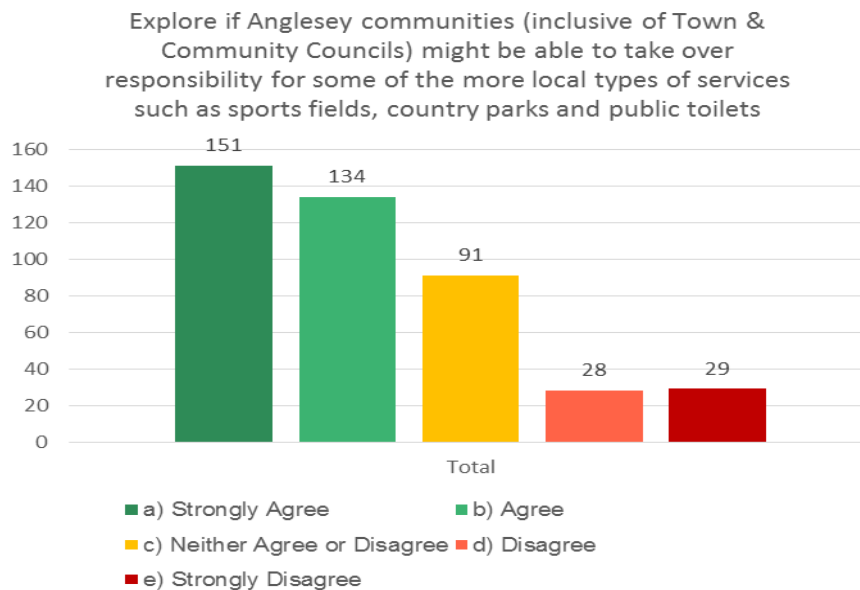
“The outsourcing of contracts to long term 3yr contracts when it means that non local people are brought in needs looking at”

“contracts could support and enhance the local community”

“It is not clear to me why regular reviews of large, high value contracts has not been happening from the outset. There seems little excuse for not doing so”.

“The contracts that local authorities currently award are in my experience closely monitored and more consideration needs to be given to how the councils own services measure up to the requirements it has placed on others”

**2.7** The proposal to “Explore if Anglesey communities (inclusive of Town & Community Councils) might be able to take over responsibility for some of the more local types of services such as sports fields, country parks and public toilets” produced a response where almost 66% agreed/ strongly agreed with the proposal with only 13% disagreeing/strongly disagreeing.



#### **Respondents Comments:**

*“Getting community council to manage and run facilities is a very good idea as it gives ownership and responsibility back to the communities”*

*“responsibilities for local services should only be transferred to Town & Community Councils where there is an overall financial benefit for that community”*

*“I am not sure about getting local town councils to take over amenities - this may look like a reasonable option but in the long-term these will have to be maintained”*

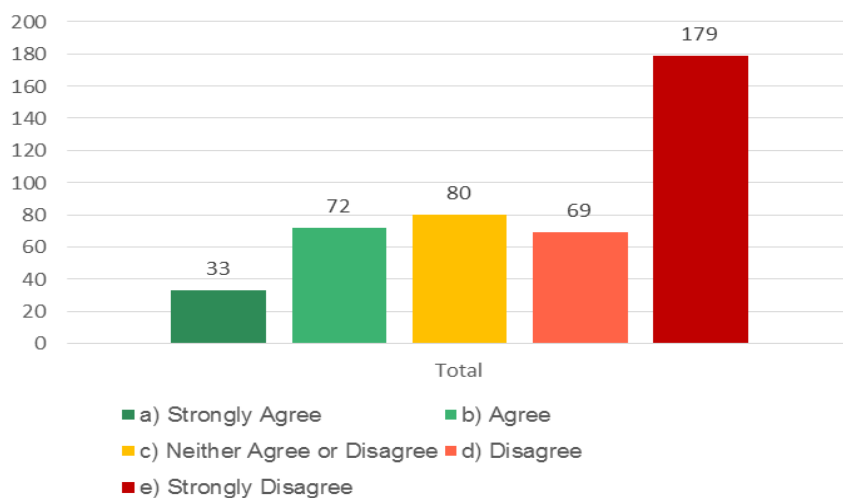
*“YMCC to stop relying on the Town Councils to cover the rapidly increasing shortfalls... i.e. Toilets, Leisure Centres”*

*“Make more uses of Towns and community councils they are stale and are not effective in some areas”*

*“Analysis must include any additional costs incurred by Town & Community Councils - including administrative and staffing costs”*

- 2.8 Not unexpectedly the proposal that ...”Council Tax in Anglesey is relatively low - we propose an annual increase of 5%” led to a response where 57% disagreed/strongly disagreed whilst 24% agreed/strongly agreed with the proposal. 18% however neither agreed or disagreed with the proposal.

Council Tax in Anglesey is relatively low - we propose an annual increase of 5%



### Respondents Comments:

“I am pleased there is a review going on and the only negative I have is that hitting the working family and homeowners again with a 5% rise in council tax is the easy option”

“Council tax increases should be relative to services provided, and council efficiency, and not automatic year on year”

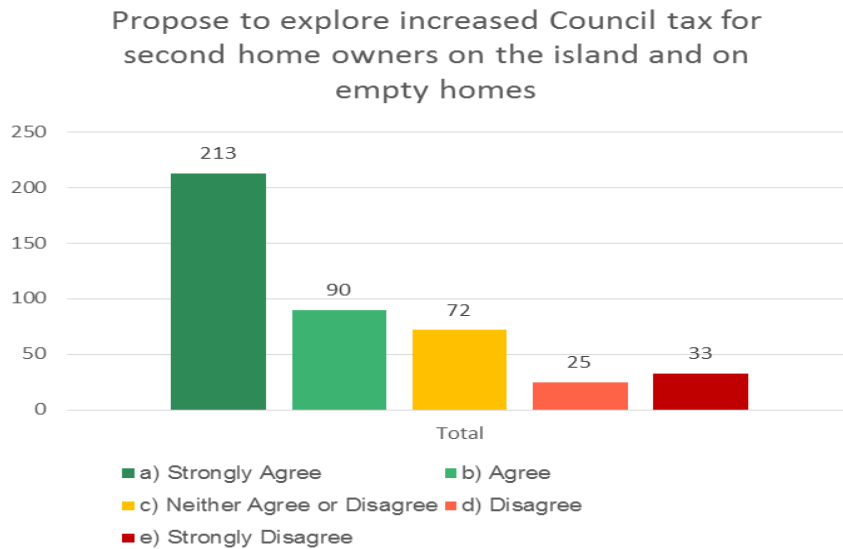
“Now is not the time to increase Council Tax by more than inflation when most people do not even get inflationary increases”

“You cannot keep increasing council tax over and above inflation. We are due a period of below inflation rises. If the Council is unable to meet its statutory obligations with below inflation increases this needs to be known at the earliest opportunity”

“I accept the council's predicament, but increasing council tax by 5% means, in practical terms, a pay cut for essentially all of Anglesey’s generally low-paid workforce”

“Whilst increasing the council tax for home owners there is no suggestion that council rent should also be increased by the same 5%. This would be a fair suggestion as everyone uses the council facilities whether they be home owners or rent payers”

**2.9** Almost 70% agreed/strongly agreed with the proposal. “to explore increased Council tax for second home owners on the island and on empty homes” with a further 16% neither agreeing or disagreeing and only 13% disagreeing/strongly disagreeing.



**Respondents Comments:**

“I do agree that second home council tax needs to be reviewed as these are a nice to have not a necessity and don't not think the people Anglesey who live full time and work full time would complain”

“I disagreed with the policy of increasing council tax increases for second homes on Anglesey primarily because of being currently unable to sell my former marital home on Anglesey because of the present stagnation of the property market outside of London”

“Second home owners might simplistically appear to be an easy funding target based on political dogma. Increasing the council tax for second home owners would, in my opinion, be not only inequitable and unlikely to provide a sustainable income source but also detrimental to the long term interests of the island and susceptible to judicial review”

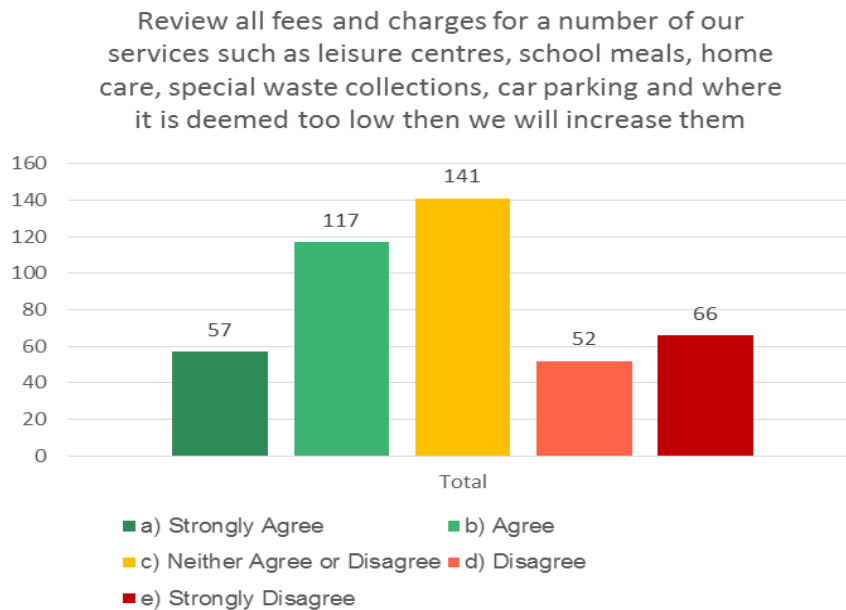
“Council tax is supposed to be raised to provide local services. When a property is not occupied on a full time basis there is no demand on some facilities such as schools and social services support and a reduced demand on services such as police and fire. There is a strong moral argument for such properties to receive a rebate. A surcharge is not only morally wrong but is likely to be counterproductive. A more suitable strategy would be to encourage second home ownership”

“I would like to see some form of engagement between second home owners and officers together with local councillors to try and see what additional attractions could be added to the recreational offer in order to increase the dwell time in Anglesey”

“I think you should really hit second homes that are empty most of the time really hard. With so many homeless it is disgusting, and it kills little villages”

“Double the Tax Band for second homes”

- 2.10** The proposal to "Review all fees and charges for a number of our services such as leisure centres, school meals, home care, special waste collections, car parking and where it is deemed too low then we will increase them" had 40% agreeing/strongly agreeing and 27% disagreeing/strongly disagreeing with 32% neither agreeing or disagreeing



**Respondents Comments:**

*"the increase in parking restrictions through time limits and fees are putting people off High Street shopping"*

*"What's your plan for non-statutory services to raise fees? Surely they have already explored this avenue?"*

*"Increase in fees and council tax must be in line with inflation , but focus also on fees charged in areas where it is proving counterproductive in terms of revenue generated against the cost of collection . Abolition of some fees particularly in tourist areas may encourage increased usage and allow revenue to be raised in other ways such as facility concessions being offered to private providers"*

*"Making sure your communities have access to ways of getting healthy, especially in a family setting, should be encouraged by lowering entrance fees and seeking to raise funds through additional events"*

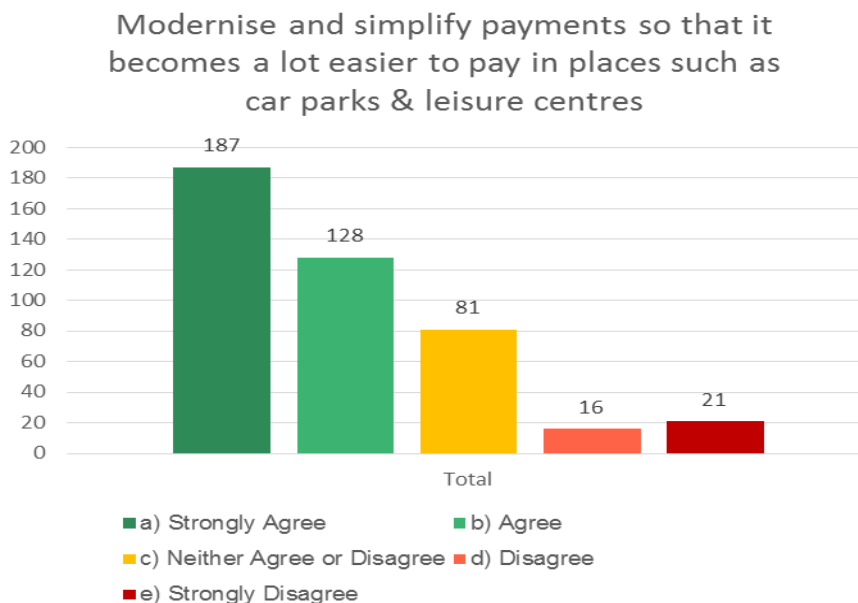
*"Any plans to increase charges must be balanced against the pressures on individuals and families at the moment"*

*"Higher charges for planning applications etc. based on cost of development and if for holiday home/ 2nd homes (stipulate local person or not use for holiday home for say % years)"*

*"Privatise Leisure Centres"*

*"The 4 Llangefni staff car parks together hold around 500 cars. At a minimal charge of £2 per day that would raise £1,000 per week. If you are serious about this consultation, you will consider it."*

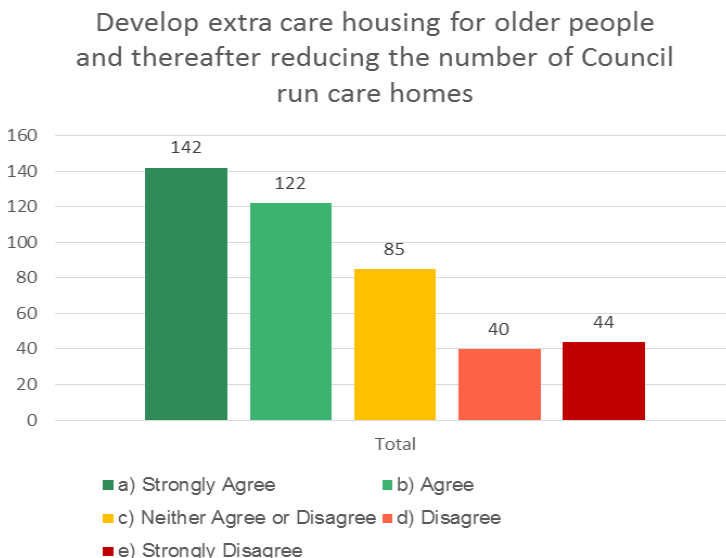
**2.11** The proposal to..”Modernise and simplify payments so that it becomes a lot easier to pay in places such as car parks & leisure centres” was supported by 72% of respondents with only 8% disagreeing/strongly disagreeing.



**Respondents Comments:**

*“Install barriers on car parks so people can’t park without paying”*

**2.12** Almost 61% agreed/strongly agreed that we should ”Develop extra care housing for older people and thereafter reducing the number of Council run care homes” and a further 19% neither agreeing or disagreeing with 19% disagreeing/strongly disagreeing.



**Respondents Comments:**

*“I don’t know enough about extra care housing hence a neutral response. Overall it looks a good plan”*

*“Increase extra care but do not close council run care homes”*

*“Transfer residential care to public health”*

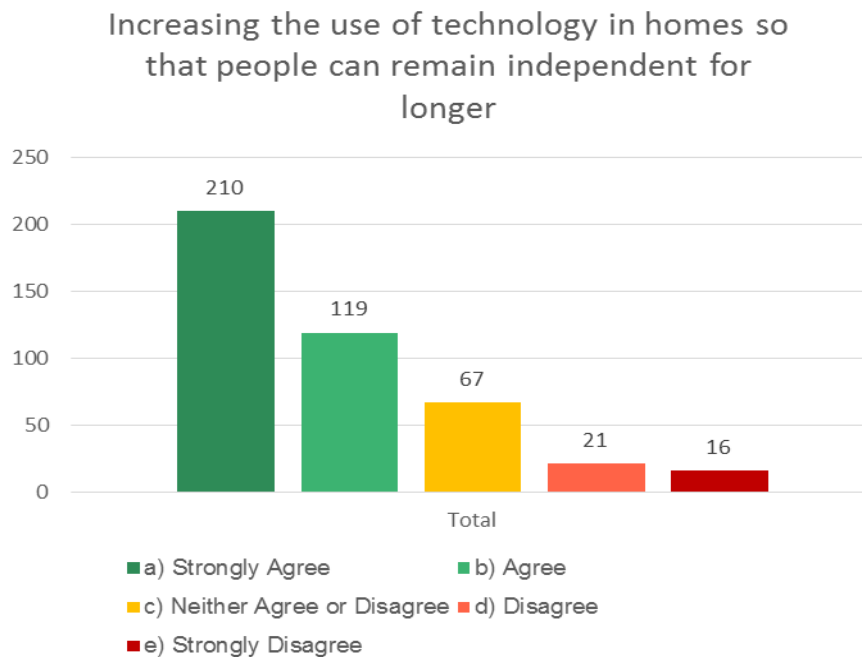
*“The Council have a responsibility for the provision of quality care for the elderly people”*

*“The priority for Elderly Care should always be the provision of quality care to meet people’s needs. The Council have a responsibility to regulate standards regardless of ownership”*

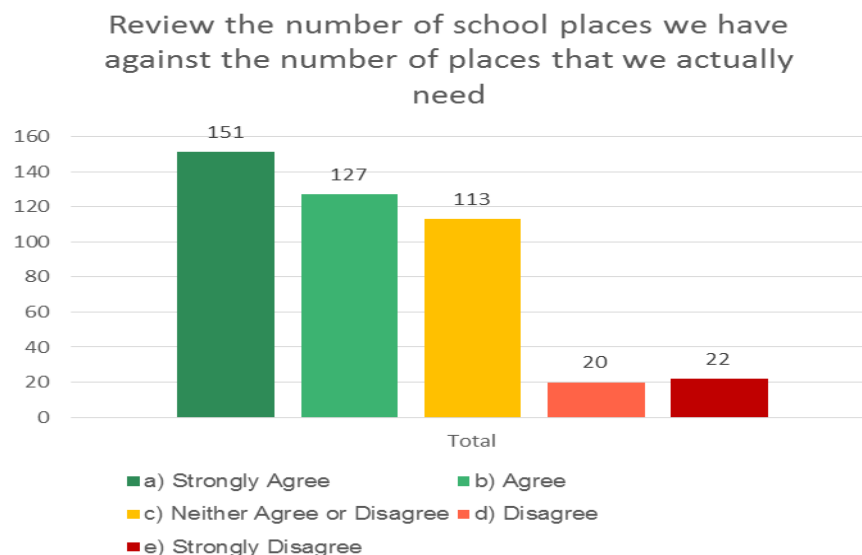


*The elderly are better cared for in well run, efficient Care Homes, rather than spending many hours alone in their homes when at these times they need help and someone to alleviate loneliness*

- 2.13** an overwhelming majority (almost 76%) of respondents also agreed with the proposal to ...”Increase the use of technology in homes so that people can remain independent for longer”



- 2.14** Only 10% of respondents disagreed/strongly disagreed with the proposal to ..”Review the number of school places we have against the number of places that we actually need” with 64% agreeing or strongly agreeing



**Respondets Comments:**

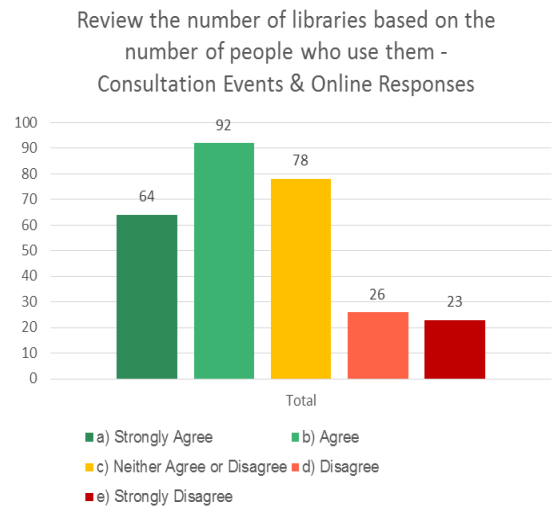
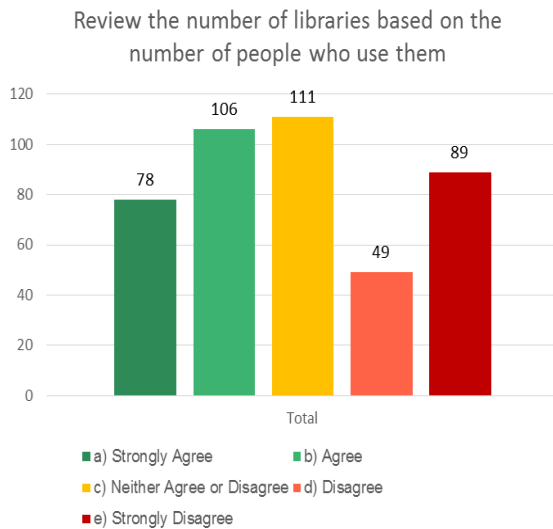
*“The requirement for school places fluctuates from year to year”*

*“I also feel that the council should keep the smaller schools and not force people to take their children long distances to school and I think the children are better educated where there is more time spent on them i.e. smaller classes”*

*“Consider using the empty spaces in schools for centrally employed staff, allowing there to be less sites to manage”*

- 2.15** The proposal to ..”Review the number of libraries based on the number of people who use them” led to an interesting response considering that Libraries were one of the main

consultation locations. 42% agreed/strongly agreed with the proposal whilst 31% disagreed/strongly disagreed, whilst 25% neither agreed or disagreed. However, and if we remove the questionnaires that were administered in libraries from the equation, the figures are 55% agreeing/strongly agreeing, 27% neither agreeing or disagreeing and only 17% disagreeing/strongly disagreeing



### Respondents Comments:

“Libraries should be more than books and internet. They should be community cafes for people to meet”

“Close ALL out of Towns Libraries”

*“I believe that the libraries will be more important than ever for local communities and that their opening hours should be extended to accommodate their needs. The libraries are not just used for the borrowing of books - they are an important amenity for community groups, information about Council services, support services and information for visitors. I think that libraries are far more important than owning a golf course”*

*“There is a lack of premises to offer services and libraries could be the solution. Also, the travelling library could be remodelled to host access to the internet to allow citizens who do not have access for whatever reason the opportunity to do so”*

*“ I have agreed with the review of the number of libraries however there's a possibility of re-housing some of these facilities in a one-stop shop style amenity which could incorporate leisure facilities etc. under one roof”*

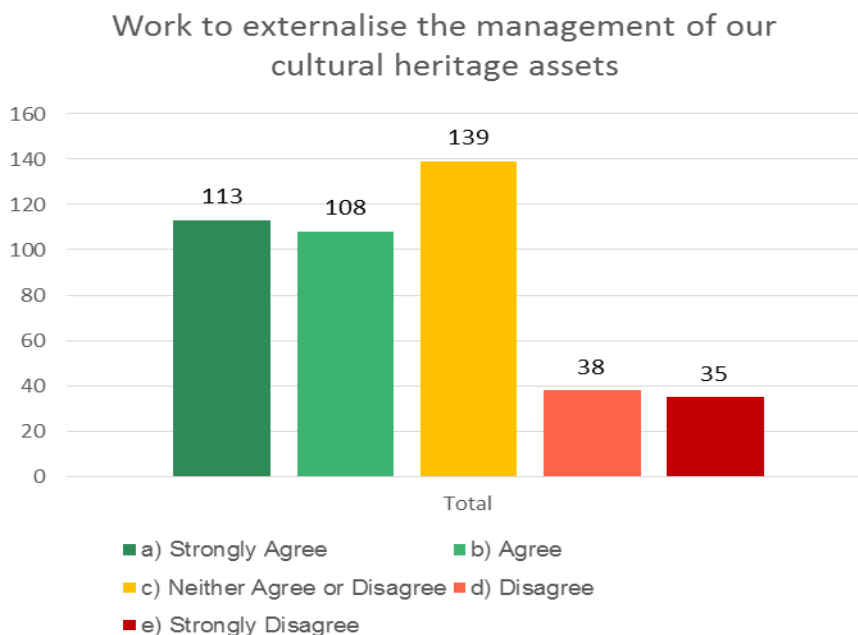
*“Charging for Oriel Môn, cuts never seem to effect here, only libraries. Libraries are more use than an art gallery”*

*““I do wish you every success in your efforts but sincerely hope that our library (Beumaris) continues to flourish”*

*“Introduce a small annual fee for the use of libraries - to exclude use by children & students. Introduce a fee for the use of computers in libraries - same caveats as above*

*“I think that Libraries are a vital asset to the community and need to be remodelled into community hub type facilities”*

- 2.16** Over 51% agreed with the proposal to..”Work to externalise the management of our cultural heritage assets” with a further 32% neither agreeing or disagreeing with the proposal and just over 16% disagreeing/strongly disagreeing



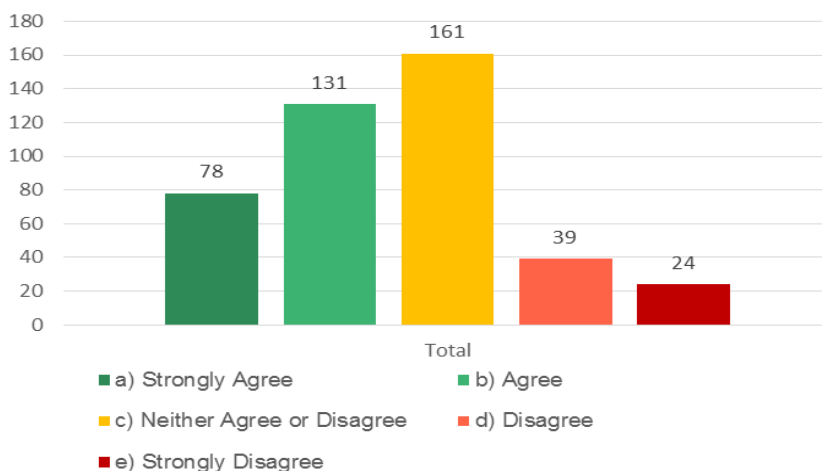
**Respondents Comments:**

*“The management of our cultural heritage assets should be considered case by case. There may well be some areas where management could be delegated to suitable organisations. Sound fiscal management should always be Council practice. Any review of current services should targeted on areas of highest spending and based on sound management methods”*

*“get rid of Oriel Ynys Môn and sell pictures of value i.e. Tunicliffe”*

- 2.17** 51% of respondents also agreed/strongly agreed with the proposal to.. “Develop a model where non-statutory services cover their cost by raising income and / or reduce costs over a period of 2/3 years” with 31% neither agreeing or disagreeing and 16% disagreeing/strongly disagreeing

**Develop a model where non-statutory services cover their cost by raising income and / or reduce costs over a period of 2/3 years**



**Respondents Comments:**

*“work in partnership with the third sector to reduce costs and share costs”*

## 2.18 Additional Comments

As indicated in the introduction, a number of qualitative comments were received through the consultation exercise – some through email or letter communication and some through face to face interaction with respondents. Some of the comments that correspond directly with the proposals have been included in the report (above), and the additional comments below are included as they represent a cross-section of the type of responses received which were either a) recurring themes or b) responses which were not directly related to the proposals but worthy of consideration .....

- Reduce Senior Management, Too top heavy
- Reduce sickness absenteeism
- Less councillors. Reduce number of Councillors. Have meetings online.
- Close electoral register office in Llangefni industrial estate and combine with council offices in town
- *Green bin for garden refuse could be discontinued from Nov. to March when generally they are not used.*
- *I believe that the Council should consider voluntarily merging with Gwynedd Council. This could offer huge savings through the centralization of services, particularly in regard to procurement, management and administration, finance and recruitment*
- *Concerns relating to vacant buildings on the Island - why are these not sold? The Smallholdings - how many are empty at this present time*
- *The green bin collection in winter, this could be changed to once a month? Household waste such items that the bins don't normally collect (bulky items), could take it's place for three of the winter months, this could save money on the free service of two collections per year that is currently available.*
- *The target for cutting staff costs is very unambitious, only £1M saving out of a total staff cost of c. £75M (60% of council budget), i.e. just 1.3 percent. I am sure that more savings could be made here*
- *An average 10% cut in staff costs would save about £7.5M. This could be made more palatable by giving staff say Friday afternoons off or the equivalent in unpaid leave over the course of the year.*
- *I believe it would be a good idea, that everyone who works in the council should pay an annual fee to park their cars. This would bring in income and also could provide more parking spaces*
- *Review Top Tier Management - Do we need so many managers?*
- *Council should reduce subsidy of bus routes – they are paying for buses full of air to be carried around the island”*
- *Train staff to be more generic workers - so that it's an organisation not a department!*
- *The strategy covers basic efficiencies but there is no mention of improving staff performance or reviewing the cost of senior management, most authorities are carrying our significant back office reviews. What about making better use of technology within the council, digital, channel shift etc.*
- *Send out paperwork in one language; ask the rate payer which language they want*
- *I believe if some (not all) employees of the council understood the pressures of small businesses with regards to cashflow, getting things done quickly, efficiently and properly, then implemented that into their everyday worklife (like most SME employees do) then I believe that would help the efficiency targets*
- *Something you do not appear to have greatly is "demand challenge" - reducing the demand for services, although increasing costs will have this effect*
- *Medrwn Môn welcomes the efficiency strategy with its clear vision for facing the financial challenges it presents. The Council acknowledges the need to work with others to provide services and to consider carefully what's statutory and non-statutory. Lessons should be learnt from the transfer of services such as Canolfan Beaumaris and the careful planning and community support that was offered.*
- *There was a generally a broad consensus as to pertinent measures that could be taken ...(Anglesey Branch CPRW) but individuals should also write separately*

- Joint working arrangements - More should be done to work with the private sector to achieve savings (Trearddur).
- Reducing the cost of democracy - the importance of strengthening democracy and promoting diversity in local government (Llanfairpwll).
- **Getting the best out of our staff – need to be mindful of the potential impact of redundancies and not filling vacant posts on staff sickness levels (Llanfairpwll).**
- Consultation – need to ensure that the Council's consultation methods are robust (Llanfairpwll).
- Challenging the delivery of non-statutory services – need to engage with all stakeholders as early as possible on any major cuts to non-statutory services (Cwm Cadnant)

Reforming Local Government in Wales – Whilst acknowledging that the timescale went beyond the three years covered by the draft efficiency strategy, the importance of researching the potential implications of Council mergers was emphasised (Cwm Cadnant).

### **3. CONCLUSION**

- 3.1** In considering the majority of proposals/ideas presented as part of the 2014 Efficiency Strategy consultation exercise, as well as the previous exercise undertaken in 2013, the overall response would seem to indicate that the Council have presented options that the citizens of Anglesey are in broad agreement with.
- 3.2** With the exception of the proposal to increase council Tax by 5% annually, the proposals are largely supported by a majority of the residents of Anglesey, and as such provide a clear mandate for the Council to proceed to implement and action the proposals associated with the strategy.

## BUDGET PROPOSALS 2015/16 - "MEETING THE CHALLENGES" - ANALYSIS OF CONSULTATION

1. Budget Proposals – Responses were received to the consultation exercise which make up the 73 responses referred to in the above report from the following

- Organisations/Bodies - A number of Community & Town Councils, CPRW, Malltraeth Ymlaen and Voluntary Liaison Committee. (although of total number of responses here is 5, this is inclusive of the response from the Town & Community Council Liaison Forum meeting where the views of 10 individual councils were represented in a general response on behalf of the Forum – these views have been incorporated in the report);
- Individual Responses - received Online through Survey Monkey, through email/letters or through the Council Leader's Drop-in sessions.

### 1.1 Proposal to increase Council Tax by 5%

1.2 A number of observations were received from bodies and individuals as regards the proposal to increase the Council Tax. A total of 13 responses were received. Of the Ten bodies who responded a few expressed opposition.

*"An increase of 5% in the Council Tax is unaffordable, unacceptable and insufferable".*

Others stated that the Council Tax should be as low as possible and that the effects on individuals and households should be considered before coming to a final decision, the majority of responses however reflected the views as outlined below....

*"Community Council almost unanimously in favour of the cuts are proposed and see them as very reasonable to think of the current financial situation of the County Council".*

*"Need to explain to ratepayers what services are safeguarded if a Council Tax increase of 5% is set. However, recognise that if essential services are to be safeguarded, there is a need to raise Council Tax by up to 5% to meet the funding gap"*

*"5% increase rather high but recognise the need to increase Council Tax up to this level in order to meet the funding gap".*

*"Proposed increase of 5% acceptable, but services need to be more efficient and opportunity to maximise income should be pursued".*

*"Support an increase of around 4 – 4.5% to recognise pressures on services.*

Three individuals opposed the proposed Tax increase, comments were as follows:-

*"Not happy with 5% Tax"*

*"I would also be concerned that many would not be able to afford this (especially with other economic and financial pressures on low income families"*

*"An easy way out of problems - Give the burden to the taxpayer. 5% rise is total nonsense. The tax has risen over the last four years, three times higher than inflation"*

## 2. Responses - Good Value for Money Proposals

2.1 The majority of responses under this heading were by far the most numerous within the consultation, and are summarized through some of the comments below.

2.2 Five people responded to the proposal to (Reduce the Highways & Lighting Work Budget (Highways) with 3 opposed and 2 in favour.

2.3 The proposal to reduce opening days (to 5 days per site) and amended working (Waste) had 7 responses with 2 in favour and 5 opposed - but to the days/times of closing specifically as indicated in the comments below:-

*“Closing waste sites to 5 days may be a cost saving but could increase fly tipping. However if it was to be reduced to 5 days I would suggest it is not Sat or Sunday or a Monday”.*

- 2.4 Similarly, only 3 responses were received as regards the proposal for Reduction in Improve School Standards budget (Education) with two opposed and 1 in agreement.
- 2.5 A specific issue was raised by CPRW as to the proposal for Reduction in contribution to the Joint Planning Policy Unit and Various service efficiencies (Planning) which they considered could weaken the council’s statutory duties and responsibilities around planning matters.

### **3. Individual Responses - Challenge for the continuation of services proposals**

- 3.1 Responses were received from bodies and individuals as regards the proposal for Reduction in street cleaning budget (Highways) with one body particularly concerned about the possible effects on tourism ...

*“visitors expect a clean environment. Reducing street cleaning will make our tourist destinations less attractive and therefore have a negative impact on local tourism businesses”*

- 3.2 Whilst one person agreed with the proposal cuts to Urdd, Young Farmers and William Mathias Music (Education) service two opposed this.
- 3.3 Similarly one person supported and 2 people opposed the proposal for a Reduction in funding to management company running Llanfairpwll Tourist Information Centre (Econ & Comm Regen).
- 3.4 Two people opposed the proposal for Reduction in Primary Dyslexia budget (Education)...

*“I would challenge the reduction to supporting Dyslexic children in primary schools, this will impact on standards at secondary school level when it may be too difficult to address”*

### **4. Individual Responses - Reducing the cost of Management, Democracy and Bureaucracy proposals**

- 4.1 Only two issues were highlighted under this section, namely Staffing rationalisation, reduction & removal of vacant posts (Highways, Leisure, E&CR, ICT, Transformation, Audit & Culture) and Rationalisation of Senior Leadership Teams (Council Business) – with three people in favour of the first and seven positive responses to the second proposal. Some views expressed were....

*“A complete top down review of the council’s staff structure should be undertaken. All staff should be appraised and where necessary redeployed on the basis of their qualifications and competence. Any necessary redundancies or early retirement should be handled sensitively but should not be avoided. It is obviously undesirable to increase unemployment on the island but the council’s priority must be efficiency.”*

### **5. Individual Responses - Working collaboratively with others to save money or maintain service levels proposals**

- 5.1 There were no specific comments as regards this heading but a number of general points as regards the Council’s views on Local Government Reorganisation, again the views were mixed...

*“There is only one way to save money and that’s to have two councils across North Wales”.*

*“please, please, please do not merge Anglesey with another Council”.*

### **6. Individual Responses - Maximise Income Generation proposals**

- 6.1 The proposal... Free School Breakfasts - introduce a £1.50 fee for breakfast for non-free-school-meal pupils to charge a fee for breakfasts in primary schools (Education) had a negative response from only 4 people

*This....seems to go against the statutory guidance for local authorities and governing bodies of maintained primary schools regarding the provision of free breakfast in maintained primary schools as defined in the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013.*

- 6.2 Some respondents agreed with the idea for Increased income generation across leisure centre activities indicating that they are non-statutory and should be self-financing.
- 6.3 Similarly one person opposed and one person supported the proposal to Increase parking income through the introduction of parking fees at Rhoscolyn, Station House Llangefni, Porth Swtan & Stanley Crescent Holyhead (Highways).
- 6.4 3 negative responses were received as regards the proposal to levy a £25 charge for replacement black wheeled bins lost, damaged, stolen or requested at new-build house

*“the householder or 'victim' that has had their bin stolen or damaged by a third party (or the waste collection contractor as has happened to me in the past) should not be expected to pay for something that is not their fault.”*

## **7. Individual Responses - Getting the best out of our staff proposals**

- 7.1 Under this proposal there were only two responses – both positive, as regards the proposal to reduce car allowance budgets. However, and although not a specific proposal, a number of people commented on staff sickness and annual leave arrangements....

*“Am happy with these suggestions-also suggest stronger consequences for sick absences”*

*“Presumably the amount of staff absence which was reported recently in the papers is to be addressed?”*

*“Staff should be encouraged (by managers) to maximise the use of the Purchase Additional Annual Leave Scheme. This will save money for the Council, and assist in a better work /life balance for staff, reducing stress etc.”*

## **8. General Comments (not specific to Budget Consultation Headings)**

- 8.1 Much more information is needed with NO jargon. we need to know exactly what's being cut not just ..... " various".
- 8.2 Why does not every Member hold a public meeting within their constituency in order to gauge the views of their electorates.
- 8.3 More information is required, this needs to be sent out to households in an easy read version where people who have no internet, who need help with filling in questioners, where is the consultation with children and young pole taking place? consultation of people who have disabilities and learning difficulties? “
- 8.4 “Survey monkey is not the answer! you need to talk to people”
- 8.5 There were a few people who specifically raised the closure of Llangefni Golf Course–  
*“open for 32 years. Making money April to Sept – people come from afar (Germany). No real indicator that it was imminent closure”*
- 8.6 Similarly, there were a number of comments about the Smarter Working project – basically opposing any additional expenditure and of the need for further information on the rationale for any additional expenditure to the Council Headquarters.
- 8.7 A few people also specifically referred to libraries as a possible saving –



*“close libraries - as many people have computers therefore books can easily be obtained, also library vans can still visit people throughout the island”.*

## SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BUDGET

Based upon a 4.5% Council Tax Increase

Directorate	Draft Standstill Position after provisional Settlement £	Final Settlement Changes and other adjustments £	Savings Proposals (see Appendix 4) £	Draft Standstill Position £
Lifelong Learning (Including Schools)	48,113,280			48,113,280
Community Services	30,854,780			30,854,780
Sustainable Development	19,999,050	-120,740		19,878,310
Deputy Chief Executive	12,344,780			12,344,780
Corporate and Democratic Costs	1,819,530			1,819,530
Legal & Administrative	2,667,970			2,667,970
Levies	3,219,600	-15,710		3,203,890
Capital Financing and Interest	7,782,590	321,344		8,103,934
Recharges to HRA / DSO	-357,767			-357,767
Affordable Priorities Programme	-23,012	4,402		-18,610
<b>Total</b>	<b>126,420,801</b>	<b>189,296</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126,610,097</b>
Improvement Contingency	190,000			190,000
General Contingency	500,000	131,700		631,700
Education Breakfast Contingency		170,000		170,000
Job Evaluation Contingency	800,000	-200,000		600,000
<b>Sub Total Standstill Budget</b>	<b>127,910,801</b>	<b>290,996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128,201,797</b>
Salary & Grading	500,000			500,000
Cost of Change Contingency	221,000	-1000		220,000
Discretionary Rate Relief	50,000			50,000
<b>Total Before Savings</b>	<b>128,681,801</b>	<b>289,996</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128,971,797</b>
<b>Funded by:</b>				
Aggregate External Funding	92,887,000	79,000		92,966,000
Council Tax	30,988,000	-32,903		30,955,097
Outcome Agreement	720,000	5,000		725,000
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>124,595,000</b>	<b>51,097</b>		<b>124,646,097</b>
<b>Funding Gap</b>	<b>4,086,801</b>	<b>238,899</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,325,700</b>

Proposed Savings

Proposed Saving	Total Proposed Savings £'000	Service	Equality Implications
Removal of General Unused Budget Lines	200.0	Adults	<p><b>A.</b> Incorrect Budget Predictions- Given historic movements in budget positions it remains a risk that the department is overstating its current underspend. It is considered however that the current reported position is a robust one and continued close scrutiny of budgets will mitigate this risk.</p> <p><b>B.</b> Service Demand- In removing this level of underspend the department's ability to meet increases in service demand within allocated budget will be a challenge. At present changes in demography within adult services are managed through the evolution of reablement and in the future extra care models. For other service areas a similar approach is being proposed as part of the transformation work and this will be central to our approach in the future</p>
Môn Enhanced Care Income Generation	10.0	Adults	None. There was an agreement to this way or working at the outset of MEC ( Môn Enhanced Care)
Creation of Income Budget for Deferred Payments for Care	127.0	Adults	It is possible that there may be a change in this as property ownership patterns change but it is envisaged that this is not within the near future, and in fact may not change for 20-30 years
Garreg Lwyd Placements	70.0	Adults	Likely to have a disproportionate effect on the older people and families.
<b>Total Adults</b>	<b>407.0</b>		
Staffing Reductions	22.6	Audit	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
<b>Total Audit</b>	<b>22.6</b>		
<p>Page 45</p> <p>Cease the use of an Independent Chair for the Fostering Panel and provide internally</p>	4.0	Children's	<p><b>a)</b> Reduction in quality and knowledge within a complex area</p> <p><b>b)</b> Loss of expertise of current provider</p> <p><b>c)</b> May be seen as a retrograde step by regulators</p> <p><b>ch)</b> Impact on the Service's capacity to make alternative Charing arrangements</p> <p><b>d)</b> Impact on reputation in not having independent chair</p> <p><b>dd)</b> Possible impact on impartiality and transparency in decision making</p> <p><b>e)</b> No consultation with stakeholders on proposed changes</p> <p>The Local Authority Should consider that the risks and opportunity costs in this proposal out weights the financial saving</p>
Reduction in costs of the Independent Fostering Agencies	75.0	Children's	<p>The success of this proposal is dependent on two factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recruitment and retention of in-house foster carers – increasing capacity so that we have strength and depth in the service we can offer to children of all ages and needs</li> <li>2. Identification of appropriate circumstances where it is in the children's best interest to move placement. Reputational / Legal / Outcomes for Children/ / Stakeholders / Service delivery risks . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeliness and quality of assessments and interventions to safeguard and promote children's welfare is compromised</li> <li>• Achievement of good outcomes for children is compromised</li> <li>• Inability to meet key objective and targets</li> <li>• Under performance against customer needs and expectations.</li> <li>• Decisions taken ignoring stakeholders views /interests.</li> <li>• Legal challenge</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

Reduction Out Of County Placements Costs	51.0	Children's	<p>Reputational / Legal / Outcomes for Children/ / Stakeholders / Service delivery risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Timeliness and quality of assessments and interventions to safeguard and promote children's welfare is compromised</li> <li>▪ Achievement of good outcomes for children is compromised</li> <li>▪ Inability to meet key objective and targets</li> <li>▪ Under performance against customer needs and expectations.</li> <li>▪ Decisions taken ignoring stakeholders views /interests.</li> </ul>
CAMHS Termination of current arrangement	38.0	Children's	<p>Reputational / Legal / Outcomes for Children/ / Stakeholders / Service delivery risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reputation damaged and challenge –</li> <li>▪ Timeliness and quality of assessments and interventions to safeguard and promote children's welfare is compromise.</li> <li>▪ Achievement of good outcomes for children is compromised</li> <li>▪ Inability to meet key objective and targets</li> <li>▪ Lack of effective communication and multi-agency co working leading to interventions to safeguard and promote children's welfare being compromised</li> <li>▪ Under performance against customer needs and expectations.</li> <li>▪ Decisions taken ignoring stakeholders views /interests.</li> <li>• Inefficiencies and the cost of dealing with complaints and escalation of needs to more expensive services</li> </ul> <p>There could be a loss of goodwill between professionals in the provision of the CAMHS / LAC consultation clinic. This is a service highly valued by Social workers and Foster Carers.</p>
Third Sector Efficiencies	8.0	Children's	<p>Reputational / Social / Legal / Financial / Stakeholders / Service delivery risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduced service quality.</li> <li>▪ Achievement of good outcomes for children is compromised</li> <li>▪ Reputation damaged and legal challenge</li> <li>▪ Under performance against customer needs and expectations.</li> <li>▪ No consultation with stakeholders on changes</li> <li>▪ Inefficiencies and the cost of dealing with complaints.</li> </ul>
Review of contribution by IOACC to the Youth Justice Partnership	8.0	Children's	<p>Reputational / Legal / Financial / Stakeholders / Service delivery risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review yet to be undertaken and may identify that the target of 10% may not be achievable.</li> <li>• Reduced service quality and delivery capacity – meeting national targets may be compromised – YJS Board will need to ensure that the service is working at optimum efficiency in terms of caseloads, processes etc.</li> <li>• Achievement of good outcomes for children may be compromised – see above.</li> <li>• Reputation damaged and challenge – The partnership approach to the funding review will mitigate against poor partnership response to the need to establish a reduction in funding.</li> </ul>
<b>Total Children's</b>	<b>184.0</b>		
Committees Section savings on paper, printing and posting hard copy minutes and agendas	25.0	Council Business	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Cut in Legal Library Budget	6.0	Council Business	
<b>Total Council Business</b>	<b>31.0</b>		

Family Information Service - office relocation	1.9	Culture	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Culture - reduction in general supplies and services budget lines	2.0	Culture	
Archives - Budget rationalisation	1.7	Culture	
Heritage - Museums general budget reductions	4.6	Culture	
Heritage - Community Arts Reduction in Budget	1.1	Culture	
Reduction in Grants to the Arts Allocation	10.7	Culture	
Archives - Staff Rationalisation	8.0	Culture	
Archives - Early retirement contribution ceasing	4.5	Culture	
Library Service - Reduction in staffing	15.0	Culture	
Museums - income generation - Paranormal events Beaumaris Gaol	4.8	Culture	
Llynnon - Reduction in budget lines	3.0	Culture	
Family Information Service - Reduction in Admin Hours	9.0	Culture	
<b>Total Culture</b>	<b>66.3</b>		
Reduction Operational Budget - Administration	11.0	EC&R	The proposed financial savings will not unlawfully discriminate; impact adversely on protected groups, compromise equality of opportunity or negatively affect relations between different groups
Reduction in Operational Budget - Business Support	1.0	EC&R	
Staffing Rationalisations	92.7	EC&R	
Amlwch leisure centre general income	32.0	EC&R	
Holyhead leisure centre general income	25.0	EC&R	
Plas Arthur leisure centre general income	34.0	EC&R	
David Hughes leisure centre general income	4.5	EC&R	
Leisure centre corporate direct debit	4.0	EC&R	
Leisure centre vending machine sales (2 new)	6.5	EC&R	
Leisure General Operational Budget Reductions	3.0	EC&R	
Reduction in Sports Development Island Games Contribution	3.0	EC&R	
Removal of Sports Development Post	8.0	EC&R	
NERS Co-ordinator Grant Funding Contribution	6.0	EC&R	
Amlwch café Staff Rationalisation	9.3	EC&R	
Reduction in Holyhead Leisure Centre Casual Staff Budget	10.0	EC&R	
Reduction in Operational Budget - Tourism	53.0	EC&R	
Reduction in Operational Budget – Marketing	2.0	EC&R	
Reduction in Operational Budget - European Projects	13.0	EC&R	
Reduction in Operational Budget - European Unit	2.0	EC&R	
Staffing Rationalisations	74.4	Leisure	
<b>Total Economic, Community and Regeneration</b>	<b>394.4</b>		

Reduction Improve School Standards Budget	43.4	Education	If no central budget available to target maintenance, which will remove the flexibility to be able to support / improve the school, along with the implication of doing so as regards regulation. Planning and cooperation in the GwE targeted expenditure, and ensure schedule and program of action based on quality reports
A Change to the Delivery of the Outreach Service part of Youth Service provision	16.3	Education	Increase in anti-social behaviour as the Council will not have provision to move quickly into the area, where anti-social behaviour of young people is a problem No mobile provision to offer short-term service for young people living in rural areas, and a 'meeting place' that is not reliant on having use of the building. The Red Cross will continue to look for new sources to fund in its present form. Focusing the work of Alcohol Youth Worker (part of the current team) to work through schools, youth clubs and after-school clubs, and short multi-agency project work as Teen Total programme, rather than working on the outreach bus. Consultation with Families First and Careers Wales to redirect existing grant that supports this work to support young people 18-24 who are not in education, training or work, to engage and improve their chances of being employed in the future.
Free School Breakfast - to introduce a fee to non Free School Meal pupils	171.0	Education	Consultation to take place
Increase rental for Caretakers' houses	4.0	Education	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Reduction in Arts Grants	2.6	Education	
Reduction Childcare Sufficiency Budget	6.0	Education	
Counselling Service - Reduction in Contribution	9.0	Education	Any cut is a cut in service to children (people hours). This could lead to workers who would be vulnerable and still individual cases are too long. Holding a case for too long could be a concern in terms of 'protection' in individual cases. As a result of individual cases, the possibility of a negative reaction, with a direct impact on vulnerable young people
10% Reduction in Contribution to SEN Joint Committee	93.0	Education	
Reduction Out of County Placements	80.0	Education	Paying for out of county placements is a statutory requirement. Specialised out of County placements are part of teaching duties and homing many of our most vulnerable young people, because of their physical, educational and/or sensory disabilities, where the expertise does not exist within the county. A percentage of the costs attached to education is attached to out of county placements of children in care, and/or that they are in safe locations through Youth Justice Service or because of specialist Mental Health placements.
Reduction in Primary Dyslexia Budget	27.2	Education	Schools failing to provide within their delegated budget. Parents appealing to a SEN tribunal, and if they win, creating a precedent. Elected Members facing pressure for additional provision for "disadvantaged" children. Mitigated by keeping a contingency.
Reduction in URDD Grant Contribution	21.0	Education	A need to continue professional support for the Mudiad by the Youth Officer over the transformation period, in order to ensure that they understand their responsibilities as regards satisfying the terms of the Trust's grants. There is a need for a timely review at the end of the Trust's Grant period (4 <sup>th</sup> year), in order to ensure the continuation of the Mudiad's work for the future.
Reduction in Young Farmers Grant Contribution	21.0	Education	Need to continue professional support for the Movement (Mudiad) by the Youth Officer over the transition period, in order to ensure that they are able to set their employment systems etc. in place for employing their new staff and ensuring they understand their responsibilities as regards satisfying the terms of the Trust grants. Need for a timely review at the end of the Trust Grant period (4 <sup>th</sup> year) in order to ensure the continuation of the Mudiad's work for the future.

Reduce contribution to William Mathias Music Service	23.6	Education	Need to secure the agreement of the board of control for saving, and since we are working in partnership with Gwynedd, will require the agreement on the percentage of cut to be made. Anticipated that it would be possible to reduce the contribution without negative effect on the level and quality of provision offered to individuals. Hold full consultation with the service manager to measure the impact of any cut, and agree actions.
Cynnal - 10% Reduction in SLA	36.0	Education	
Post 16 Transport - Exec paper passed in December 2014	50.0	Education	
<b>Total Education</b>	<b>604.1</b>		
Bus Service Amendment Retendering	60.0	Highways	The effect of the proposed savings is unlikely to affect protected groups more than any other groups of people
Reduction in Highway Lighting Budget	100.0	Highways	A deteriorating road network will affect the disabled and elderly disproportionately. However, the deterioration will be gradual.
Reduction in Highway Works Budget	414.0	Highways	
Reduction in Traffic Calming Works Budget	20.0	Highways	
Reduction in the Structures Budget	20.0	Highways	
Staff Rationalisation	150.0	Highways	
Reduction to the Safecote Budget	25.0	Highways	The effect of the proposed savings is unlikely to affect protected groups more than any other groups of people
Increase in net parking income	40.0	Highways	
<b>Total Highways</b>	<b>829.0</b>		
General Reduction to the Supplies and Services Budget Lines	2.0	Housing	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Removal of the Car Allowances Budget	20.3	Housing	
Food and Breakfast Placements	115.0	Housing	
<b>Total Housing</b>	<b>137.3</b>		
Reduction in Car Allowances	3.0	HR	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Termination of Ty Will Lease		HR	
Occupational Health Contract Savings	4.0	HR	
SCDWP Training Budget Reduction	20.0	HR	
Training Budget	20.0	HR	
<b>Total HR</b>	<b>47.0</b>		
Removal of Vacant Post	54.0	ICT	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Reduction in Car Allowances	3.0	ICT	
Balance of the restructuring	72.0	ICT	
<b>Total ICT</b>	<b>129.0</b>		

General Supplies and Services Reduction	3.0	Planning	The Statutory planning services have an impact on job creation and affordable housing which may have disproportionate impact on the Welsh language, young families and poorer members of society
Joint Planning Policy Unit Reduction in Contribution	25.0	Planning	
Open Spaces, Country Side and Coast General Efficiencies	2.0	Planning	
Reduction in delivery of Coed Cymru	7.0	Planning	
Reduction in Warden Hours - Seasonal and Community	5.0	Planning	
Vibrant and Viable Places Fee Income	10.0	Planning	Priority will be given to this work meaning that discretionary work will have a lower priority
Secondment of Staff Member	13.0	Planning	Discretionary work will have lower priority
<b>Total Planning</b>	<b>65.0</b>		
Small Holding review of Ring Fenced Income	36.0	Property	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Cleaning Contract - Reduction in Relief Staff	25.0	Property	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Reduction in Staffing to reflect architectural workload	26.0	Property	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
<b>Total Property</b>	<b>87.0</b>		
Modernising Supplies and Services due to two departments joining	15.0	Public Protection	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
<b>Total Public Protection</b>	<b>15.0</b>		
Tendering exercises	65.0	Resources	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Credit Card Charges	16.0	Resources	
<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>81.0</b>		
Staffing Reductions	50.0	Transformation	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Smarter Working	300.0	Transformation	
<b>Total Transformation</b>	<b>350.0</b>		
Changes to the Clinical Waste Services Delivery	67.0	Waste	Likely to have a disproportionate effect on the older people, families with young children, disabled people.
Removal of long term vacant post	38.0	Waste	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Reduction in Landfill Costs Budget	75.0	Waste	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
Amendments to Current Working Practices at HWRC	80.0	Waste	Consultation with staff and trade unions will be required
Reduction in Bulky Waste Collection from 2 to 1 collections	60.0	Waste	Likely to have a disproportionate effect on the older people, families with young children, disabled people.
Charge Replacement Black Bin	50.0	Waste	The effect of the proposed savings is unlikely to affect protected groups any more than other groups of people
Reduction in Street Cleaning Budget	206.0	Waste	
<b>Total Waste</b>	<b>576.0</b>		
Rationalisation SLT	300.0	SLT	The proposal is unlikely to affect any group disproportionately
<b>Total Senior Leadership Team</b>	<b>300.0</b>		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,325.5</b>		
<b>Summary</b>	<b>£'000</b>		
Lifelong Learning	670.4		
Community Services	728.3		
Sustainable Development	1,966.2		
Deputy Chief Executive / Corporate and Democratic Costs	960.6		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,325.5</b>		



# ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

<b>REPORT TO:</b>	<b>COUNTY COUNCIL</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>26 FEBRUARY 2015</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>CAPITAL BIDS 2015/16</b>
<b>PORTFOLIO HOLDER:</b>	<b>COUNCILLOR H E JONES</b>
<b>LEAD OFFICER:</b>	<b>RICHARD MICKLEWRIGHT</b>
<b>CONTACT OFFICER:</b>	<b>GARETH ROBERTS (EXT: 2675)</b>

## **Nature and reason for reporting:**

To enable the County Council to approve and authorise the Capital Programme for 2015/16.

## **A - Recommendation/s and reason/s**

### **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1** This is the schedule of Capital Bids proposed by departments for inclusion in the 2015/16 to 2019/20 Capital Programme.
- 1.2** This report was presented to the Executive on 15 December 2014, where it was resolved that the items shaded on Appendix A to the report (items to the value of £14,480) be included in the Capital Programme for 2015/16 to 2019/20.
- 1.3** This report was also presented to the Executive on 16 February 2015, where it was resolved that the 2015/16 Capital Programme be set at £450k higher than the £14.480m shown in the report, to be funded by slippage on the 2014/15 Capital Programme and that the additional funding be used to implement the proposals relating to the rewiring of education buildings and refurbishing school toilets (references 13 & 19 respectively in Appendix A).

### **2. PROGRESS**

- 2.1** Following the report to the Executive in July 2014 setting out a Capital Strategy, request was made of departments to put forward bids for capital projects to be included in the 5 year Capital Programme.
- 2.2** The response was far greater than expected and the full list of requests received is outlined in Appendix A.
- 2.3** Each bid was reviewed for completeness and then prioritised according to a points based set of criteria, as set out in Appendix B.
- 2.4** An estimate of available capital resources (Appendix C) was prepared, against which the schedule of bids was compared. As a result of this exercise, the items shaded on Appendix A were deemed to be those which were to be proposed for inclusion in the 2015/16 Capital Programme. Future years' inclusions will depend on the available resources at the appropriate time. However, it should be noted that the inclusion of projects in 2015/16 will have a commitment effect on future years.
- 2.5** Progress on the Capital Programme for 2015/16 will be monitored regularly and reported to the Executive. In the event that we receive more capital receipts than anticipated which allows further schemes to be activated, it will be reported to the Executive and a decision can be made on which new schemes, if any, to approve.

### **3. MATTER FOR DECISION**

#### **3.1 This report has recommended:-**

- a)** That the items shaded on Appendix A to the report (items valued up to £14,480m) be included in the Capital Programme 2015/16 to 2019/20.
- b)** To accept the resolution from the Executive on 16 February 2015 to include Rewiring Education Building (reference 13 in Appendix A) and Refurbish School Toilets (reference 19 in Appendix A) onto the Capital Programme 2015/16 to 2019/20 and to be funded through slippage on the 2014/15 Capital Programme.
- c)** To accept the recommendation in Appendix CH.

<b>B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?</b>		
<b>C - Why is this a decision for the Council?</b>		
This is delegated to the Council.		
<b>CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?</b>		
Yes.		
<b>D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?</b>		
Yes.		
<b>DD - Who did you consult?</b>		<b>What did they say?</b>
1	<b>Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT)</b> (mandatory)	Consultation with Budget Steering Group
2	<b>Finance / Section 151</b> (mandatory)	This is a S151 Officer report.
3	<b>Legal / Monitoring Officer</b> (mandatory)	
4	<b>Human Resources (HR)</b>	
5	<b>Property</b>	
6	<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	
7	<b>Scrutiny</b>	
8	<b>Local Members</b>	
9	<b>Any external bodies / other/s</b>	
<b>E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)</b>		
1	<b>Economic</b>	
2	<b>Anti-poverty</b>	
3	<b>Crime and Disorder</b>	
4	<b>Environmental</b>	
5	<b>Equalities</b>	
6	<b>Outcome Agreements</b>	
7	<b>Other</b>	
<b>F - Appendices:</b>		
Appendix A: Summary of Capital Bids 2015/16 Appendix B: Scoring Matrix Appendix C: Capital Resources Appendix Ch: Environmental Clean Costs		
<b>FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital Bids 2015/16 report for The Executive on 15 December 2014.</li> <li>• Capital Bids 2015/16 report for The Executive on 16 February 2015.</li> </ul>		

													Weighting		Scoring Criteria (points awarded from 0-10)								
													30	20	15	10	20	5					
Directorate	Department	Ref	Original Rank	Weighted Rank	Rolling / One off Schemes	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	2015/16 Year 1 Cost (£'000)	2016/17 Year 2 Cost (£'000)	2017/18 Year 3 Cost (£'000)	2018/19 Year 4 Cost (£'000)	2019/20 Year 5 Cost (£'000)	Grant	Net funding by IOACC 2015/16 (£'000)	Corporate priority the bid meets	Which part of the priority it meets	Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities	Level of Corporate risk that the proposal mitigates	Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge	Level of joint / match funding potentially available	Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential	Robustness of Project Management	Total
Lifelong Learning	Education	1	7	8	One off	New School Holyhead	Part of the 21st Century schools project, where a new school is to be built in Holyhead to replace 3 existing schools. There will be Some spend on this in 2014/15. This is part of the 'Improving Education, skills and modernising our schools'	5,728	2,276	119			50% Grant available from WG	2,864	C	The provision of two new area primary schools	300	0	30	50	140	50	570
Lifelong Learning	Education	2	8	9	One off	New School North West Anglesey	Part of the 21st Century schools project, where a new school is to be built in North West Anglesey. There will be Some spend on this in 2014/15. This is part of the 'Improving Education, skills and modernising our schools'	3,431	1,119	64			50% Grant available from WG	1,716	C	The provision of two new area primary schools	300	0	30	50	140	50	570
Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	16	4	4	One off	Beaumaris Flood Alleviation	Beaumaris suffers from flooding - becoming more frequent and severe. The project has already gained approval with design commencing in 2013/14, and is already subject to WG Funding.	900	0	0	0	0	85% WG (765k) but not yet secured, if secured IOACC need £135k contribution	135	B		300	140	0	85	100	25	650
Community	Adult Services	15	1	1	One off	Extra Care Housing in Amlwch and Llangeferi	Support the most vulnerable by transforming Older Adult Social Care. Plan to develop and establish 2 extra care housing schemes.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	External Funding	TBC	A	develop and establish in collaboration with partners two extra housing schemes in north and centre of the Island.	300	100	75	0	200	50	725
Community	Housing	13	2	2	No Programme - Ad Hoc	Disabled Facility Grant	Provision of assistance for people to arrange adaptations to their home to make it safer and more comfortable to live in. The DSG is a mandatory grant of up to £36k and the council receives 180 enquiries per year, with approx 120 proceeding to a DSG approval.	816	816	816	816	816	0	816	D	Work with partners to modernise and co-ordinate the benefits advice service so as to improve independence	300	0	150	0	200	40	690
Community	Housing	41	6	3	One off	Compulsory Purchase - Pilot Scheme	The Empty Homes Officer seeks funding to pilot, the compulsory purchase of carefully selected property(ies) from a number of long term problematic properties where negotiations with the owners have not been successful	180	0	0	0	0	0	180	D		300	0	150	0	200	25	675
Deputy Chief Executive	Corporate Transformation	39	5	5	One off	Smarter Working	Smarter Working ties in with a framework of many other business strategies and corporate responsibilities within the organisation. Some of these, for example our Efficiency Strategy forms part of the main drivers for Smarter Working, and some will use Smarter Working to provide a case for change in line with future and existing operational needs.	1,125	0	0	0	0	0	1,125	F		300	100	0	0	200	50	650
Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	24	3	6	Schedule for 2015/16, no schedule yet for 2016/17 onwards	Replacement Vehicles	Replace fleet vehicles eg Bus, HGV, cars and vans that have reached the end of their economic life. The fund has not in the past been used to purchase vehicles for services which have ring fenced budgets eg housing and schools. Generally there has been a lack of a planned replacement in the past and this will form part of a replacement programme	150	150	150	150	150	0	150	Service Priority		150	200	150	0	100	40	640
Lifelong Learning	Education	6	9	7	Rolling Programme with a schedule attached	Reduction of Fire risk in Council Buildings	Precaution in schools to reduce fire risks. Arson makes likelihood of fire in a school a certainty. Fire precaution in schools include fire doors, solid walls, fire alarms, emergency lighting, escape routes and sprinkler systems	150	150	150	125	0	0	150	C		240	200	150	0	0	30	620
Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	18	20	20	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	County Prudential Borrowing Initiative	Improve Roads on the Island. LGBI is coming to and end in 2014/15, and with further revenue cuts, the Authority would fail to meet the contract minima and would breach two contracts as the Council has two main term maintenance partnership contracts in place	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	B		120	200	100	0	150	50	620
Community	Housing	A			One off	Purchase Vehicles for the BMU	BMU to purchase on a safe, effective, cost efficient and fit for purpose fleet of vehicles that also meet driver's expectations and minimise environmental impact.	220 or 370	0	0	0	0	0	220 or 370	Service Priority	This bid will be funded through the HRA.	150	200	150	0	100	40	640
Sub-Total								14,480	6,511	1,299	1,091	966	0	9,136									

Reference	Directorate	Department	Ref	Original Rank	Weighted Rank	Rolling / One off Schemes	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	2015/16 Year 1 Cost (£'000)	2016/17 Year 2 Cost (£'000)	2017/18 Year 3 Cost (£'000)	2018/19 Year 4 Cost (£'000)	2019/20 Year 5 Cost (£'000)	Grant	Net funding by IOACC 2015/16 (£'000)	Corporate priority the bid meets	Which part of the priority it meets	Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities	Level of Corporate risk that the proposal mitigates	Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge	Level of joint / match funding potentially available	Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential	Robustness of Project Management	Total	
11	Lifelong Learning	Education				One off	3 New Schools on Anglesey	3 other 21st century schools with commitments in 2015/16. No Capital Bid put forward, but there is a commitment to IOACC	1,442	1,110	8,235	3,634	174	50% Grant available from WG	721	C									
12	Sustainable Development	Property	26	10	10	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Disabled Access	The Equality Act requires the authority to carry out reasonable adjustment to the Authorities properties. Works are to be carried out to ensure all disabled people have access to services	150	150	150	150	150	0	150	F		240	140	150	0	0	0	35	565
13	Lifelong Learning	Education	7	11	11	Rolling Programme with a schedule attached	Rewiring Education Buildings	Programme to rewire schools that are deemed high risk/ The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 requires precaution to be taken against the risk of death or personal injury from electricity in work activities. All schools are required to be tested over 5 years, and some will only require minor repairs, while others will require a complete rewiring.	250	250	250	250	250	0	250	C	Continue to raise the standards in educational attainment rates and standards	240	140	150	0	0	30	560	
14	Lifelong Learning	Education	4	12	12	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Disabled Access in Education Buildings	Improve disabled access in various schools to comply with the Equality Act 2010, to meet the needs of some disabled pupils	300	300	300	300	300	0	300	C	Continue to raise the standards in educational attainment rates and standards	240	140	150	0	0	30	560	
15	Lifelong Learning	Education	9	13	13	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	School catering Facilities	Replace existing ovens, upgrade ventilation systems in kitchens to meet the requirements. Should schools canteen close, this leads to children being sent home and disruption to their education and parents.	200	200	0	0	0	0	200	C	Continue to raise the standards in educational attainment rates and standards	240	100	150	0	40	30	560	
16	Deputy Chief Executive	ICT	38	14	14	One off	Offsite ICT Backup Facilities	An audit revealed the backup system was not for purpose and posed a risk to the council. Following the audit, the previous Section 151 Officer commissioned Mazars to produce an options paper for a new system which would meet the Council's data backup requirements. The options paper was presented to SLT who decided upon the option of a comprehensive offsite backup system, unfortunately the costings in the report produced by Mazars did not consider the non-ICT requirements of such a facility	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	G		300	200	0	0	0	50	550	
17	Lifelong Learning	Education	8	15	15	Rolling Programme with a schedule attached	School Repair & Maintenance	Address deficiencies to all the buildings which are unaffected by the school reorganisation plan. The condition of school stock is unsatisfactory such as leaking roofs, rotten windows that don't open, damp problems and other health and safety risks.	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	0	1,800	C	Continue to raise the standards in educational attainment rates and standards	240	120	150	0	0	30	540	
18	Lifelong Learning	Education	5	16	16	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Falls from height risk	Schools with flat roofs and old roof-lights made with non-safety glass pose significant risk to contractors carrying out works, to surveyors and trespassers, and the authority could be prosecuted should harm be proved as a result of lack of compliance with standards. Programme needs to be in place to provide safe areas to work and replace roof-lights as necessary.	50	50	50	50	0	0	50	C	Continue to raise the standards in educational attainment rates and standards	240	120	150	0	0	30	540	
19	Lifelong Learning	Education	10	17	17	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Refurbish school toilets	An audit in 2013 revealed school toilets are in a poor state and need improving. In some cases children refuse to use the toilets as they are unsanitary. This bid is to provide up to date facilities in school, which are sanitary and designed to reduce the likelihood of bullying, other anti-social behaviour and vandalism.	200	200	200	200	0	0	200	C	Continue to raise the standards in educational attainment rates and standards	240	160	105	0	0	30	535	
20	Lifelong Learning	Education	9	18	18	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Boiler replacement in Education Buildings	Replacing Boilers in schools that are at the end of their serviceable life. Repairs are no longer possible due to parts no longer being available. Without boiler or hot water, schools would be forced to close	150	150	150	150	150	0	150	C	Continue to raise the standards in educational attainment rates and standards	240	80	150	0	0	30	500	
21	Community	Housing	12	22	19	One off	Affordable Housing	Provide good, quality accommodation to residents of Anglesey, and this is recognised as being essential to health, education attainment, family well being, community sustainable and life quality.	935	0	0	0	0	0		D	Increase the affordable housing options, island wide and bring empty homes back into use	300	80	75	0	0	35	490	
22	Sustainable Development	Economic & Community	29	19	21	To early to provide information - Work in progress	EU Structural Funding	Match funding to regenerate our communities and develop the economy. The future of Anglesey looks brighter with projects like Wylfa Newydd and Energy Island. With EU programmes becoming more focused and concentrated around maximising areas of opportunities within the economy - Anglesey is uniquely placed to take full advantage of these programmes	250	500	750	500	250	Match Funded from Europe	TBC	B		300	0	0	80	0	50	430	
23	Deputy Chief Executive	Legal Department	43	28	22	One off	Regional Electronic Legal Case Management System	The Council plays a part in the regional legal services' collaboration project. The project is moving ahead to purchase an electronic case management system (CM). Whilst this Council's Legal Section already has CM it may not be the same one as the collaboration chooses to buy from the G Cloud. Should that be the case then this Council will need to buy the same system as that which the rest of the region will be buying. A failure to do so will severely curtail this Council's future participation in regional legal collaboration.	80	0	0	0	0	0	80	G		300	100	0	0	0	20	420	
24	Sustainable Development	Property	27	21	23	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Property Repairs and Maintenance	Many non-educational buildings eg Leisures Centres, Libraries, Social Services buildings etc have leaking roofs, windows that don't open or are rotten, damp issues and other safety risks, this bid addresses these.	700	700	700	700	700	0	700	D		150	140	75	0	0	35	400	

Reference	Directorate	Department	Ref	Original Rank	Weighted Rank	Rolling / One off Schemes	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	2015/16 Year 1 Cost (£'000)	2016/17 Year 2 Cost (£'000)	2017/18 Year 3 Cost (£'000)	2018/19 Year 4 Cost (£'000)	2019/20 Year 5 Cost (£'000)	Grant	Net funding by IOACC 2015/16 (£'000)	Corporate priority the bid meets	Which part of the priority it meets	Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities	Level of Corporate risk that the proposal mitigates	Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge	Level of joint / match funding potentially available	Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential	Robustness of Project Management	Total	
25	Sustainable Development	Economic & Community	34	25	24	To early to provide information - Work in progress	Regional Supply chain programme	The Regional Supply Chain Programme (RSCP) aims to co-ordinate, enable and bend existing business support provision by engaging with Tier 1 and 2 suppliers to understand their requirements and using this information to inform and develop potential suppliers in North Wales	871	871	0	0	0	WEFO Funding required	TBC	B		300	0	0	80	0	10	390	
26	Sustainable Development	Economic & Community	33	24	25	To early to provide information - Work in progress	Cyfenter Social Enterprise Support Scheme	Support the growth and productivity of the Social Enterprise sector in NW Wales through targeted financial support	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	3,575 over the five years	TBC	B		300	0	0	70	0	15	385	
27	Sustainable Development	Property	28	26	26	Programme to be provided	Smallholdings	In accordance with decisions of the Executive committee on 24/4/10, the programme started in 2011/12 and is 2/3 of the way through. It renovates and improve the estates building in order to ensure that they are safe for the tenants to use and provides suitable accommodation that creates opportunities for young farmers within the agricultural industry.	1,300	1,300	0	0	0	Ringfenced Capital receipts	1,300	B		90	100	60	0	100	10	360	
28	Deputy Chief Executive	ICT	40	29	37	One off	Corporate Content Management System Upgrade	Upgrade the Council Website, so it can be used by mobile phone and tablets	126	0	0	0	0	0	126	G		150	100	0	0	60	50	360	
29	Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	17	23	27	One off	Public Conveniences	Works to provide sewage treatment plants and install coin collection machines to achieve revenue saving of £75k in 2015/16 by reducing maintenance costs	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	N/A		0	100	75	0	140	35	350	
30	Sustainable Development	Planning & Public Protection	37	27	28	One off	Motorhome & tourist park at Holyhead	The proposal is part of an ongoing programme of improvements to the offer and facilities available to the public at the council owned Breakwater Country Park at Holyhead (BCP). The improvements once completed will provide the potential for additional revenue funding which will assist in making the BCP self funding in future with less reliance on council core funding.	250	0	0	0	0	80% of £200k from VVP Grant not yet secured, if secured IOACC contribution £50k	50	B		150	0	0	80	100	5	335	
31	Sustainable Development	Economic & Community	35	37	29	To early to provide information - Work in progress	Local Investment Fund	The proposed operation will provide financial assistance to new and existing micro and small businesses of up to £10k towards capital investments and in so doing address the current market failure in financial support mechanisms to micro and small enterprises.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	WEFO Funding required	TBC	B		300	0	0	0	0	15	315	
32	Sustainable Development	Economic & Community	36	38	30	To early to provide information - Work in progress	Marine Renewables Infrastructure	The opportunities of EIP have significant potential to instigate transformation economic change on a regional basis if the condition for growth are in place. The proposed operation will install power infrastructure between the sea bed and land based export connection, allowing SIX tidal technology operators to produce a 120MW of renewable energy. The absence of grid connection is a major and critical issue for private developers. The project will render the designated MORIAS zone, the Holyhead deep and other contiguous marine areas suitable for marine energy production, the most attractive in the UK	Menter Mon secured funding of up to £15m	Menter Mon secured funding of up to £15m	Menter Mon secured funding of up to £15m	Menter Mon secured funding of up to £15m	Menter Mon secured funding of up to £15m	The cost of operation (sub sea and some overland cabling between the sea bed and the grid export connection point) is between £30-E35m. Menter Mon secured alternative route to grid and private match funding of up to £15m	WEFO Funding required	TBC	B		300	0	0	0	0	15	315
33	Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	20	30	31	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Estate Roads	A number of the county's estate roads are in a poor condition, including footways. This will enable targeted intervention on a planned basis to reduce risks and improve the condition of residential areas, and will also reduce the risk of claims for injuries	50	50	50	50	50	0	50	N/A		0	140	45	0	60	25	270	

Reference	Directorate	Department	Ref	Original Rank	Weighted Rank	Rolling / One off Schemes	Proposed Scheme	Brief Description	2015/16 Year 3 Cost (£'000)	2016/17 Year 2 Cost (£'000)	2017/18 Year 3 Cost (£'000)	2018/19 Year 4 Cost (£'000)	2019/20 Year 5 Cost (£'000)	Grant	Net funding by IDACC 2015/16 (£'000)	Corporate priority the bid meets	Which part of the priority it meets	Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities	Level of Corporate risk that the proposal mitigates	Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge	Level of joint / match funding potentially available	Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential	Robustness of Project Management	Total	
34	Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	19	32	32	Rolling Programme - Install new py and display machines	Car Parks	Maintain Car Parks which bring income for revenue budget. This enables major works if not addressed could become major safety issues. It also serves as match funding when grants become available for enhancements	50	50	50	50	50	0	50	B		90	100	45	0	0	25	260	
35	Lifelong Learning	Museums and Heritage	42	35	33	One off	Essential works to Beaumaris Gaol and Courthouse (in preparation for possible outsourcing to another agency, dependent on decision of elected members)	Outsourcing' as one way forward for some of the island's prestigious tourist and heritage sites. In order to attract an outside agency to adopt and undertake the running of these sites instead of the Council, the buildings must be in good enough condition to be regarded as viable tourist income generators. A detailed report has been commissioned to provide a breakdown of essential costs of repairs to the Beaumaris Gaol and Courthouse in order to ensure that the buildings reach the minimum standard of repair expected by any agency that would take over the sites.	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	B/E		90	40	0	0	80	25	235
36	Community	Housing	11	31	34	One off	Purchase Land for Gypsies and Travellers	Acquire and develop land for Gypsies and travellers on Anglesey. The bid is based upon the need to acquire land for 2 temporary / transit sites of 1 acre, and 1 permanent residential site of 2.5 acres.	3,590	0	0	0	0	0	0	TBC	D		120	0	75	0	0	35	230
37	Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	22	33	35	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Major Structural Schemes	Maintain several bridges, culverts and retaining walls. This will undertake planned maintenance to these structures above and beyond that can be undertaken from revenue budget	200	200	200	200	200	0	200	N/A		0	100	45	0	60	25	230	
38	Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	23	34	36	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Carriageways	The Council network requires constant maintenance. This fund enables major work to be undertaken which would otherwise not be possible	200	200	200	200	200	0	200	N/A		0	100	45	0	60	25	230	
39	Sustainable Development	Economic & Community	30	41	38	To early to provide information - Work in progress	Strategic Sites and Premises	Because of opportunities from Energy Island Programme (EIP) Anglesey is on the cusp of significant inward investment from the low carbon and energy sector. This project will seek to deliver high quality serviced sites and premises at key employment sites to attract inward investment and business Expansion linked to EIP supply chain	5000	0	0	0	0	0	Subject to WEFO funding	TBC	B		180	0	0	0	10	190	
40	Sustainable Development	Economic & Community	31	42	39	To early to provide information - Work in progress	Utilities Infrastructure Programme	There are significant constraints within the utility of highway infrastructure which could serve to limit the economic impacts of planned investment. Significant investment is required to improve capacity and load of critical utility infrastructure (electric network etc) to maximise opportunities associated with major energy developments	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	0	Subject to WEFO funding	TBC	B		180	0	0	0	10	190	
41	Sustainable Development	Economic & Community	32	43	40	To early to provide information - Work in progress	Llangefni Strategic Infrastructure Programme	Llangefni identified as a key location. Three sites in close proximity have potential to be key employment and training hub of regional significance given the right investment	circa £10m+ over the 5 years (unknown with any certainty)	circa £10m+ over the 5 years (unknown with any certainty)	circa £10m+ over the 5 years (unknown with any certainty)	circa £10m+ over the 5 years (unknown with any certainty)	circa £10m+ over the 5 years (unknown with any certainty)	0	Subject to WEFO funding	TBC	B		180	0	0	0	10	190	
42	Sustainable Development	Environment & Technical Service	21	39	41	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Lighting	A programme to replace lamps with more energy efficient and reduced light polluting lamps, resulting in lower electricity consumption thus resulting in revenue savings and reducing carbon footprint.	30	30	30	30	30	0	30	N/A		0	0	0	0	140	25	165	
43	Community	Housing	14	36	42	No Programme - Ad Hoc	Private Sector Housing Loan Scheme	Improving Homes of Private Landlords on Anglesey eg for quality of homes for contractors. Should Wylfa Newydd go ahead it is estimated 8,000 workers will be employed on site at peak times.	740	500	510	0	0	0	WG £254k	486	D		90	0	0	40	0	30	160
44	Sustainable Development	Property	25	40	43	Rolling Programme - There will be a schedule, but not available yet	Energy Conservation	Lack of investment could impact on ability to meet Public Sector targets. It is recommended that 10% of the energy and water expenditure should be invested in energy and water efficiency schemes	200	200	200	200	200	0	200	N/A		0	0	0	0	100	35	135	

**Key Corporate Priority:**  
A Transform Adult Social Care  
B Regenerating our Communities and Developing the Economy  
C Improving Education, Skills and Modernising our Schools  
D Increasing our Housing Options and Reducing Poverty  
E Transforming our Leisure and Library Provision  
F Becoming Customer, Citizen and Community Focused  
G Transforming our Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

**SCORING MATRIX****1. Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities (Weighting 30%)**

- 300 points is awarded if the scheme fully meets one or more of the bullet points within the corporate plan.
- A score of between 1 and 299 is awarded if part of the bullet points within the corporate plan is met, with the score reflecting the severity of the impact. If a scheme meets most of the corporate priority, it should score over 200 points, but if the scheme only meets a fraction of the corporate priority, it should score less than 100. The scoring is based on the scorer's discretion.
- A score of 0 is awarded if the scheme doesn't meet any of the bullet points within the corporate plan.

**2. Projects Contribution to delivering corporate priorities (Weighting 20%)**

- 200 points is awarded if the scheme fully mitigates a corporate risk.
- A score of between 1 and 199 is awarded if the scheme partly mitigates a corporate risk. The score will reflect the severity of the mitigation. If a scheme mitigates a lot of the corporate risk, it should score over 120 points, but if the scheme only mitigates a small amount of corporate risk, it should score less than 50. The scoring is based on the scorer's discretion.
- A score of 0 is awarded if the scheme doesn't mitigate any of the corporate risk.

**3. Requirement to comply with statutory, health, DDA responsibilities to mitigate challenge (Weighting 15%)**

- 150 points is awarded if the scheme is fully required to comply with either statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities.
- A score of between 1 and 149 is awarded if the scheme partly complies with either statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities. The score will reflect the severity of the compliance. If a scheme complies a lot with either the statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities, it should score over 100 points, but if the scheme only complies slightly with either statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities it should score less than 30. The scoring is based on the scorer's discretion.
- A score of 0 is awarded if the scheme doesn't comply with either statutory, health, or DDA responsibilities.

**4. Level of joint / match funding potentially available (Weighting 10%)**

- If the scheme is 100% grant funded, the scheme will score 100 points. If the scheme is 50% grant funded, the scheme will score 50 points. If the scheme will receive no grant funding, it will score 0 points.

**5. Favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential (Weighting 20%)**

- 200 points is awarded if the scheme has a major impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential.
- A score of between 1 and 199 is awarded if the scheme has some favourable impact on revenue budget or invests to save potential, with the scoring dependant on how much impact there is on the revenue budget. A high favourable impact should score over 120, with a low impact expected to score less than 50 points.
- A score of 0 is awarded if there is no favourable impact on revenue budget or invest to save potential.

**6. Robustness of Project Management (Weighting 5%)**

- A fully robust project management will score 50 points.
- A score of between 1 and 49 will be scored dependant on how robust the project management is, with the scoring based on the scorer's discretion.
- A score of 0 is awarded if the project management is not robust at all.



**CAPITAL RESOURCES**

The Council is currently extremely short of capital resources. There was approximately £2m of capital receipts in hand as at the 1 April 2014 with a further anticipated £2.5m to be made available by the 31st March 2015. In addition, the Council receives, through the Support Grant, a further £3.522m allocation which can be spent on capital. Thus, the Council has a base £6.5m to which can be added grants if and when capital schemes attract such approvals.

At this stage, it has not been possible to reasonably define resources available beyond 2016/17 as shown in the tables below. Therefore, even though certain projects are shown into future years, there is a degree of uncertainty with any project after 2016/17. It should also be born in mind that 'emergency' schemes or changes in priorities may occur at any time and, therefore, new schemes may be put forward for consideration and inclusion in the Capital Programme.

**CAPITAL RESOURCES 2015/16**

The following are the Capital Resources available for 2015/16 :-

	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Estimated Capital Receipts (Excluding Ring Fenced Smallholdings)	2,500	
Supported Borrowing (WG via Support Grant)	2,189	
General Capital Grant (WG)	1,333	
Estimated 2014/15 Capital Receipts released	2,000	
		8,022
Capital Grants available for schemes included in proposed Schedule (Beaumaris)		765
		8,787
Special Grants relating to proposed Schools schemes Schools	4,578	
		<u>4578</u>
<b>Total Available Resources</b> (without recourse to Borrowing)		<b><u>13,365</u></b>

**POTENTIAL RESOURCES 2016/17**

	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Estimated Capital Receipts (Excluding ringfenced Smallholdings)	1,000	
Supported Borrowing (Assuming at same levels as 2015/16) (WG via Support Grant)		
General Capital Grant (WG)	1,333	
		4,522
Special Grants relating to proposed schemes Schools	1,700	
		<u>1,700</u>
<b>Total Potential Available resources</b> (without recourse to Borrowing)		<b><u>6,222</u></b>

**Environmental Clean Costs**

The Cybi Block is located within the site of the proposed new school in Holyhead and is to be refurbished to form part of the new school. A Planning Application for the development is due to be submitted in late February / early March. The Planning Department have stated that a Structural Report on the condition of the Grade II Listed Cybi Block will be required as part of the Planning Application. The building has been in a poor state of repair for a number of years and it is currently unsafe to gain access into the building – floors and ceilings have collapsed and the roof has been leaking in a number of areas following the theft of lead flashings and slating. Pigeons have also occupied parts of the building for some time. In order to gain safe access to carry out the survey work, the building needs to be cleared of all furniture and debris – with a full environmental clean also to take place. A survey can then be carried out and a report can be produced for submission to the Planning Department. Carrying out the survey now will reduce a possible delay in the Planning approval process and will also allow the Contractor's Design Team to proceed with the detailed design of the building.

**Recommendation**

- To allow the works to start in 2014/15 rather than wait until 1 April 2015.

## ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

<b>REPORT TO:</b>	<b>COUNTY COUNCIL</b>
<b>DATE:</b>	<b>26 FEBRUARY 2015</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2015/16</b>
<b>PORTFOLIO HOLDER:</b>	<b>COUNCILLOR H E JONES</b>
<b>LEAD OFFICER:</b>	<b>RICHARD MICKLEWRIGHT</b>
<b>CONTACT OFFICER:</b>	<b>GARETH ROBERTS / BEN DAVIES (EXT: 2675/2610)</b>

### Nature and reason for reporting

The Council is required to implement best practice in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) Code of Practice for Treasury Management which recommends that, prior to being presented for adoption, Members should scrutinise the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) (which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, the annual MRP Policy Statement, the annual Treasury Management Policy Statement and the Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation). This Authority's Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation (TMSD) charges the Audit Committee with this function. The TMSD also requires the Executive to receive and review the TMSS prior to it being presented to the full Council for approval. This report runs alongside the capital and revenue budget reports as part of the 2015/16 budget setting process.

### A - Recommendation/s and reason/s

1. This report and Annex (as detailed in the section above, sections 3 to 6 below and including Annex A) was presented to the Audit Committee on 9 February 2015. That Committee resolved to:-

- Note the contents of the covering report; and
- Endorse the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (including the Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators) for 2015/16 (Annex A to this report).

The Audit Committee did not resolve to pass any comments or recommendations on to the Executive Committee.

2. This report and Annex (as detailed in the section above, sections 3 to 6 below and including Annex A) was presented to the Executive Committee on 16 February 2015. That Committee resolved to:-

- Note the contents of the covering report; and
- Endorse the contents of, and assumptions and proposals made within, the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (including the Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators) for 2015/16 (Annex A to this report).

The Executive Committee did not resolve to pass on any comments or recommendations.

3. The CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management (Section 7) recommends that the Authority's Treasury Management Practices should be approved, documented and monitored. It goes on to state that the nature and extent of the involvement of an organisation's responsible body in approving and monitoring its TMPs and accompanying schedules is a matter for local decision and recognises that in some organisations this may be delegated to the responsible officer. In all cases it should be subjected to scrutiny by the responsible body following recommendations by the responsible officer. This Authority does not currently have documented TMPs but it is intended that this will be resolved in 2015/16 and presented at the earliest opportunity to the relevant committees, in line with the proposed Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation for 2015/16.

4. In terms of updates to the Treasury Management Strategy Statement there is only one proposed amendment to the core principals and policies of the 2014/15 Statement, which is as follows:-

- The quarter one and quarter three Treasury Management reports will no longer be produced. This is to be reflected within the Authority's standing orders, as detailed in Appendix 9 to this report.

It is intended that the potential categories of investments to be used, together with the credit rating criteria and investment limits, will be subject to review during the year with any amendments subject to prior approval in accordance with the Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation.

5. The planned exit of the HRA subsidy system on 2 April 2015 has been taken into account in the prudential indicators (see Appendix 11) on the basis set out in Appendix 12 (within which the wording has been slightly expanded and amended for this report to improve clarity).
6. The Council's external borrowing stood at £89.6m as at 2 February 2015, this is expected to be the position at 31 March 2015. The borrowing is made up of maturity and annuity loans. The maturity loans stood at £89.3m with an average life of 25 years, and average interest rate of 5.70%. The annuity loans stood at £0.3m with average life of 10 years and an average interest rate of 9.41%. The anticipated cost of borrowing for 2014/15 is £5.1m and the forecast underlying need to borrow at the year end is £114.8m. This means that the Council will be internally borrowed by £25.2m by the year end.

The Council's investments as at 2 February 2015 stood at £16.1m with an average rate of return of 0.4% and the average balance for the year to date is £21.1m. As internal borrowing has increased the investment balances have decreased.

7. Recommendations:-

7.1 To note the contents of the covering report.

7.2 To approve the 2015/16 Treasury Management Strategy Statement (which includes the annual Investment Strategy, MRP Policy, annual Treasury Management Policy Statement and the Prudential and Treasury Indicators).

<b>B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option</b>		
n/a		
<b>C - Why is this a decision for the Council?</b>		
To comply with this Authority's budget setting process and Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation.		
<b>CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?</b>		
Yes		
<b>D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?</b>		
Yes		
<b>DD - Who did you consult?</b>		<b>What did they say?</b>
1	<b>Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT)</b> (mandatory)	
2	<b>Finance / Section 151</b> (mandatory)	n/a – this is a S151 Officer report
3	<b>Legal / Monitoring Officer</b> (mandatory)	
4	<b>Human Resources (HR)</b>	
5	<b>Property</b>	
6	<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	
7	<b>Scrutiny</b>	
8	<b>Local Members</b>	
9	<b>Any external bodies / other/s</b>	

<b>E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)</b>	
<b>1</b>	<b>Economic</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Anti-poverty</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Crime and Disorder</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Environmental</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Equalities</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Outcome Agreements</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>F - Annexes:</b>	
Annex A: Draft Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Prudential and Treasury Indicators for 2015/16.	
<b>FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2014/15 (as approved by the Council on 27 February 2014);</li> <li>• Capital and revenue 2015/16 budget setting papers (as separately reported to this Committee).</li> </ul>	

**TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT****ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY, MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY STATEMENT AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT 2015/16****1. Introduction****1.1 Background**

The Council is required to operate a balanced budget, meaning that total revenue due during the financial year must be sufficient to meet expenditure, and also that actual cash inflows must be adequate to cover cash outflows. A key part of the treasury management operation is to ensure that this cash flow is adequately planned, with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in low risk counterparties or instruments commensurate with the Council's low risk approach, ensuring adequate liquidity before considering investment return.

The second main function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially the longer term cash flow planning to ensure that the Council can meet its capital spending obligations. This management of longer term cash may involve arranging long or short term loans, or using longer term cash flow surpluses. On occasion, debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

A particular point is that a local authority must calculate its budget requirement for each financial year to include the revenue costs that flow from capital financing decisions. This means that:-

- increases in revenue costs resulting from increases in interest charges, incurred to finance additional borrowing to finance capital expenditure; and
- any increases in running costs from new capital projects, must be limited to a level which is affordable within the Council's projected income.

The Treasury Management Policy Statement defines the policies and objectives of the treasury management activities. See Appendix 10.

**1.2 Reporting Requirements**

The Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals. These reports are required to be adequately scrutinised by committee before being recommended to the Council. This role is undertaken by the Audit Committee.

**Prudential and Treasury Management Indicators and Treasury Strategy** - The first and most important report, covers:-

- the Treasury Management Strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised) including treasury management indicators;
- an Investment Strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed);
- a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
- a Treasury Management Policy Statement (definition of the policies and objectives of the treasury management function); and
- the capital plans (including the associated prudential indicators).

**A Mid Year Treasury Management Report** - This will update members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether the treasury strategy is meeting its objectives or whether any policies require revision.

**An Annual Treasury Report** - This provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury management indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

### **1.3 Treasury Management Strategy for 2015/16**

The strategy for 2015/16 covers two main areas:-

#### **Capital Issues**

- the capital plans and the prudential indicators; and
- the minimum revenue provision (MRP) strategy.

#### **Treasury management Issues**

- the current treasury position;
- treasury management indicators which will limit the treasury risk and activities of the Council;
- prospects for interest rates;
- the borrowing strategy;
- policy on borrowing in advance of need;
- debt rescheduling;
- the investment strategy;
- creditworthiness policy; and
- policy on use of external service providers.

These elements cover the requirements of the Local Government Act 2003, the CIPFA Prudential Code, the Welsh Government MRP Guidance, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and the Welsh Government Investment Guidance.

### **1.4 Training**

The CIPFA Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that Members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to Members responsible for scrutiny. In order to support the scrutiny role of the members of the Audit Committee, the committee's members received training in treasury management, delivered by the appointed treasury management consultants on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2014. Further training will be arranged as required.

The training needs of treasury management officers are regularly reviewed and addressed.

### **1.5 Treasury management consultants**

The Council uses Capita Asset Services, – Treasury Solutions (herein referred to as Capita) as its external treasury management advisors.

The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers.

It also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review.

### **1.6 Adoption of the Code**

The Council is required to indicate if it has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management. The current, 2011, code of practice has already been adopted by this Council and so no update is required for 2015/16.

## **2. Capital Considerations**

The Council's capital expenditure plans are the key driver of treasury management activity. The output of the capital expenditure plans is reflected in the prudential indicators, which are designed to assist members' overview and confirm capital expenditure plans.

The Authority's capital expenditure projections for 2015/16 to 2017/18 are reflected in the Prudential Indicators (Appendix 11). The projected expenditure for 2015/16 to 2017/18 is based on the capital bids recommended for approval in accordance with the 2015/16 Capital Strategy, as separately reported. The projections for those years also include the assumption that slippage from 2014/15 will be fully spent in 2015/16. The 2015/16 expenditure forecast includes the projected HRA self-financing settlement as detailed below.

Subject to the voluntary agreement of all 11 of the Welsh housing authorities the Council will be required to make a one off payment to the Welsh Government to remove the HRA from the current housing subsidy system. The payment is expected to be in the region of £21.4m although this could change. This one off payment is compensation, ensuring the HRA will no longer make future annual payments to the Welsh Government. It is expected that the overall impact will be beneficial to the Council. The final settlement amount is to be confirmed but by agreeing to the revised prudential indicators the Council is ensuring the necessary local requirements are in place well before the payment is required.

The overall programmes will be limited to what is affordable, both in terms of actual capital spend and in terms of the revenue implications (see 1.1 above). The prudential indicators are contained in Appendix 11.

## **3. Borrowing**

The capital expenditure plans, set out in a separate report to the Executive Committee, provide details of the service activity of the Council. The treasury management function ensures that the Council's cash is organised in accordance with the relevant professional codes, so that sufficient cash is available to meet this service activity. This will involve both the organisation of the cash flow and, where capital plans require, the organisation of appropriate borrowing facilities. The strategy covers the relevant treasury/prudential indicators, the current and projected debt positions and the annual investment strategy.



### 3.1 Current and Projected Borrowing Requirement and Actual Borrowing

The forecast movements in the Council's capital financing requirement (CFR) are:-

<b>ESTIMATED MOVEMENTS IN THE CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT AND REPLACEMENT BORROWING 2014/15 TO 2017/18</b>				
	<b>2014/15 Projected £'000</b>	<b>2015/16 Estimate £'000</b>	<b>2016/17 Estimate £'000</b>	<b>2017/18 Estimate £'000</b>
<b>Movement in the CFR</b>				
New borrowing to support capital expenditure				
<i>Supported Borrowing</i>	4,472	2,750	2,189	2,189
<i>Unsupported Borrowing</i>	6,000	23,400	4,620	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,472</b>	<b>26,150</b>	<b>6,809</b>	<b>2,189</b>
<i>Reduce by: Minimum Revenue Provision and set aside capital receipts</i>	(4,538)	(4,287)	(4,801)	(4,908)
<b>Net movement in the CFR</b>	<b>5,934</b>	<b>21,863</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>(2,719)</b>
<b>Potential movements in actual borrowing</b>				
Movement in the CFR (above)	-	21,863	2,008	(2,719)
Externalisation of pre 2013/14 internal borrowing	-	25,177	-	-
Replacement Borrowing	-	8	9	5,509
<b>Total potential new borrowing</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,048</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2,790</b>

### 3.2 Prospects for Interest Rates

The Council's appointed treasury advisor is Capita Asset Services and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. Appendix 3 draws together a number of current City forecasts for short term (Bank Rate) and longer fixed interest rates. The following table gives the Capita central view.

<b>Annual Average (%)</b>	<b>Bank Rate (%)</b>	<b>PWLB Borrowing Rates (including certainty rate adjustment)</b>		
		<b>5 year</b>	<b>25 year</b>	<b>50 year</b>
March 2015	0.50	2.20	3.40	3.40
June 2015	0.50	2.20	3.50	3.50
September 2015	0.50	2.30	3.70	3.70
December 2015	0.75	2.50	3.80	3.80
March 2016	0.75	2.60	4.00	4.00
June 2016	1.00	2.80	4.20	4.20
September 2016	1.00	2.90	4.30	4.30
December 2016	1.25	3.00	4.40	4.40
March 2017	1.25	3.20	4.50	4.50
June 2017	1.50	3.30	4.60	4.60
September 2017	1.75	3.40	4.70	4.70
December 2017	1.75	3.50	4.70	4.70
March 2018	2.00	3.60	4.80	4.80

UK GDP growth surged during 2013 and the first half of 2014. Since then it appears to have subsided somewhat but still remains strong by UK standards and is expected to continue likewise into 2015 and 2016. There needs to be a significant rebalancing of the economy away from consumer spending to manufacturing, business investment and exporting in order for this recovery to become more firmly established. One drag on the economy has been that wage inflation has only recently started to exceed CPI inflation, so enabling disposable income and living standards to start improving. The plunge in the price of oil brought CPI inflation down to a low of 1.0% in November, the lowest rate since September 2002. Inflation is expected to stay around or below 1.0% for the best part of a year; this will help improve consumer disposable income and so underpin economic growth during 2015. However, labour productivity needs to improve substantially to enable wage rates to increase and further support consumer disposable income and economic growth. In addition, the encouraging rate at which unemployment has been falling must eventually feed through into pressure for wage increases, though current views on the amount of hidden slack in the labour market probably means that this is unlikely to happen early in 2015.

The US, the biggest world economy, has generated stunning growth rates of 4.6% (annualised) in Q2 2014 and 5.0% in Q3. This is hugely promising for the outlook for strong growth going forwards and it very much looks as if the US is now firmly on the path of full recovery from the financial crisis of 2008. Consequently, it is now confidently expected that the US will be the first major western economy to start on central rate increases by mid-2015.

The current economic outlook and structure of market interest rates and government debt yields have several key treasury management implications:

- Greece: the general election on 25 January 2015 is likely to bring a political party to power which is anti EU and anti austerity. However, if this eventually results in Greece leaving the Euro, it is unlikely that this will directly destabilise the Eurozone as the EU has put in place adequate firewalls to contain the immediate fallout to just Greece. However, the indirect effects of the likely strengthening of anti EU and anti austerity political parties throughout the EU is much more difficult to quantify;
- As for the Eurozone in general, concerns in respect of a major crisis subsided considerably in 2013. However, the downturn in growth and inflation during the second half of 2014, and worries over the Ukraine situation, Middle East and Ebola, have led to a resurgence of those concerns as risks increase that it could be heading into deflation and prolonged very weak growth. Sovereign debt difficulties have not gone away and major concerns could return in respect of individual countries that do not dynamically address fundamental issues of low growth, international uncompetitiveness and the need for overdue reforms of the economy (as Ireland has done). It is, therefore, possible over the next few years that levels of government debt to GDP ratios could continue to rise to levels that could result in a loss of investor confidence in the financial viability of such countries. Counterparty risks therefore remain elevated. This continues to suggest the use of higher quality counterparties for shorter time periods;
- Investment returns are likely to remain relatively low during 2015/16 and beyond;

- Borrowing interest rates have been volatile during 2014 as alternating bouts of good and bad news have promoted optimism, and then pessimism, in financial markets. The closing weeks of 2014 saw gilt yields dip to historically remarkably low levels after inflation plunged, a flight to quality from equities (especially in the oil sector), and from the debt and equities of oil producing emerging market countries, and an increase in the likelihood that the ECB will commence quantitative easing (purchase of EZ government debt) in early 2015. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances has served well over the last few years. However, this needs to be carefully reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in later times, when authorities will not be able to avoid new borrowing to finance new capital expenditure and/or to refinance maturing debt; and
- There will remain a cost of carry to any new borrowing which causes an increase in investments as this will incur a revenue loss between borrowing costs and investment returns.

### **3.3 Borrowing Strategy**

The Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement), has not been fully funded with loan debt as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This approach is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is high, and will continue to be followed where appropriate (see 3.3.1 below for a more detailed consideration of internal and external borrowing).

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2015/16 treasury operations. The S151 Officer will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:-

- If it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in long and short term rates, e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation, then long term borrowings will be postponed, and potential rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short term borrowing will be considered.
- If it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in long and short term rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from a faster than currently anticipated unwinding of quantitative easing in the US, or an unexpected increase in world economic activity or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised with the likely action that fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are still lower than they will be in the next few years.

#### **HRA reform in Wales**

The requirement for the HRA reform settlement to be made to the Welsh Government on 2 April 2015 will require a separate consideration of a borrowing strategy. The Council will need to have the cash settlement amount available on the 2 April 2015, and this must be funded by way of borrowing from the Public Works Loans Board (PWL) loans and so separate borrowing solely for this purpose will be incurred. The exact structure of loans to be drawn is currently being considered by officers to ensure it meets the requirements of the HRA business plan and the overall requirements of the Council.

Any decisions will be reported to the appropriate decision making body at the next available opportunity.

### **3.3.1 External v. internal borrowing**

Current conditions indicate a need for a flexible approach to the choice between internal and external borrowing. Many of the factors which lay behind previous policies to externalise all borrowing remain valid, e.g.:-

- With a continuing historically abnormally low Bank Rate and PWLB rates, there remains a unique opportunity for local authorities to actively manage their strategy of undertaking new external borrowing.

However, it remains the case that there are certain limitations to this approach, as previously noted, e.g.:-

- The policy can cause exposure to credit risk (e.g. risk of the bank defaulting on the debt), so this aspect must be very carefully managed;
- Careful on going consideration needs to be given to the difference between borrowing rates and investment rates to ensure the Council obtains value for money once an appropriate level of risk management has been attained to ensure the security of its investments.

In favour of internalisation, over the medium term investment rates are expected to continue to be below long term borrowing rates. This means that value for money considerations would indicate that value could best be obtained by avoiding new external borrowing and by using internal cash balances to finance new capital expenditure, or to replace maturing external debt (this is referred to as internal borrowing). This would maximise short term savings.

However, short term savings by avoiding new long term external borrowing in 2014/15 must also be weighed against the potential for incurring additional long term extra costs, by delaying unavoidable new external borrowing until later years when PWLB long term rates are forecast to be higher. Additionally, the cash flow implications of internalising borrowing require regular review and will limit the potential extent of internalising borrowing.

The HRA subsidy system exit could provide an opportunity to take up long dated PWLB loans at historically low levels to benefit the Council as a whole over the long term. Any such strategy will be subject to review in the weeks leading up to the anticipated exit (see Section 3.4).

Against this background, caution will be adopted with the 2015/16 treasury operations. The S151 Officer will monitor the interest rate market and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances, reporting any decisions to the appropriate decision making body at the earliest opportunity.

### **3.4 Policy on borrowing in advance of need**

The Council will not borrow more than, or in advance of, its needs, solely in order to profit from the investment of the extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within forward approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates, and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds.

In determining whether borrowing will be undertaken in advance of need the Council will:-

- ensure that there is a clear link between the capital programme and maturity profile of the existing debt portfolio which supports the need to take funding in advance of need;
- ensure the ongoing revenue liabilities created, and the implications for the future plans and budgets, have been considered;
- evaluate the economic and market factors that might influence the manner and timing of any decision to borrow;
- consider the advantages and disadvantages of alternative forms of funding;
- consider the alternative interest rate bases available, the most appropriate periods to fund and repayment profiles to use; and
- consider the impact of borrowing in advance on temporarily (until required to finance capital expenditure) increasing investment cash balances and the consequent increase in exposure to counterparty risk, and other risks, and the level of such risks given the controls in place to minimise them.

Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting through the mid-year or annual reporting mechanism.

### **3.5 Debt Rescheduling**

As short term borrowing rates will be considerably cheaper than longer term fixed interest rates, there may be potential opportunities to generate savings by switching from long term debt to short term debt. However, these savings will need to be considered in the light of the current treasury position and the size of the cost of debt repayment (i.e. premiums incurred).

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:-

- the generation of cash savings and/or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;
- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

Consideration will also be given to identify if there is any residual potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt.

All rescheduling will be reported to the Audit Committee, at the earliest practicable meeting following its action.

## **4. Annual Investment Strategy**

### **4.1 Investment Policy**

The Council's investment policy has regard to the Welsh Government's Guidance on Local Government Investments ("the Guidance") and the 2011 revised CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice for Local Authorities and Cross-Sectorial Guidance Notes ("the CIPFA TM Code"). The Council's investment priorities will be security first, liquidity second, and then return.

In accordance with the above guidance from the Welsh Government and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Council applies minimum acceptable credit criteria in order to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties which also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk.

Continuing regulatory changes in the banking sector are designed to see greater stability, lower risk and the removal of expectations of Government financial support should an institution fail. This withdrawal of implied sovereign support is anticipated to have an effect on ratings applied to institutions. This will result in the key ratings used to monitor counterparties being the Short Term and Long Term ratings only. Viability, Financial Strength and Support Ratings previously applied will effectively become redundant. This change does not reflect deterioration in the credit environment but rather a change of method in response to regulatory changes.

As with previous practice, ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution and that it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate. The assessment will also take account of information that reflects the opinion of the markets. To this end the Council will engage with its advisors to maintain a monitor on market pricing such as “credit default swaps” and overlay that information on top of the credit ratings.

Other information sources used will include the financial press, share price and other such information pertaining to the banking sector in order to establish the most robust scrutiny process on the suitability of potential investment counterparties.

Investment instruments identified for use in the financial year are listed in Appendix 5 under the ‘specified’ and ‘non-specified’ investments categories.

The Council will also from time to time, make loans, deposits and investments ‘for the purpose of delivery of its Service’s (policy investments). These transactions will require the authority of the County Council for amounts over £100k. All transactions will be subject to adequate credit quality and the approval of the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance.

#### **4.2 Creditworthiness policy**

The primary principle governing the Council’s investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the yield or return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the Council will ensure that:-

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in, criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security. This is set out in the specified and non-specified investment sections below; and
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council’s prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.

The S151 Officer will maintain a counterparty list in compliance with the criteria set out in Appendix 6 and will revise the criteria and submit them to Council for approval as necessary. These criteria are separate to that which determines which types of investment instrument are either specified or non-specified as it provides an overall pool of counterparties considered high quality which the Council may use, rather than defining what types of investment instruments are to be used.

The minimum rating criteria uses the lowest common denominator method of selecting counterparties and applying limits. This means that the application of the Council's minimum criteria will apply to the lowest available rating for any institution (using the Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's credit rating agencies). For instance, if an institution is rated by two agencies, one meets the Council's criteria, the other does not, the institution, on the basis of credit rating, will fall outside the lending criteria. Credit rating information is supplied by Capita Assets Services on all active counterparties that comply with the criteria below. Any counterparty failing to meet the criteria could be omitted from the counterparty (dealing) list. Any rating changes, rating watches (notification of a likely change), rating outlooks (notification of a possible longer term change) are provided to officers almost immediately after they occur and this information is considered before dealing.

All credit ratings will be monitored daily. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Capita creditworthiness service.

As an additional layer to the minimum credit rating criteria described above, this Council also employs the creditworthiness service provided by Capita Asset Services. This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three main credit rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's. The credit ratings of counterparties are supplemented with the following overlays:-

- Credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- Credit Default Swaps (CDS) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- Sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This modelling approach combines credit ratings, credit watches and credit outlooks in a weighted scoring system which is then combined with an overlay of CDS spreads from which the end product is a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council at the discretion of the S151 Officer, to assist in determining the duration for investments. The Council will, therefore, normally use counterparties within the following durational bands:-

- Yellow 5 years \*
- Dark pink 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.25
- Light pink 5 years for Enhanced money market funds (EMMFs) with a credit score of 1.5
- Purple 2 years
- Blue 1 year (only applies to nationalised or semi nationalised UK Banks)
- Orange 1 year
- Red 6 months
- Green 100 days
- No colour not to be used

The Capita Asset Services creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and, by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

Reference will also be made to other market data and market information, as available and as appropriate.

### 4.3 Country limits

The Council has determined that it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AA- from Fitch Ratings (or equivalent from other agencies if Fitch does not provide). The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria as at the date of this report are shown in Appendix 7. This list will be added to or deducted from by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy.

### 4.4 Investment Strategy

**In-house funds:** . Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months).

**Investment returns expectations:** Bank Rate is forecast to remain unchanged at 0.5% before starting to rise from quarter 4 of 2015. Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are:-

- 2015/16 0.75%
- 2016/17 1.25%
- 2017/18 2.00%

There are downside risks to these forecasts (i.e. start of increases in Bank Rate occurs later) if economic growth weakens. However, should the pace of growth quicken, there could be an upside risk.

The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to 100 days during each financial year for the next eight years are as follows:-

2015/16	0.60%
2016/17	1.25%
2017/18	1.75%
2018/19	2.25%
2019/20	2.75%
2020/21	3.00%
2021/22	3.25%
2022/23	3.25%
Later years	3.50%

For its cash flow generated balances, the Council will seek to utilise its business reserve instant access and notice accounts and short-dated deposits (overnight to 100 days) in order to benefit from the compounding of interest

### 4.5 End of year investment report

At the end of the financial year, the Council will report on its investment activity as part of its Annual Treasury Report.

### 4.6 External fund managers

The Council has not appointed external fund managers. The need for this will be kept under review and a reported as appropriate before such an appointment is made.

### 4.7 Policy on the use of external service providers

In order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources, the Council uses Capita Assets Services as its external treasury management advisors. The terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review.



Final responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council.

#### **4.8 Delegation**

The Treasury Management scheme of delegation and the role of the Section 151 Officer are outlined in Appendix 8.

#### **APPENDICES**

1. Loan maturity profile
2. MRP Policy Statement
3. Interest rate forecasts
4. Economic background
5. Specified and non-specified investments
6. Counterparty criteria
7. Approved countries for investments
8. Treasury management scheme of delegation and the role of the section 151 officer.
9. Treasury Management Key Principles
10. Treasury Management Policy Statement
11. Prudential and Treasury Indicators
12. Glossary of and information on Prudential & Treasury Management indicators

DRAFT

DADANSODDIAD BENTHYCIADAU YN AEDDFEDU 2014/15 YMLAEN/ LOANS MATURITY ANALYSIS 2014/15 ONWARDS						
	PWLB Aeddefedu/ PWLB Maturity £'000	PWLB EIP/ Annuity/ PWLB EIP/ Annuity £'000	Benthyciadau Marchnad/ Market Loans £'000	PWLB Amrywiol/ PWLB Variable £'000	Cyfanswm yn Aeddfedu/ Total Maturing £'000	%YN Aeddfedu o'r Cyfran yn sefyll/ Maturing of Total Outstanding %
2014/15	0	1	0	0	1	0.0
2015/16	0	8	0	0	8	0.0
2016/17	0	9	0	0	9	0.0
2017/18	5,500	9	0	0	5,509	6.2
2018/19	5,000	10	0	0	5,010	5.6
2019/20	5,000	11	0	0	5,011	5.6
2020/21	4,500	12	0	0	4,512	5.0
2021/22	0	14	0	0	14	0.0
2022/23	2,285	15	0	0	2,300	2.6
2023/24	1,854	16	0	0	1,870	2.1
2024/25	0	18	0	0	18	0.0
2025/26	0	20	0	0	20	0.0
2026/27	854	22	0	0	876	1.0
2027/28	1,674	24	0	0	1,698	1.9
2028/29	0	26	0	0	26	0.0
2029/30	854	21	0	0	875	1.0
2030/31	0	15	0	0	15	0.0
2031/32	1,281	9	0	0	1,290	1.4
2032/33	0	8	0	0	8	0.0
2033/34	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2034/35	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2035/36	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2037/38	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2039/40	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	5.6
2040/41	3,500	0	0	0	3,500	3.9
2045/46	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2047/48	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
2050/51	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	2.2
2052/53	28,238	0	0	0	28,238	31.5
2054/55	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	3.3
2055/56	3,500	0	0	0	3,500	3.9
2056/57	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	5.6
2057/58	8,513	0	0	0	8,513	9.6
2059/60	1,763	0	0	0	1,763	2.0
2060/61	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>89,316</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89,585</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Cyfartaledd bywyd (blynyddoedd)/ Average life(years)	25.43	10.41	0.00	0.00	25.38	
Cyfartaledd graddfa (%)/ Average rate (%)	5.70	9.41	0.00	0.00	5.72	

## Minimum Revenue Provision Policy Statement 2015/16

The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated Council Fund capital spend each year (the CFR) through a revenue charge (the minimum revenue provision (MRP)), although it is also allowed to undertake additional voluntary payments if required (voluntary revenue provision (VRP)).

The Welsh Government regulations require the full Council to approve an MRP Statement in advance of each year. A variety of options are provided to councils, so long as there is a prudent provision. The Council is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement:-

For capital expenditure incurred before 1 April 2008 or for capital expenditure from 1 April 2008 financed supported capital expenditure for Revenue Support Grant purposes, the MRP policy will be to charge 4% of the CFR at the end of the preceding year (in accordance with option 2 of the statutory guidance).

From 1st April 2008 for all unsupported borrowing (including PFI and finance leases) the MRP policy will be the Asset Life method, with the MRP based on the estimated life of the assets, in accordance with the regulations (this option must be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a Capitalisation Direction) (in accordance with option 3 of the statutory guidance). The estimated life periods will be set by the S151 Officer based upon advice received from the relevant officers.

As some types of capital expenditure incurred by the Council are not capable of being related to an individual asset, asset lives will be assessed on a basis which most reasonably reflects the anticipated period of benefit that arises from the expenditure. Also, whatever type of expenditure is involved, it will be grouped together in a manner which reflects the nature of the main component of expenditure and will only be divided up in cases where there are two or more major components with substantially different useful economic lives.

The Housing Revenue Account share of the CFR is subject to a 2% MRP charge, based upon the closing CFR for the previous year, in line with the approved 30 year business plan.

Any repayments included in annual PFI or finance leases are applied as MRP.

### Rhagolygon Graddfeydd Llog 2015/2018/ Interest Rate Forecasts 2015/2018/

Capita Asset Services Interest Rate View													
	Mar-15	Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Sep-17	Dec-17	Mar-18
<b>Bank Rate View</b>	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	1.75%	2.00%
3 Month LIBD	0.50%	0.50%	0.60%	0.80%	0.90%	1.10%	1.10%	1.30%	1.40%	1.50%	1.80%	1.90%	2.10%
6 Month LIBD	0.70%	0.70%	0.80%	1.00%	1.10%	1.20%	1.30%	1.50%	1.60%	1.70%	2.00%	2.10%	2.30%
12 Month LIBD	0.90%	1.00%	1.10%	1.30%	1.40%	1.50%	1.60%	1.80%	1.90%	2.00%	2.30%	2.40%	2.60%
5yr PW IB Rate	2.20%	2.20%	2.30%	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%
10yr PW IB Rate	2.80%	2.80%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.50%	3.60%	3.70%	3.80%	3.90%	4.00%	4.10%	4.20%
25yr PW IB Rate	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.70%	4.70%	4.80%
50yr PW IB Rate	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.70%	4.70%	4.80%
<b>Bank Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	1.50%	1.75%	1.75%	2.00%
Capital Economics	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%	1.00%	1.25%	1.25%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>5yr PW IB Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	2.20%	2.20%	2.30%	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%	2.90%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	3.50%	3.60%
Capital Economics	2.20%	2.50%	2.70%	3.00%	3.10%	3.20%	3.30%	3.40%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>10yr PW IB Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	2.80%	2.80%	3.00%	3.20%	3.30%	3.50%	3.60%	3.70%	3.80%	3.90%	4.00%	4.10%	4.20%
Capital Economics	2.80%	3.05%	3.30%	3.55%	3.60%	3.65%	3.70%	3.80%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>25yr PW IB Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.70%	4.70%	4.80%
Capital Economics	3.25%	3.45%	3.65%	3.85%	3.95%	4.05%	4.15%	4.25%	-	-	-	-	-
<b>50yr PW IB Rate</b>													
Capita Asset Services	3.40%	3.50%	3.70%	3.80%	4.00%	4.20%	4.30%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%	4.70%	4.70%	4.80%
Capital Economics	3.30%	3.50%	3.70%	3.90%	4.00%	4.10%	4.20%	4.30%	-	-	-	-	-
Please note – The current PWLB rates and forecast shown above have taken into account the 20 basis point certainty rate reduction effective as of the 1st November 2012													

Rhan o gyngor dderbyniwyd gan / An extract from advice received from: Capita Asset Services

## Economic Background

### THE UK ECONOMY

**Economic growth,** After strong UK GDP growth in 2013 at an annual rate of 2.7%, and then in 2014 0.7% in Q1, 0.9% in Q2 2014 (annual rate 3.2% in Q2), Q3 has seen growth fall back to 0.7% in the quarter and to an annual rate of 2.6%. It therefore appears that growth has eased since the surge in the first half of 2014 leading to a downward revision of forecasts for 2015 and 2016, albeit that growth will still remain strong by UK standards. For this recovery to become more balanced and sustainable in the longer term, the recovery needs to move away from dependence on consumer expenditure and the housing market to exporting, and particularly of manufactured goods, both of which need to substantially improve on their recent lacklustre performance. This overall strong growth has resulted in unemployment falling much faster than expected. The MPC is now focusing on how quickly slack in the economy is being used up. It is also particularly concerned that the squeeze on the disposable incomes of consumers should be reversed by wage inflation rising back significantly above the level of inflation in order to ensure that the recovery will be sustainable. There also needs to be a major improvement in labour productivity, which has languished at dismal levels since 2008, to support increases in pay rates. Unemployment is expected to keep on its downward trend and this is likely to eventually feed through into a return to significant increases in wage growth at some point during the next three years. However, just how much those future increases in pay rates will counteract the depressive effect of increases in Bank Rate on consumer confidence, the rate of growth in consumer expenditure and the buoyancy of the housing market, are areas that will need to be kept under regular review.

Also encouraging has been the sharp fall in inflation (CPI), reaching 1.0% in November 2014, the lowest rate since September 2002. Forward indications are that inflation is likely to remain around or under 1% for the best part of a year. The return to strong growth has helped lower forecasts for the increase in Government debt over the last year but monthly public sector deficit figures during 2014 have disappointed until November. The autumn statement, therefore, had to revise the speed with which the deficit is forecast to be eliminated.

### THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

**Eurozone (EZ):** The Eurozone is facing an increasing threat from weak or negative growth and from deflation. In November 2014, the inflation rate fell further, to reach a low of 0.3%. However, this is an average for all EZ countries and includes some countries with negative rates of inflation. Accordingly, the ECB took some rather limited action in June and September 2014 to loosen monetary policy in order to promote growth. It now appears likely that the ECB will embark on full quantitative easing (purchase of EZ country sovereign debt) in early 2015.

Concern in financial markets for the Eurozone subsided considerably after the prolonged crisis during 2011/2013. However, sovereign debt difficulties have not gone away and major issues could return in respect of any countries that do not dynamically address fundamental issues of low growth, international uncompetitiveness and the need for overdue reforms of the economy, (as Ireland has done). It is, therefore, possible over the next few years that levels of government debt to GDP ratios could continue to rise for some countries. This could mean that sovereign debt concerns have not disappeared but, rather, have only been postponed. The ECB's pledge in 2012 to buy unlimited amounts of bonds of countries which ask for a bailout has provided heavily indebted countries with a strong defence against market forces. This has bought them time to make progress with their economies to return to growth or to reduce the degree of recession. However, debt to GDP ratios (2013 figures) of Greece 180%, Italy 133%, Portugal 129%, Ireland 124% and Cyprus 112%, remain a cause of concern, especially as some of these countries are experiencing continuing rates of increase in debt in excess of their rate of economic growth i.e. these debt ratios are likely to continue to deteriorate. Any sharp downturn in economic growth would make these countries particularly vulnerable to a new bout of sovereign debt crisis. It should also be noted that Italy has the third biggest debt mountain in the world behind Japan and the US.

**Greece:** the general election due to take place on 25 January 2015 is likely to bring a political party to power which is anti EU and anti austerity. However, if this eventually results in Greece leaving the Euro, it is unlikely that this will directly destabilise the Eurozone as the EU has put in place adequate firewalls to contain the immediate fallout to just Greece. However, the indirect effects of the likely strengthening of anti EU and anti austerity political parties throughout the EU is much more difficult to quantify. There are particular concerns as to whether democratically elected governments will lose the support of electorates suffering under EZ imposed austerity programmes, especially in countries which have high unemployment rates. There are also major concerns as to whether the governments of France and Italy will effectively implement austerity programmes and undertake overdue reforms to improve national competitiveness. These countries already have political parties with major electoral support for anti EU and anti austerity policies. Any loss of market confidence in either of the two largest Eurozone economies after Germany would present a huge challenge to the resources of the ECB to defend their debt.

**USA:** The U.S. Federal Reserve ended its monthly asset purchases in October 2014. GDP growth rates (annualised) for Q2 and Q3 of 4.6% and 5.0% have been stunning and hold great promise for strong growth going forward. It is therefore confidently forecast that the first increase in the Fed. rate will occur by the middle of 2015.

**China:** Government action in 2014 to stimulate the economy appeared to be putting the target of 7.5% growth within achievable reach but recent data has indicated a marginally lower outturn for 2014, which would be the lowest rate of growth for many years. There are also concerns that the Chinese leadership has only started to address an unbalanced economy which is heavily over dependent on new investment expenditure, and for a potential bubble in the property sector to burst, as it did in Japan in the 1990s, with its consequent impact on the financial health of the banking sector. There are also concerns around the potential size, and dubious creditworthiness, of some bank lending to local government organisations and major corporates. This primarily occurred during the government promoted expansion of credit, which was aimed at protecting the overall rate of growth in the economy after the Lehmans crisis.

**Japan:** Japan is causing considerable concern as the increase in sales tax in April 2014 has suppressed consumer expenditure and growth to the extent that it has slipped back into recession in Q2 and Q3. The Japanese government already has the highest debt to GDP ratio in the world.

#### **Capital Asset Services forward view:**

Economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. Our Bank Rate forecasts, (and also MPC decisions), will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data transpires over 2015. Forecasts for average earnings beyond the three year time horizon will be heavily dependent on economic and political developments. Major volatility in bond yields is likely to endure as investor fears and confidence ebb and flow between favouring more risky assets i.e. equities, or the safe haven of bonds.

The overall longer run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise, due to the high volume of gilt issuance in the UK, and of bond issuance in other major western countries. Increasing investor confidence in eventual world economic recovery is also likely to compound this effect as recovery will encourage investors to switch from bonds to equities.

The overall balance of risks to economic recovery in the UK is currently evenly balanced. Only time will tell just how long this current period of strong economic growth will last; it also remains exposed to vulnerabilities in a number of key areas.

The interest rate forecasts in this report are based on an initial assumption that there will not be a major resurgence of the EZ debt crisis. There is an increased risk that Greece could end up leaving the Euro but if this happens, the EZ now has sufficient fire walls in place that a Greek exit would have little immediate direct impact on the rest of the EZ and the Euro. It is therefore expected that there will be an overall managed, albeit painful and tortuous, resolution of any EZ debt crisis that may occur where EZ institutions and governments eventually do what is necessary - but only when all else has been tried and failed. Under this assumed scenario, growth within the EZ will be weak at best for the next couple of years with some EZ countries experiencing low or negative growth, which will, over that time period, see an increase in total government debt to GDP ratios. There is a significant danger that these ratios could rise to the point where markets lose confidence in the financial viability of one, or more, countries, especially if growth disappoints and / or efforts to reduce government deficits fail to deliver the necessary reductions. However, it is impossible to forecast whether any individual country will lose such confidence, or when, and so precipitate a sharp resurgence of the EZ debt crisis. While the ECB has adequate resources to manage a debt crisis in a small EZ country, if one, or more, of the larger countries were to experience a major crisis of market confidence, this would present a serious challenge to the ECB and to EZ politicians.

Downside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and PWLB rates currently include:-

- Geopolitical risks in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, increasing safe haven flows.
- UK strong economic growth is weaker than we currently anticipate.
- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU, US and China.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
- Recapitalisation of European banks requiring more government financial support.
- Monetary policy action failing to stimulate sustainable growth and to combat the threat of deflation in western economies, especially the Eurozone and Japan.

The potential for upside risks to current forecasts for UK gilt yields and BBGC rates, especially for longer term BBGC rates include: -

- An adverse reaction by financial markets to the result of the UK general election in May 2015 and the economic and debt management policies adopted by the new government
- ECB either failing to carry through on recent statements that it will soon start quantitative easing (purchase of government debt) or severely disappointing financial markets with embarking on only a token programme of minimal purchases which are unlikely to have much impact, if any, on stimulating growth in the EZ.
- The commencement by the US Federal Reserve of increases in the central rate in 2015 causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities, leading to a sudden flight from bonds to equities.
- A surge in investor confidence that a return to robust world economic growth is imminent, causing a flow of funds out of bonds into equities.
- UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

*Rhan o gyngor dderbyniwyd gan / An extract from advice received from: Capita Asset Services*

## Specified and Non-Specified Investments

The Welsh Government 'Guidance on Local Government Investments' (Effective from 1 April 2010) provides the definition of specified and non-specified investments.

Paragraph 5.1 of the 'Guidance' states that an investment is specified if all of the following apply:-

- (a) the investment is denominated in sterling and any payments or repayments in respect of the investment are payable only in sterling; and
- (b) the investment is not a long-term investment (\*); and
- (c) the making of the investment is not defined as capital expenditure by virtue of regulation 20(1)(d) of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003 [SI 3239 as amended]; and
- (ch) the investment is made with a body or in an investment scheme of high credit quality (\*\*); or with one of the following public-sector bodies:
  - (i) the United Kingdom Government
  - (ii) a local authority in England or Wales (as defined in section 23 of the 2003 Act) or a similar body in Scotland or Northern Ireland
  - (iii) a parish or community council.

The 'Guidance' also states that any investment not meeting the definition of paragraph 5.1 is classified as a non-specified investment.

During 2015/16 the Council does not intend to make any investments in foreign currencies, nor any with low credit quality bodies, nor any that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation (such as company shares). Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to (i) long-term investments; and (ii) deposits with the Council's own banker for transactional purposes if it fails to meet the basic credit criteria; in this instance balances will be minimised as far as is possible

The table in Appendix 6 set out the investment criteria and limits for the categories of investments intended for use during 2015/16 and therefore form the basis for the approved lending list.

Any proposed revisions or amendments during the year to the categories of specified and non-specified investments to be used and / or to the associated credit rating criteria / investment limits will be subject to prior approval by the County Council.

\* Section 2.4 of the 'Guidance' defines a long term investment as "any investment other than (a) one which is due to be repaid within 12 months of the date on which the investment was made or (b) one which the local authority may require to be repaid within that period."

\*\* For the purposes of high credit quality the 'Guidance' states that "for the purposes of paragraph 5.1(d), Welsh ministers recommend that the Strategy should define high credit quality (and where this definition refers to credit ratings, paragraph 6.1 (\*\*\*) is relevant)."

\*\*\* Paragraph 6.1 of the 'Guidance' recommends that "the Strategy should set out the authority's approach to assessing the risk of loss of investments, making clear in particular:

- (a) to what extent, if any, risk assessment is based upon credit ratings issued by one or more credit rating agencies;
- (b) where credit ratings are used, how frequently credit ratings are monitored and what action is to be taken when ratings change; and
- (c) what other sources of information on credit risk are used, additional to or instead of credit ratings."

The table in Appendix 6 of this strategy sets out what this Council defines as high credit quality and the associated investment criteria and limits and section 4.2 of this strategy sets out the Council's creditworthiness approach.



## Counterparty Criteria

Category	Short Term Credit Rating (Fitch)	Short Term Credit Rating (Moody's)	Short Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Long Term Credit Rating (Fitch)	Long Term Credit Rating (Moody's)	Long Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Cash Limit	Time Limit
Banks and Building Societies (not nationalised or part nationalised)	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AAA	Aaa	AAA	£10m	5 years
	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA	Aa2	AA	£10m	3 years
	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa3	AA-	£10m	364 days
	F1	P-1	A-1	A	A2	A	£7.5m	6 months
Nationalised / Part Nationalised UK Banks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£10m	364 days
UK Central Government (irrespective of credit rating)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No maximum	No maximum
UK Local Authorities**	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£5m	364 days

\* as defined in the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003

\*\* as defined in the Local Government Act 2003

**Notes and Clarifications****(1) Cash Limit**

- (i) The cash limits apply both to the individual counterparty and to the overall group to which it belongs (e.g. for the banks within the Lloyds Banking Group plc (being Bank of Scotland plc and Lloyds Bank plc), the investment limit applies to those banks individually and the banking group as a whole);
- (ii) The overall cash limit for deposits over 364 days is £15m.

**(2) Time Limit**

- (i) This up to and including the period indicated.

**(3) Foreign Countries**

- (i) Investments in foreign countries will be limited to those that hold a sovereign credit rating of (Fitch) AA- or equivalent (from the agencies referred to in section 4.3 of this strategy) sovereign credit rating (based upon the lowest common denominator), and to a maximum of £10 million per foreign country.
- (ii) Investments in countries whose lowest sovereign rating is not AA- or above will not be permitted. No country limit will apply to investments in the UK, irrespective of the sovereign credit rating.
- (iii) Subsidiaries of foreign banking groups will normally be assessed according to the country of domicile of the parent organisation. However, Santander UK plc (a subsidiary of Spain's Banco Santander) will be classed as a UK bank due to its substantial UK franchises and the arms-length nature of the parent-subsidary relationships.
- (iv) Sovereign credit rating criteria and foreign country limits will not apply to investments in multilateral development banks (e.g. the European Investment Bank and the World Bank) or other supranational organisations (e.g. the European Union).

**4. Credit Rating Downgrade**

Should a credit rating downgrade place a counterparty below the minimum credit rating criteria for investment, the counterparty will cease to be used as soon as practicable.

If the S151 Officer wishes to continue investing with that counterparty approval will be sought from the Chair of the Audit Committee plus one other member of the Chair's choosing, who both must approve the action. This will then be reported as appropriate at the next available opportunity.

**Approved countries for investments [correct as at 27 January 2015]**

*Based upon lowest available sovereign credit rating*

**AAA**

- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Germany
- Luxembourg
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

**AA+**

- Finland
- Hong Kong
- Netherlands
- U.K.
- U.S.A.

**AA**

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)
- France
- Qatar

**AA-**

- Belgium
- Saudi Arabia

## Treasury management scheme of delegation

### (i) County Council

- budget approval;
- approval of the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Annual Investment Strategy and MRP Policy, annual Treasury Management Policy Statement and amendments thereto;
- approval of amendments to the Council's adopted clauses;
- receiving and reviewing monitoring reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities; and
- acting on recommendations received from the Audit Committee and/or Executive Committee.

### (ii) Executive Committee

- budget consideration;
- approval of the annual Treasury Management Practices and amendments thereto;
- approval of the division of responsibilities;
- approval of the selection of external service providers and agreeing terms of appointment;
- receiving and reviewing monitoring reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities and making recommendations to the County Council as appropriate;
- acting on recommendations received from the Audit Committee.

### (iii) Audit Committee

- Scrutiny of Treasury Management matters as required by CIPFA's Cod of Practice on Treasury Management and the Council's Treasury Management Policy. This includes:-
  - scrutinising the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Annual Investment Strategy, Annual MRP Policy, Annual Treasury Management Policy and Treasury Management Practices and making recommendations to the Executive Committee and County Council as appropriate;
  - scrutinising proposals for amendments to the annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Annual Investment Strategy, Annual MRP Policy, Annual Treasury Management Policy and Treasury Management Practices and to the adopted clauses and making recommendations to the Executive and County Council as appropriate;
  - receiving and scrutinising any other proposals relating to the treasury management which require a decision by the Executive or County Council; and
  - receiving and scrutinising monitoring reports on treasury management policies, practices and activities and make recommendations to the Executive and County Council as appropriate.

## The treasury management role of the section 151 officer

### The S151 (responsible) officer's role includes:-

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance;
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports;
- submitting budgets and budget variations;
- receiving and reviewing management information reports;
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit; and
- recommending the appointment of external service providers.
- Responsibility for the execution and administration of its Treasury decisions, including decision on borrowing, investment and financing, have been delegated to the Section 151 Officer, who will act in accordance with the Council's policy statements and TMP's.

## The CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice

The key principles of CIPFA's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (2011 Edition)*, as described in Section 4 of that Code are as follows:-

### Key Principle 1:

Public service organisations should put in place formal and comprehensive objectives, policies and practices, strategies and reporting arrangements for the effective management and control of their treasury management activities.

### Key Principle 2:

Their policies and practices should make clear that the effective management and control of risks are prime objectives of their treasury management activities and that responsibility for these lies clearly within their organisations. Their appetite for risk should form part of their annual strategy, including any use of financial instruments for the prudent management of those risks, and should ensure that priority is given to security and liquidity when investing funds.

### Key Principle 3:

They should acknowledge that the pursuit of value for money in treasury management and the use of suitable performance measures are valid and important tools for responsible organisations to employ in support of their business and service objectives; and that, within the context of effective risk management, their treasury management policies and practices should reflect this.

The Code then goes on to say that:

“In framing these recommendations, CIPFA acknowledges the difficulties of striving for effective risk management and control, whilst at the same time pursuing value for money. This code does not seek to be prescriptive about how this issue should be handled, particularly since it covers such a wide variety of organisations. However, where appropriate, the sector specific guidance notes give suitable advice. CIPFA recognises that no two organisations in the public services are likely to tackle this issue in precisely the same manner but success in this area of treasury management is likely to be viewed, especially in value for money terms, as an indicator of a strongly performing treasury management function.”

“Even though it dates back to 1991, CIPFA considers that the report by the Treasury and Civil Service Committee of the House of Commons on the BCCI closure is still pertinent, wherein it was stated that:”

*“In balancing risk against return, local authorities should be more concerned to avoid risks than to maximise returns.”*

“Indeed this view was supported by the Communities and Local Government Select Committee report into local authority investments in 2009.”

“It is CIPFA’s view that throughout the public services the priority is to protect capital rather than to maximise return. The avoidance of all risk is neither appropriate nor possible. However, a balance must be struck with a keen responsibility for public money.”

Accordingly the Authority will adopt, as part of the standing orders, the following four clauses;

1. The Authority will create and maintain, as the cornerstones for effective treasury management:
  - a treasury management policy statement, stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of its treasury management activities; and
  - suitable treasury management practices (TMPs) setting out the manner in which the Authority will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities.

The content of the Policy Statement and TMPs will follow the recommendations contained in Sections 6 and 7 of the Code, subject only to amendment where necessary to reflect the particular circumstances of the Authority. Such amendments will not result in the Authority materially deviating from the Code's key principles.

2. The County Council, Executive Committee and the Audit Committee will receive reports on the Authority's treasury management policies, practices and activities, including; an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review report and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in the TMPs. .
3. The County Council/Executive Committee are responsible for the implementation of the Authority's treasury management policies and practices in accordance with the Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation. The S151 Officer is responsible for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions, who will act in accordance with the Authority's policy statement and TMPs and, if he/she is a CIPFA member, CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
4. The Authority nominates Audit Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies.

**Treasury Management Policy Statement**

1. The Authority defines its treasury management activities as: “The management of the authority’s investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks”.
2. This organisation regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the organisation, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.
3. This organisation acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable comprehensive performance measurement techniques, within the context of effective risk management.

DRAFT

**PRUDENTIAL & TREASURY INDICATORS  
BUDGET SETTING 2015/16**
**No. Indicator**

		2013/14 out-turn	2014/15 estimate	2015/16 proposal	2016/17 proposal	2017/18 proposal
<b>Affordability</b>						
<b>1,2</b>	Estimates of [or actual] ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream:					
	Council Fund	5.54%	5.90%	6.53%	6.64%	6.34%
	Housing Revenue Account (inclusive of settlement)	16.40%	13.32%	21.09%	23.76%	22.27%
	Total	6.55%	6.62%	8.06%	8.59%	8.30%
<b>3</b>	Estimates of incremental impact of capital investment decisions on the Council Tax <i>for the Band D Council Tax</i>			£2.95	£16.31	£22.11
<b>4</b>	Estimates of incremental impact of capital investment decisions on housing rents <i>on average weekly rent levels</i>			£29.17	£43.63	£25.20
<b>Prudence</b>						
<b>5</b>	Gross debt and the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) <i>Is the gross external debt &lt; the CFR for the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current and the next two financial years?</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>						
		<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>6,7</b>	Estimates of [or actual] capital expenditure					
	Council Fund	19,571	20,410	15,520	6,500	4,600
	Housing Revenue Account	3,169	6,000	8,590	11,900	7,700
	Total	22,740	26,410	24,110	18,400	12,300
<b>8,9</b>	Estimates of [or actual] Capital Financing Requirement					
	Council Fund	84,923	91,866	92,787	93,000	91,200
	Housing Revenue Account	23,903	22,894	43,836	45,600	45,700
	Total	108,825	114,760	136,623	138,600	136,900
<b>External Debt</b>						
		<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
<b>10</b>	Authorised Limit					
	: General Borrowing	123,000	125,000	126,000	128,000	126,000
	: HRA Settlement	0	0	36,000	36,000	36,000
	: Other long term liabilities	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	: Total	125,000	127,000	165,000	167,000	165,000

11	HRA Limit on Indebtedness;					
	HRA Limit on Indebtedness	n/a	n/a	58,780	58,780	58,780
	HRA CFR	n/a	n/a	43,836	45,600	45,700
	HRA headroom	n/a	n/a	14,944	13,180	13,080
12	Operational Boundary					
	: General Borrowing	118,000	120,000	121,000	123,000	121,000
	: HRA Settlement	0	0	36,000	36,000	36,000
	: Other long term liabilities	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	: Total	120,000	122,000	160,000	162,000	160,000
13	Actual External Debt	89,585				
<b>Treasury Management</b>		<b>2013/14 out-turn</b>	<b>2014/15 estimate</b>	<b>2015/16 proposal</b>	<b>2016/17 proposal</b>	<b>2017/18 proposal</b>
14	The Local Authority has adopted the CIPFA Code of Practice for Treasury Management in the Public Services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>
15	Gross and net debt	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	<i>The upper limit on the net debt as a proportion of gross debt</i>					
16	The upper limit on fixed rate exposures: ( net principal outstanding)	105,000	125,000	162,000	164,000	162,000
17	The upper limit on variable rate exposures: ( net principal outstanding)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
18	The limit for total principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days (any long term investments carried forward from previous years will be included in each year's limit)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
				<b>2015/16 upper limit</b>	<b>2015/16 lower limit</b>	
19	The upper and lower limits for the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing					
	• under 12 months			20%	0%	
	• 12 months and within 24 months			20%	0%	
	• 24 months and within 5 years			50%	0%	
	• 5 years and within 10 years			75%	0%	
	• 10 years and above			100%	0%	
				no change	no change	



## Glossary of and information on Prudential & Treasury Management indicators (References as per appendix 11)

### Prudential Indicators

#### A) Affordability

##### 1,2 Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

This indicator identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

The estimates of financing costs include current commitments and the proposals in the budget report.

The HRA indicators (reference 2) reflect the forecast HRA self-financing settlement; this forecast settlement is based upon the figures provided by the Welsh Government during consultations (the figure being £21.4m based on a borrowing rate of 4.2%). As reported, this figure could change.

##### 3. Incremental impact of capital investment decisions on council tax

This indicator identifies the revenue costs associated with proposed changes to the three year capital programme recommended in this budget report compared to the Council's existing approved commitments and current plans. The assumptions are based on the budget, but will invariably include some estimates, such as the level of Government support, which are not published over a three year period.

##### 4. Estimates of the incremental impact of capital investment decisions on housing rent levels

Similar to the council tax calculation, this indicator identifies the trend in the cost of proposed changes in the housing capital programme recommended in this budget report compared to the Council's existing commitments and current plans, expressed as a discrete impact on weekly rent levels.

This indicator shows the revenue impact on any newly proposed changes, although any discrete impact will be constrained by rent controls.

It should be noted that this indicator does not reflect the forecast HRA self-financing settlement.

#### B) Prudence

##### 5. Gross Debt and the CFR

The Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2015/16 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

## C) Capital expenditure

### 7. Estimates of Capital Expenditure (HRA)

The HRA indicator (reference 7) does not reflect the forecast HRA self-financing settlement; the forecast settlement is based upon the figures provided by the Welsh Government during consultations (the figure being £21.4m based on a borrowing rate of 4.2%) . As reported, this figure could change and so will be included once confirmed.

### 8,9 The Council's borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

The second prudential indicator is the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is simply the total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. Any capital expenditure above, which has not immediately been paid for, will increase the CFR.

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the borrowing need in line with each assets life.

The CFR includes any other long term liabilities (e.g. PFI schemes, finance leases). Whilst these increase the CFR, and therefore the Council's borrowing requirement, these types of scheme include a borrowing facility and so the Council is not required to separately borrow for these schemes. The Council currently has £nil of such schemes within the CFR.

The HRA indicators (reference 9) reflect the forecast HRA self-financing settlement; this forecast settlement is based upon the figures provided by the Welsh Government during consultations (the figure being £21.4m based on a borrowing rate of 4.2%). As reported, this figure could change.

## CH) External Debt

- 10. The authorised limit for external debt.** A further key prudential indicator represents a control on the maximum level of borrowing. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by the full Council. It reflects the level of external debt which, while not desired, could be afforded in the short term, but is not sustainable in the longer term. This is the statutory limit determined under section 3 (1) of the Local Government Act 2003. The Government retains an option to control either the total of all councils' plans, or those of a specific council, although this power has not yet been exercised.

This indicator reflects the potential upper limit on the HRA self-financing settlement value (£35.8m); the potential upper limit for the HRA settlement is what is considered to be the breakeven point for the HRA self-financing reform to be financially advantageous.

The S151 Officer reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in the budget report.

- 11. HRA Limit on Indebtedness.** As part of the HRA self-financing reform each Welsh local authority with responsibility for housing will be allocated a limit on indebtedness in relation to the HRA; this essentially places a limit on the HRA CFR (to be applied at 31st March each year). The gap between the two, if the CFR is within the limit, will be referred to as the borrowing headroom. The forecast accounts for the HRA settlement on the same basis as for the ratio in reference 2.

- 12. The operational boundary.** This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt.

This indicator reflects the potential HRA self-financing settlement value on the same basis as for the Authorised Limit indicator.

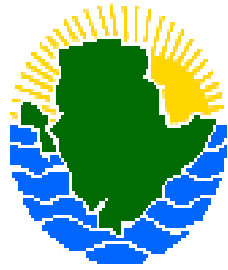
### **Treasury Management Indicators**

#### **Treasury management limits on activity**

There are three debt related treasury activity limits. The purpose of these are to restrain the activity of the treasury function within certain limits, thereby managing risk and reducing the impact of any adverse movement in interest rates. However, if these are set to be too restrictive they will impair the opportunities to reduce costs / improve performance. The indicators are:-

- Upper limits on variable interest rate exposure. This identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates based upon the debt position net of investments;
- Upper limits on fixed interest rate exposure. This is similar to the previous indicator and covers a maximum limit on fixed interest rates; and
- Maturity structure of borrowing. These gross limits are set to reduce the Council's exposure to large fixed rate sums falling due for refinancing, and are required for upper and lower limits.

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CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

**PENDERFYNIAD DRAFFT  
AR OSOD  
Y DRETH GYNGOR  
2015/16**

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**DRAFT RESOLUTION  
ON SETTING  
THE COUNCIL TAX  
2015/16**

## DRAFT COUNCIL TAX RESOLUTION

### 1. RESOLVED

- (a) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Executive, to adopt the Medium Term Financial Plan at Section 12 Medium Term Financial Plan and 2015/16 Budget, as a Budget Strategy within the meaning given by the Constitution, and to affirm that it becomes part of the budget framework with the exception of figures described as current.
- (b) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Executive to adopt a revenue budget for 2015/16 as shown at Appendix 3 Medium Term Financial Plan and 2015/16 Budget.
- (c) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Executive to adopt a capital budget as shown in paper Capital Bids 2015/16.
- (ch) To delegate to the Head of Function (Resources) the power to make adjustments between headings in Appendix 3 Medium Term Financial Plan and 2015/16 Budget in order to give effect to the Council's decisions.
- (d) To delegate to the Executive Committee for the financial year 2015/16 the powers to transfer budgets between headings as follows:-
  - (i) unlimited powers to spend each budget heading in Appendix 3 Medium Term Financial Plan and 2015/16 Budget against the name of each service, on the service to which it relates;
  - (ii) powers to approve the use of service and earmarked reserves to fund one- off spending proposals that contribute to the delivery of the Council's objectives and improve services;
  - (iii) powers to vire from new or increased sources of income.
- (dd) To delegate to the Executive Committee in respect of the financial year 2015/16 and on the advice of the Head of Function (Resources), the power to release up to £500k from general balances to deal with priorities arising during the year.
- (e) To delegate to the Executive Committee in respect of the period to 31 March 2016, the following powers:-
  - (i) powers to make new commitments from future years' revenue budgets up to amount identified under New Priorities in the Medium Term Financial Plan;
  - (ii) the power and the duty to make plans for achievement of revenue budget savings implied by the Medium Term Financial Plan;
  - (iii) powers to transfer budgets between capital projects in Paper Capital Bids 2015/16 and to commit resources in following years and consistent with the budget framework.
- (f) To set and approve the prudential and treasury indicators which are estimates and limits for 2015/16 and onwards as shown in paper Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2015/16.
- (ff) To approve the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2015/16.
- (g) To confirm that items 1(b) to (ff) become part of the budget framework.

2. **RESOLVED** to adopt and affirm for the purposes of the financial year 2015/16 the decision of the County Council on 10 March 1998 to set the discount level applicable to the prescribed Class A and prescribed Class B of dwellings under Section 12 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended), as described by the Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (Wales) Regulations 1998, as follows:-

Prescribed Class A	Nil Discount
Prescribed Class B	Nil Discount

3. **RESOLVED** to adopt and affirm for the purposes of the financial year 2015/16 the decision of the County Council on 6 March 2007 to set the discount level applicable to the prescribed Class C of dwellings under Section 12 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended), as described by the Local Authorities (Calculation of Tax Base) and Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 as follows:-

Prescribed Class C	Nil Discount
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4. That it be noted that at its meeting on 28 February 1996 the Council resolved not to treat any expenses incurred by the Council in part of its area or in meeting any levy or special levy as special expenses and that the resolutions remain in force until expressly rescinded.
5. That it is noted that a resolution of the Executive on 1 December 2014 approved the amount calculated by the Isle of Anglesey County Council for its council tax base for 2015/16 and to further note that the full Council in its meeting on 4 December 2014 approved that the local Council Tax Reduction Scheme will continue unchanged for 2015/16.
6. At its meeting on 1 December 2014, the Executive, in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base)(Wales) Regulations 1995 (SI1995/2561) as amended by SI1999/2935 and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) and Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings)(Wales) Amendment) Regulations 2004, resolved to approve the amounts calculated by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as its tax base and for the parts of the area, for the year 2015/16, as follows:-
- a) 30,188.51 being the amount approved by The Executive as the Isle of Anglesey County Council's council tax base for the year.
- b) The parts of the Council's area, being the amounts calculated by the Executive as the amounts of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's council tax base for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which one or more special items relate, are as follows:-

Amlwch	1,462.07
Beaumaris	1,046.72
Holyhead	3,788.07
Llangefni	1,899.07
Menai Bridge	1,408.16
Llanddanielfab	366.62
Llanddona	356.87
Cwm Cadnant	1,114.53
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll	1,295.38
Llanfihangel Esceifiog	667.65
Bodorgan	435.73
Llangoed	624.09
Llangristiolus & Cerrigceinwen	603.80
Llanidan	400.60
Rhosyr	963.80
Penmynydd	235.34
Pentraeth	555.40
Moelfre	605.10
Llanbadrig	646.65
Llanddyfnan	489.39
Llaneilian	546.97
Llannerchymedd	500.62
Llaneugrad	181.83
Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf	1,762.34
Cylch y Garn	395.35
Mechell	525.09
Rhosybol	457.77
Aberffraw	291.03
Bodedern	413.58
Bodffordd	414.76
Trearddur	1,215.13
Tref Alaw	241.90
Llanfachraeth	219.65

Llanfaelog	1,218.52
Llanfaethlu	281.01
Llanfair-yn-neubwll	554.48
Valley	973.58
Bryngwran	345.73
Rhoscolyn	329.73
Trewalchmai	354.40

7. That the following amounts be now calculated by the Council for the year 2015/16 in accordance with Sections 32 to 36 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992:-

- a)** £182,940,882 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32(2)(a) to (d) of the Act.
- b)** £ 57,230,942 being the aggregate of the amounts which the Council estimates for the items set out in Section 32(3)(a) and (c) of the Act.
- c)** £125,709,940 being the amount by which the aggregate at 6(a) above exceeds the aggregate at 6(b) above, calculated by the Council, in accordance with Section 32(4) of the Act, as its budget requirement for the year.
- ch)** £ 93,691,000 being the aggregate of the sums which the Council estimates will be payable for the year into its council fund in respect of redistributed non-domestic rates, revenue support grant and specific grant, reduced by any amount calculated in accordance with Section 33(3) of the Act.
- d)** £ 1,060.63 being the amount at 6(c) above less the amount at 6(ch) above, all divided by the amount at 5(a) above, calculated by The Executive, in accordance with Section 33(1) of the Act, as the basic amount of its council tax for the year.
- dd)** £ 1,058,656 being the aggregate amount of all special items referred to in Section 34(1) of the Act.
- e)** £ 1,025.57 being the amount at 6(d) above less the result given by dividing the amount at 6(dd) above by the amount at 5(a) above, calculated by the Executive, in accordance with Section 34(2) of the Act, as the basic amount of its council tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which no special item relates.



<b>f) Part of the Council's area</b>		<b>D</b>
Amlwch	£	1,084.08
Beaumaris	£	1,051.40
Holyhead	£	1,110.55
Llangefni	£	1,088.09
Menai Bridge	£	1,076.70
Llanddaniel-fab	£	1,046.03
Llanddona	£	1,040.00
Cwm Cadnant	£	1,053.83
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll	£	1,053.75
Llanfihangel Esceifiog	£	1,048.49
Bodorgan	£	1,043.59
Llangoed	£	1,040.98
Llangristiolus & Cerrigceinwen	£	1,033.85
Llanidan	£	1,046.06
Rhosyr	£	1,045.80
Penmynydd	£	1,039.59
Pentraeth	£	1,053.48
Moelfre	£	1,044.57
Llanbadrig	£	1,064.23
Llanddyfnan	£	1,039.63
Llaneilian	£	1,046.13
Llannerch-y-medd	£	1,045.37
Llaneugrad	£	1,044.82
Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf	£	1,049.66
Cylch y Garn	£	1,039.23
Mechell	£	1,040.27
Rhos-y-bol	£	1,038.68
Aberffraw	£	1,049.62
Bodedern	£	1,040.08
Bodffordd	£	1,040.04
Trearddur	£	1,051.18
Tref Alaw	£	1,040.87
Llanfachraeth	£	1,044.12
Llanfaelog	£	1,043.21
Llanfaethlu	£	1,046.03
Llanfair-yn-neubwll	£	1,043.06
Valley	£	1,052.64
Bryngwran	£	1,050.73
Rhoscolyn	£	1,033.15
Trewalchmai	£	1,043.91

being the amount given by adding to the amount at 6(e) above the amounts of the special item or items relating to dwellings in those parts of the Council's area mentioned above divided in each case by the amount at 5(b) above, calculated by the Executive in accordance with Section 34(3) of the Act, as the basic amounts of its council tax for the year for dwellings in those parts of its area to which one or more special items relate.

## Valuation Bands

ff) Part of the Council's Area :	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Amlwch	£ 722.72	843.18	963.63	1,084.08	1,324.98	1,565.89	1,806.80	2,168.16	2,529.52
Beaumaris	£ 700.93	817.76	934.58	1,051.40	1,285.04	1,518.69	1,752.33	2,102.80	2,453.27
Holyhead	£ 740.36	863.77	987.16	1,110.55	1,357.33	1,604.13	1,850.91	2,221.10	2,591.29
Llangefni	£ 725.39	846.30	967.19	1,088.09	1,329.88	1,571.69	1,813.48	2,176.18	2,538.88
Menai Bridge	£ 717.80	837.44	957.07	1,076.70	1,315.96	1,555.23	1,794.50	2,153.40	2,512.30
Llanddaniel-fab	£ 697.35	813.58	929.81	1,046.03	1,278.48	1,510.93	1,743.38	2,092.06	2,440.74
Llanddona	£ 693.33	808.89	924.45	1,040.00	1,271.11	1,502.22	1,733.33	2,080.00	2,426.67
Cwm Cadnant	£ 702.55	819.65	936.74	1,053.83	1,288.01	1,522.20	1,756.38	2,107.66	2,458.94
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll	£ 702.50	819.59	936.67	1,053.75	1,287.91	1,522.08	1,756.25	2,107.50	2,458.75
Llanfihangel	£ 698.99	815.50	931.99	1,048.49	1,281.48	1,514.49	1,747.48	2,096.98	2,446.48
Bodorgan	£ 695.72	811.69	927.64	1,043.59	1,275.49	1,507.41	1,739.31	2,087.18	2,435.05
Llangoed	£ 693.98	809.66	925.32	1,040.98	1,272.30	1,503.64	1,734.96	2,081.96	2,428.96
Llangristiolus &	£ 689.23	804.11	918.98	1,033.85	1,263.59	1,493.34	1,723.08	2,067.70	2,412.32
Llanidan	£ 697.37	813.61	929.83	1,046.06	1,278.51	1,510.98	1,743.43	2,092.12	2,440.81
Rhosyr	£ 697.20	813.40	929.60	1,045.80	1,278.20	1,510.60	1,743.00	2,091.60	2,440.20
Penmynydd	£ 693.06	808.57	924.08	1,039.59	1,270.61	1,501.63	1,732.65	2,079.18	2,425.71
Pentraeth	£ 702.32	819.38	936.43	1,053.48	1,287.58	1,521.69	1,755.80	2,106.96	2,458.12
Moelfre	£ 696.38	812.45	928.51	1,044.57	1,276.69	1,508.82	1,740.95	2,089.14	2,437.33
Llanbadrig	£ 709.48	827.74	945.98	1,064.23	1,300.72	1,537.22	1,773.71	2,128.46	2,483.21
Llanddyfnan	£ 693.08	808.61	924.12	1,039.63	1,270.65	1,501.69	1,732.71	2,079.26	2,425.81
Llaneilian	£ 697.42	813.66	929.90	1,046.13	1,278.60	1,511.08	1,743.55	2,092.26	2,440.97
Llannerch-y-medd	£ 696.91	813.07	929.22	1,045.37	1,277.67	1,509.98	1,742.28	2,090.74	2,439.20
Llaneugrad	£ 696.54	812.64	928.73	1,044.82	1,277.00	1,509.19	1,741.36	2,089.64	2,437.92
Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf	£ 699.77	816.41	933.03	1,049.66	1,282.91	1,516.18	1,749.43	2,099.32	2,449.21
Cylch y Garn	£ 692.82	808.29	923.76	1,039.23	1,270.17	1,501.11	1,732.05	2,078.46	2,424.87
Mechell	£ 693.51	809.10	924.69	1,040.27	1,271.44	1,502.61	1,733.78	2,080.54	2,427.30
Rhos-y-bol	£ 692.45	807.87	923.27	1,038.68	1,269.49	1,500.32	1,731.13	2,077.36	2,423.59
Aberffraw	£ 699.74	816.38	933.00	1,049.62	1,282.86	1,516.12	1,749.36	2,099.24	2,449.12
Bodedern	£ 693.38	808.96	924.52	1,040.08	1,271.20	1,502.34	1,733.46	2,080.16	2,426.86
Bodffordd	£ 693.36	808.92	924.48	1,040.04	1,271.16	1,502.28	1,733.40	2,080.08	2,426.76
Trearddur	£ 700.78	817.59	934.38	1,051.18	1,284.77	1,518.37	1,751.96	2,102.36	2,452.76
Tref Alaw	£ 693.91	809.57	925.22	1,040.87	1,272.17	1,503.48	1,734.78	2,081.74	2,428.70
Llanfachraeth	£ 696.08	812.10	928.11	1,044.12	1,276.14	1,508.17	1,740.20	2,088.24	2,436.28
Llanfaelog	£ 695.47	811.39	927.30	1,043.21	1,275.03	1,506.86	1,738.68	2,086.42	2,434.16
Llanfaethlu	£ 697.35	813.58	929.81	1,046.03	1,278.48	1,510.93	1,743.38	2,092.06	2,440.74
Llanfair-yn-neubwll	£ 695.37	811.27	927.17	1,043.06	1,274.85	1,506.64	1,738.43	2,086.12	2,433.81
Valley	£ 701.76	818.72	935.68	1,052.64	1,286.56	1,520.48	1,754.40	2,105.28	2,456.16
Bryngwran	£ 700.48	817.24	933.98	1,050.73	1,284.22	1,517.72	1,751.21	2,101.46	2,451.71
Rhoscolyn	£ 688.76	803.57	918.36	1,033.15	1,262.73	1,492.33	1,721.91	2,066.30	2,410.69
Trewalchmai	£ 695.94	811.93	927.92	1,043.91	1,275.89	1,507.87	1,739.85	2,087.82	2,435.79

being the amounts given by multiplying the amounts at 6(e) and 6(f) above by the number which, in the proportion set out in Section 5(1) of the Act, is applicable to dwellings listed in a particular valuation band divided by the number which in that proportion is applicable to dwellings listed in valuation band D, calculated by the Executive, in accordance with Section 36(1) of the Act, as the amounts to be taken into account for the year in respect of categories of dwellings listed in different valuation bands.

7. That it be noted that for the year 2015/16 the Police and Crime Commissioner North Wales has stated the following amounts in a precept issued to the Council, in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, for each of the categories of dwellings shown below:-

**Precepting Authority**

**Valuation Bands**

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Police and Crime Commissioner North Wales	£	156.96	183.12	209.28	235.44	287.76	340.08	392.40	470.88	549.36

8. That, having calculated the aggregate in each case of the amounts at 6(ff) and 7 above, the Council, in accordance with Section 30(2) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, hereby sets the following amounts as the amounts of council tax for the year 2015/16 for each of the categories of dwellings shown below:-

**Valuation Bands**

Part of the Council's Area:		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Amlwch	£	879.68	1,026.30	1,172.91	1,319.52	1,612.74	1,905.97	2,199.20	2,639.04	3,078.88
Beaumaris	£	857.89	1,000.88	1,143.86	1,286.84	1,572.80	1,858.77	2,144.73	2,573.68	3,002.63
Holyhead	£	897.32	1,046.89	1,196.44	1,345.99	1,645.09	1,944.21	2,243.31	2,691.98	3,140.65
Llangefni	£	882.35	1,029.42	1,176.47	1,323.53	1,617.64	1,911.77	2,205.88	2,647.06	3,088.24
Menai Bridge	£	874.76	1,020.56	1,166.35	1,312.14	1,603.72	1,895.31	2,186.90	2,624.28	3,061.66
Llanddaniel-fab	£	854.31	996.70	1,139.09	1,281.47	1,566.24	1,851.01	2,135.78	2,562.94	2,990.10
Llanddona	£	850.29	992.01	1,133.73	1,275.44	1,558.87	1,842.30	2,125.73	2,550.88	2,976.03
Cwm Cadnant	£	859.51	1,002.77	1,146.02	1,289.27	1,575.77	1,862.28	2,148.78	2,578.54	3,008.30
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll	£	859.46	1,002.71	1,145.95	1,289.19	1,575.67	1,862.16	2,148.65	2,578.38	3,008.11
Llanfihangel Esceifiog	£	855.95	998.62	1,141.27	1,283.93	1,569.24	1,854.57	2,139.88	2,567.86	2,995.84
Bodorgan	£	852.68	994.81	1,136.92	1,279.03	1,563.25	1,847.49	2,131.71	2,558.06	2,984.41
Llangoed	£	850.94	992.78	1,134.60	1,276.42	1,560.06	1,843.72	2,127.36	2,552.84	2,978.32
Llangristiolus & Cerrigceinwen	£	846.19	987.23	1,128.26	1,269.29	1,551.35	1,833.42	2,115.48	2,538.58	2,961.68
Llanidan	£	854.33	996.73	1,139.11	1,281.50	1,566.27	1,851.06	2,135.83	2,563.00	2,990.17
Rhosyr	£	854.16	996.52	1,138.88	1,281.24	1,565.96	1,850.68	2,135.40	2,562.48	2,989.56
Penmynydd	£	850.02	991.69	1,133.36	1,275.03	1,558.37	1,841.71	2,125.05	2,550.06	2,975.07
Pentraeth	£	859.28	1,002.50	1,145.71	1,288.92	1,575.34	1,861.77	2,148.20	2,577.84	3,007.48
Moelfre	£	853.34	995.57	1,137.79	1,280.01	1,564.45	1,848.90	2,133.35	2,560.02	2,986.69
Llanbadrig	£	866.44	1,010.86	1,155.26	1,299.67	1,588.48	1,877.30	2,166.11	2,599.34	3,032.57
Llanddyfnan	£	850.04	991.73	1,133.40	1,275.07	1,558.41	1,841.77	2,125.11	2,550.14	2,975.17
Llaneilian	£	854.38	996.78	1,139.18	1,281.57	1,566.36	1,851.16	2,135.95	2,563.14	2,990.33
Llannerch-y-medd	£	853.87	996.19	1,138.50	1,280.81	1,565.43	1,850.06	2,134.68	2,561.62	2,988.56
Llaneugrad	£	853.50	995.76	1,138.01	1,280.26	1,564.76	1,849.27	2,133.76	2,560.52	2,987.28
Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf	£	856.73	999.53	1,142.31	1,285.10	1,570.67	1,856.26	2,141.83	2,570.20	2,998.57
Cylch y Garn	£	849.78	991.41	1,133.04	1,274.67	1,557.93	1,841.19	2,124.45	2,549.34	2,974.23
Mechell	£	850.47	992.22	1,133.97	1,275.71	1,559.20	1,842.69	2,126.18	2,551.42	2,976.66
Rhos-y-bol	£	849.41	990.99	1,132.55	1,274.12	1,557.25	1,840.40	2,123.53	2,548.24	2,972.95
Aberffraw	£	856.70	999.50	1,142.28	1,285.06	1,570.62	1,856.20	2,141.76	2,570.12	2,998.48
Bodedern	£	850.34	992.08	1,133.80	1,275.52	1,558.96	1,842.42	2,125.86	2,551.04	2,976.22
Bodffordd	£	850.32	992.04	1,133.76	1,275.48	1,558.92	1,842.36	2,125.80	2,550.96	2,976.12
Trearddur	£	857.74	1,000.71	1,143.66	1,286.62	1,572.53	1,858.45	2,144.36	2,573.24	3,002.12
Tref Alaw	£	850.87	992.69	1,134.50	1,276.31	1,559.93	1,843.56	2,127.18	2,552.62	2,978.06
Llanfachraeth	£	853.04	995.22	1,137.39	1,279.56	1,563.90	1,848.25	2,132.60	2,559.12	2,985.64
Llanfaelog	£	852.43	994.51	1,136.58	1,278.65	1,562.79	1,846.94	2,131.08	2,557.30	2,983.52
Llanfaethlu	£	854.31	996.70	1,139.09	1,281.47	1,566.24	1,851.01	2,135.78	2,562.94	2,990.10
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	£	852.33	994.39	1,136.45	1,278.50	1,562.61	1,846.72	2,130.83	2,557.00	2,983.17
Valley	£	858.72	1,001.84	1,144.96	1,288.08	1,574.32	1,860.56	2,146.80	2,576.16	3,005.52
Bryngwran	£	857.44	1,000.36	1,143.26	1,286.17	1,571.98	1,857.80	2,143.61	2,572.34	3,001.07
Rhoscolyn	£	845.72	986.69	1,127.64	1,268.59	1,550.49	1,832.41	2,114.31	2,537.18	2,960.05
Trewalchmai	£	852.90	995.05	1,137.20	1,279.35	1,563.65	1,847.95	2,132.25	2,558.70	2,985.15

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<b>ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Executive &amp; Council</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Executive: 9 February 2015</b> <b>Council: 26 February 2015</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Constitutional Changes to Terms of Reference of the Appeals Committee</b>
<b>Portfolio Members</b>	<b>Alwyn Rowlands</b>
<b>Head of Service:</b>	<b>Lynn Ball – Head of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer</b>
<b>Report Author:</b> Tel: E-mail:	<b>Awena Walkden – Solicitor (Corporate Governance)</b> <b>Ext 2563</b> <b>awenawalkden@anglesey.gov.uk</b>
<b>Local Members</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<b>A –Recommendation/s and reason/s</b>
<p><b>RECOMMENDATION</b></p> <p><b>The Executive recommends to Council that:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Council approve the changes to the Constitution, as contained in Appendix 1 to this Report;</li> <li>2. The Head of Profession(HR) be authorised to amend any relevant policies and procedures to reflect the said changes;</li> <li>3. The Head of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer be authorised to make any consequential amendments to the Constitution to reflect the said changes.</li> </ol> <p><b>REASONS</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Appeals Committee currently has authority to decide appeals arising from any decision made in relation to the list of matters set out in 3.4.4.4 of the Constitution (as set out in Appendix 1 hereto) which includes employee appeals relating to grading, disciplinary and grievance.</li> </ol>

2. Research reveals that many Councils in Wales do not provide employees, below the level of Heads of Service, a right of appeal to Members; instead, their employment related appeals are heard by a panel of Officers.
3. We recommend that this Council change its practice to reflect that described in paragraph 2 above, and in Appendix 1, because:-
  - i It may not be practical for a panel of Members to be available to listen to all employment related appeals brought by staff (below Head of Service level)
  - ii At present, panels of five Members are derived from among the ten Members of the Appeals Committee. Not only is there potential for a high level of demand on a small number of Members, but the administrative work involved in calling these committee meetings is time consuming, availability is difficult to achieve given the requirement to comply with time limits and to achieve (best endeavours) political balance. Panels of Officers would provide a bigger pool, easier availability and less bureaucracy, as well as only having to comply with the time limits imposed by policy, rather than the additional need to comply with the legal requirements of calling a committee;
  - iii It would be expected that most senior officers would be very familiar with the Authority's HR policies, and their implementation would be part of their required skills set. Some may require training to support them but this is available in-house from the HR team.
  - iv The Head of Profession (HR) will put in place appropriate arrangements for appeals below Heads of Service level; these arrangements will be incorporated into relevant policies and will have due regard to the necessary degree of seniority, objectivity and independence of any panel of officers. There will be no prejudicial impact on those staff affected.
  - v There will be no loss of transparency as the nature of the relevant appeals mean they are invariably conducted in private, even when heard by Committee.
  - vi The proposed amendment constitutes an improved business process, better reflecting the particular roles and responsibilities of Members and Officers, and demonstrates compliance with the Council's first key improvement theme of being professional and well run.

**B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?**

The only other option is the status quo. For the reasons described we believe that the status quo does not represent the most effective, efficient and professional use of resources.

**C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?**

The implementation of the recommendations will result in constitutional change which may only be approved by the Council after consideration by the Executive.

**CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?**

The policies affected by this do not require a decision of full Council i.e. they are not within the Policy Framework; however, constitutional change means that Council will decide.

**D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?**

Yes

<b>DD – Who did you consult?</b>		<b>What did they say?</b>
1	<b>Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT)</b> (mandatory)	
2	<b>Finance / Section 151</b> (mandatory)	
3	<b>Legal / Monitoring Officer</b> (mandatory)	Commissioned the Report
4	<b>Human Resources (HR)</b>	Comments are included in the Report and are supportive of the recommendations
5	<b>Property</b>	
6	<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	
7	<b>Scrutiny</b>	
8	<b>Local Members</b>	

<b>9</b>	<b>Any external bodies / other/s</b>	
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<b>E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Economic</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Anti-poverty</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Crime and Disorder</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Equalities</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Outcome Agreements</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Other</b>	

<b>F - Appendices:</b>
Proposed amendments in Appendix 1.

<b>FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):</b>



## ATODIAD / APPENDIX 1

### 3.4.4 Appeals Committee

3.4.4.1 A panel of 10 Members shall be appointed in accordance with the Political Balance Rules and will not include any members of the Executive.

3.4.4.2 From the Panel of 10 Members the Monitoring Officer will, for each and every appeal, appoint 5 Members to form an Appeals Committee and will use his/her best endeavours to appoint the 5 in accordance with the Political Balance Rules.

3.4.4.3 However if this is not feasible in respect of any particular appeal the Monitoring Officer will be permitted to appoint a non-politically balanced Committee, but will still endeavour to appoint from the Panel of 10 from as many Political Groups as possible. For the avoidance of doubt the Monitoring Officer will not follow a rotational method in selecting each succeeding Appeals Committee.

**(NB** These arrangements do not comply with the Political Balance Rules and the establishment of an Appeals Committee was voted upon separately by the Council and without any Member voting against the same.)

3.4.4.4 Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3.4.4.5 below, tThe determination of any appeal (where an aggrieved person has a right of appeal - whether a statutory right or a right agreed under any decision or scheme agreed by or on behalf of the Council) against any decision made by or on behalf of the Council in relation to the following matters or any matters sui generis with such matters:-

- (i) licensing and/or registrations
- (ii) functions relating to health & safety
- (iii) housing benefits
- (iv) employee related matters including grading; and
- (v) disciplinary appeals and grievances

**(NB** The Appeals Committee will not deal with Schools Exclusion and Admissions Appeals or Social Services Appeals.)

3.4.4.5 The Appeals Committee will usually only hear and determine appeals brought under paragraph 3.4.4.4 (iv) and (v) above in so far as they are raised by those at Head of Service level and above. The Appeals Committee will not, however, determine dismissal related appeals by the Head of Paid Service, Monitoring Officer, Section 151 Officer or Head of Democratic Services, as such appeals require a decision of the full Council.

3.4.4.6 In the event that an employee below Head of Service level wishes to raise an appeal arising under the grounds listed in 3.4.4.4 (iv) and (v) above his/her appeal will usually be heard by a panel of Officers to be appointed in accordance with the Council's employment policies and procedures from time to time.

<b>ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>Executive and Council</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup> February 2015 and 26<sup>th</sup> February 2015</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Extending Term of Standards Committee</b>
<b>Portfolio Holder(s):</b>	<b>Councillor Alwyn Rowlands</b>
<b>Head of Service:</b>	<b>Lynn Ball</b>
<b>Report Author:</b> Tel: E-mail:	<b>Awena Walkden</b> <b>01248 752134</b> <b>awxce@anglesey.gov.uk</b>
<b>Local Members:</b>	<b>N/A</b>

<b>A –Recommendation/s and reason/s</b>
<p>The Executive recommends to Council that :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Council approve the reappointment of the independent Members of the Standards Committee for a further term of 4 years, from 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015.</li> <li>2. Council provides authority to the Monitoring Officer to make all consequential amendments to the Council’s Constitution, and the Standards Committee’s Constitution, to extend all future appointments to an automatic two terms for all independent Members of the Standards Committee.</li> </ol> <p><b>BACKGROUND</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Part 3 of the Local Government Act 2000 (as amended by the Local Government Act 2006) requires that the Council have a Standards Committee consisting of no fewer than 5, and no more than 9, Members.</li> <li>4. At least one Member (in this Council we have two) must be a Town or Community Councillor, collectively nominated by the Town and Community Councils. The Committee also includes two County Council Members.</li> <li>5. The current independent Members of the Standards Committee will cease to hold office on the 17<sup>th</sup> December 2015 in accordance with their current single term.</li> <li>6. All independent Members of the Standards Committee hold office for 4 years but are eligible to apply again for one further term.</li> </ol>

7. An earlier decision of the Council prevents these Members from being automatically appointed for another term without going through a competitive external appointments process.
8. However, the statutory regulations provide that there is no need to pursue a recruitment process in order to be appointed for a second term.
9. The Monitoring Officer has informally consulted with the current independent Members of the Standards Committee on their willingness to be reappointment for a further term of 4 years; and all such Members have confirmed that they would be happy to accept such reappointment.
10. The Monitoring Officer is of the view that appointing the existing independent Members of the Standards Committee would be a better course of action than recruitment because:-
  - 1) Legislation specifically permits it, but provides a maximum of two terms to ensure that the Committee is refreshed and renewed on a regular basis.
  - 2) There is no longer justification for continuing with the current local choice arrangements. That is, it can no longer be suggested that the Standards Committee has become jaded as a result of having to deal with numerous complaints and cross complaints. Nowadays, complaints are rare and most of the work of the Standards Committee is self-motivated rather than responsive.
  - 3) Significant time and resources have been invested by the Council in following the statutory process required for the recruitment and selection of the current independent Members of the Standards Committee. Similarly much work, by Officers and the Members themselves, has been undertaken in training and developing in their role. It would be a wasted investment for all concerned not to take the opportunity of maximising the investment by gaining a further four year term.
  - 4) The independent Members of the Standards Committee have acquired experience and confidence in their role and have done so diligently and professionally, including their valuable contribution to the North Wales Standards Committee Forum. Extending their term of office would be an opportunity to build on this.
  - 5) Any independent Member of the Standards Committee who did not wish to undertake a second term, or who is unable to complete the term, would be replaced through the statutory process and the Standards Committee Appointments Panel is already in place.
  - 6) Regulation is due to come into force (as yet date unknown) which would allow (but not compel) Councils to establish regional Standards Committees. Should this Council chose to go down that route then a recruitment, selection and development

process during 2015/16 may not prove to be the best use of resources.

**B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?**

Should Council refuse the recommendation then the only alternative option would be automatically triggered in any event.

**C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?**

The automatic appointment of the Standards Committee for a second term will require Constitutional change which can only be approved by the full Council after prior consideration from the Executive.

**CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?**

N/A - This is a Council decision

**D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?**

There are no budgetary considerations.

<b>DD – Who did you consult?</b>		<b>What did they say?</b>
1	<b>Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT)</b> (mandatory)	
2	<b>Finance / Section 151</b> (mandatory)	
3	<b>Legal / Monitoring Officer</b> (mandatory)	Report commissioned by the Monitoring Officer
4	<b>Human Resources (HR)</b>	
5	<b>Property</b>	
6	<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	
7	<b>Scrutiny</b>	
8	<b>Local Members</b>	
9	<b>Any external bodies / other/s</b>	

	Independent Members of the Standards Committee  Group Leaders	Please refer to paragraph 9  Who supported the concept but acknowledging that it is a matter for all Members of the Council
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<b>E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)</b>	
1	<b>Economic</b>
2	<b>Anti-poverty</b>
3	<b>Crime and Disorder</b>
4	<b>Environmental</b>
5	<b>Equalities</b>
6	<b>Outcome Agreements</b>
7	<b>Other</b>

<b>F - Appendices:</b>
None

<b>FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):</b>
None

<b>ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	Isle of Anglesey County Council
<b>Date:</b>	26 February 2015
<b>Subject:</b>	Local Housing Strategy for Anglesey
<b>Portfolio Holder(s):</b>	Councillor Kenneth Hughes
<b>Head of Service:</b>	Shan Lloyd Williams
<b>Report Author:</b> Tel: E-mail:	Lucy Reynolds, Housing Strategy and Development Manager Ext 2555 lucyreynolds@anglesey.gov.uk
<b>Local Members:</b>	All

<b>A –Recommendation/s and reason/s</b>
<p><b>1) Recommendation</b></p> <p>i. The Council is recommended to adopt the Local Housing Strategy for Anglesey which is appended to this report. The Strategy sets out the priority outcomes which the Council will work to achieve in partnership with a wide range of stakeholders.</p> <p><b>2) Background</b></p> <p><b>i. Role of the Strategy</b></p> <p>i. The Council has a statutory responsibility to assess housing need and to lead partnership working to achieve quality housing which meets the needs of its citizens both now and in the future.</p> <p>ii. The Local Housing Strategy provides the Council’s vision of how housing for the people of the island can be improved over a five year period and the priorities which will be addressed to achieve this. The Strategy will ensure a shared understanding of the housing needs of the island, the issues which need to be addressed and the primary outcomes which the Council wishes to achieve.</p> <p><b>iii. Development of the Strategy and consultation</b></p> <p>i. The development of the Strategy has come at a time of considerable change for housing providers across the island. This presents both challenges and opportunities.</p>

ii. Key issues at the present time include

- Ensuring a programme of affordable housing which meets need in terms of affordability and type of property at a time when Social Housing Grant has reduced
  - Responding to the implications of Welfare Reform
  - Implementing the significant changes in the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 which include additional obligations to prevent homelessness, the introduction of licensing for landlords and letting agents in the private rented sector and a statutory obligation to provide sites for Gypsies and Travellers.
  - Provision of Extra Care housing and other models of housing support which will provide for the increasing numbers of elderly people in our community
- iii. A public consultation on the Strategy took place between August and September 2014 and was publicised through the website of the Council and several partner organisations and through the media and at stakeholder meetings. The feedback that was received to the Strategy was primarily supportive of its purpose. Several responses was noted the importance in delivering the strategy of ensuring new affordable homes developed would be for people local to the island.
- iv. A new Anglesey Housing Partnership with members drawn from the private, public and third sector met for the first time in September. It has been consulted on the Strategy and provided input into the action plan. The Partnership will have responsibility for seeing the Strategy is delivered and will review the action plan annually.
- v. The action plan which has been developed identifies specific tasks and outputs to achieve the ambitions of the Strategy and identifies the resources that will allow these to be achieved. It will provide key indicators of progress in the priority areas identified for the Strategy.
- vi. At a meeting of Isle of Anglesey County Council Executive Committee on 12 January 2015, a recommendation was made that the Strategy be adopted by the Council and that a report be made annually to Executive on progress with implementing the Action Plan.

### **3) Key aims**

Key examples of tasks in the Strategy which will contribute to continuous improvement of housing and for all the people of the island include:

- i. Stepping up the supply of affordable homes through innovation, prudential borrowing, and partnership working at a time when grant for housing development is likely to continue to reduce. This will be achieved by



- the Council beginning to develop/acquire additional stock following the exit from Housing Revenue Account Subsidy funding and move to self-financing.
  - a development programme with housing association partners which uses Welsh Government grant and loan funding
  - s106 agreements on private developments
- ii. Ensuring more people are satisfactorily housed in our existing housing stock. This will be achieved by
- Continuing and improving our strategic approach to return to use of empty homes, through the use of loans, support to property owners, and where necessary enforcement action.
  - Continued improvement to existing housing stock
  - Through investment in social housing and neighbourhoods by Housing Associations and the Council
  - Continuing and expanding partnership work with private landlords
- iii. Responding to the requirement of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 for the local authority to provide earlier and more comprehensive assistance to all households at risk of homelessness (including those not in priority need). This will be achieved by reconfiguring housing advice services, incentivising private landlords to assist with rehousing and interventions to prevent homelessness.
- iv. Ensuring that more vulnerable people on the island continue to receive the support they need to prevent homelessness and sustain independent living despite reductions to Supporting People funding. This will be achieved by continuing to review services to ensure best use of available funds and that these are directed at groups with the greatest needs and where possible accessing additional grant funding (eg. for an early intervention project to reduce homelessness among prison leavers)
- v. Ensuring that housing projects support the need to plan for an increasingly elderly population and support the Council's overall ambitions to transform Older Adult Social Care and improve the choice and control older people have over where they live. This will be achieved by supporting the development of Extra Care and community hubs from which support for older people in their own homes can be co-ordinated.
- vi. Existing and future investment in housing will be used as a resource to benefit as fully as possible local communities and businesses. Measures that contribute to achieving this include procurement that supports local companies and jobs and planning for Wylfa Newydd which ensures accommodation needed for workers produces legacy in the form of new affordable homes and upgraded existing accommodation.

**B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?**

Not applicable

**C – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?**

Not applicable

**D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?**

The Action Plan to deliver the Strategy has been developed on the basis of funding already assured and existing resources. Some of the tasks in the action plan would be subject to further Council scrutiny and approval at the appropriate time.

<b>DD – Who did you consult?</b>		<b>What did they say?</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT)</b> (mandatory)	
<b>2</b>	<b>Finance / Section 151</b> (mandatory)	
<b>3</b>	<b>Legal / Monitoring Officer</b> (mandatory)	No issues were raised.
<b>5</b>	<b>Human Resources (HR)</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Property</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Scrutiny</b>	The Strategy was considered at Scrutiny in September 2014. Members were supportive of the draft Strategy.
<b>9</b>	<b>Local Members</b>	In the course of developing the Strategy a workshop for Local Members took place in May 2014. A further workshop focusing on strategic direction in housing took place in November 2014.
<b>10</b>	<b>Any external bodies / other/s</b>	As indicated in the report external partners have been consulted through the fora mentioned.

<b>E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Economic</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Anti-poverty</b>	The Strategy is considered to supports the Tackling Poverty Agenda
<b>3</b>	<b>Crime and Disorder</b>	
<b>4</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Equalities</b>	Please see Equality Impact Assessment which finds the Strategy has positive impacts on Equality issues.
<b>6</b>	<b>Outcome Agreements</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Other</b>	

<b>F - Appendices:</b>
Anglesey Local Housing Strategy and Action Plan

<b>FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):</b>
None

# Ynys Môn - Anglesey Local Housing Strategy



# 2014-2019

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

Page 118



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# Isle of Anglesey County Council Local Housing Strategy 2014-19

## Contents

Isle of Anglesey County Council Local Housing Strategy 2014-19 .....	1
Introduction .....	2
Housing achievements.....	3
Main outcomes we want to achieve by 2019 .....	4
National and Local context .....	5
Understanding the housing picture in Anglesey.....	8
The population and the housing stock.....	9
Tenure .....	11
Health.....	12
Unemployment level.....	12
Income .....	12
Prosperity and Deprivation .....	13
House Price Data.....	13
Housing Need on Anglesey .....	14
The existing housing stock .....	15
Theme 1 - Development of the right homes for Anglesey’s future .....	17
Theme 2 - Making best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities .....	20
Theme 3- Preventing housing crisis and increasing housing options .....	24
Theme 4 - Support to promote housing independence .....	26
Theme 5 - Homes for longer lives .....	28
Theme 6 - The links between housing and the wider economy are fully realised .....	29

## **Introduction**

A place to call home is the most basic of needs for any of us. It is more than just shelter but a place that shapes our well-being and sense of security.

For the great majority of us achieving a permanent home is not something we can achieve in isolation but involves interacting with landlords, developers, financial institutions and other agencies. Equally at a community level, achieving the right homes in the right places at a cost that is affordable both to individuals and society is an undertaking which needs national and local leadership and working with many partners. For Anglesey this means the County Council providing strategic direction and putting in place the framework which will enable developers, builders, statutory and voluntary agencies, tenants and landlords to work together effectively.

The purpose of the 5 year Housing Strategy is to present a vision of continuous improvement for housing and housing related services on the island . It describes what we want to be achieved on Anglesey by 2019. By setting out the most important outcomes for housing it allows resources and work streams to be directed towards these goals and defines how the Council will work with partners in the public, private and voluntary sector to achieve them.

This needs to be done with an acknowledgement that there are crucial issues which affect the local housing market which a Local authority cannot control and can only hope to respond to and mitigate. These include the economic climate and policy on tax and welfare benefits.

However high quality leadership from the Council in the area of affordable housing and housing advice and support services can make a vital difference to the lives of many residents. Achieving change in the housing sector is often something that can only be achieved over the medium to long term. This is one reason why a housing strategy that looks five years and beyond is of particular importance. Looking at the long term patterns of population, economic, social change can allow the right decisions on developing affordable homes, the targeting of available public funds for housing and setting up the right partnerships to be put in place to respond to this.

Anglesey County Council, the Welsh Government the Health Board and Housing Associations working in the area all recognise that achieving the right homes is a key factor to how people feel and act in their communities, their lifestyles and health and the attainment of children. Again it is how investment in housing is made over the long term which most impacts upon this.

## Housing achievements

This latest Local Housing Strategy builds upon and learns from previous housing work at the Council. The last Local Housing Strategy developed in 2007 centred actions around achieving the following 6 service priorities:

- Increasing the amount of affordable housing and choice
- Tackling homelessness
- Improving the quality of housing across all tenures
- Working towards achieving sustainable housing options for vulnerable households
- Tackling fuel poverty and increasing energy efficiency
- Community sustainability and social inclusion

In the intervening years there have been many successes achieved by the housing organisations working on the island. The table below summarises some of the key achievements.

	Action	Outcome
Development – right homes for the island’s future	362 additional affordable homes delivered by housing associations working in Anglesey between 2008 and 2013.	Households assisted to find suitable housing within their financial means
Preventing housing crisis and increasing housing options	Housing Options Team at Isle of Anglesey County Council has increased homelessness prevention interventions .	Reduction in households accepted as homeless and use of temporary accommodation to house these households.
The right support for those who need help to live independently	Increased availability of support options to help those with housing support needs across all tenures	More people given appropriate support to live independently and to prevent homelessness
	Coed Lys Supported Housing Scheme for young people with high support needs completed	A recognised gap in provision filled in order to give high level support to vulnerable young people
Housing stock and communities are improved	200 empty homes brought back into use as a result of interventions by the Empty Homes Officer between 2011 and 2014 (post was created 2011)	Community improvement and best use made of existing housing stock
	Actions have been taken to mitigate fuel poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several communities (including 88 Council tenants) have been connected to the Gas network</li> <li>• 312 Solar PV and 87 Solar Thermal Panels have been installed on Council homes.</li> </ul>	Lower income households have been provided with a more cost efficient heating / hot water.
	All Council housing stock achieved the Welsh government Housing Quality Standard by 2012	All Council housing has modern amenities and improved energy efficiency helping to improve health and quality of life for residents.

## Main outcomes we want to achieve by 2019

<p><b>Development – right homes for the island’s future</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The supply of affordable homes will have increased. This development will seek to match the size of homes, locations and price range that are most needed on the island.</li> <li>2. Housing Development will contribute to sustainable communities which means that homes need to be in balance with the different levels of affordability which are needed across the population and in individual communities. Transport and energy costs are also recognised as intrinsic to overall suitability of new homes.</li> <li>3. The progress of the nuclear new build and other significant economic development on the island has been fully taken into account in the housing development programme</li> <li>4. Accommodation is provided for the Gypsy and Traveller community in line with the assessment of need carried out</li> </ol>
<p><b>Housing stock and communities are improved</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. More homes across all tenures will be of a satisfactory standard of repair including improved energy efficiency ratings and thus lower running costs</li> <li>6. Better use is being made of the existing supply of homes on the island through continuing to bring back empty homes into use and better partnership working with private landlords to increase the supply of quality homes</li> <li>7. More people feel safe and are safe within their communities. In particular addressing the problems of domestic violence and anti-social behaviour will be a high priority.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Preventing housing crisis and increasing housing options</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. People can easily access information and advice at an early stage to assist with housing problems and related financial or support issues, in particular because of the implications of Welfare Reform. Hence the risk of homelessness is reduced</li> <li>9. Housing allocation system has been reviewed to ensure this reflects present priorities and is easier for customers to understand and use</li> <li>10. Services to prevent homelessness have been continually improved resulting in less statutory homelessness.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Support to promote housing independence</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. People are offered the best short or longer term support services to set up or maintain accommodation.</li> <li>12. An Accessible Housing Register has been developed and assisting people with disabilities homes suited to their needs</li> </ol>
<p><b>Homes for longer lives</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. As people live longer and want to continue to enjoy independent living, a range of support and accommodation options, including Extra care, have been developed which provide choice</li> <li>14. Housing services that support people to remain in their own homes (eg Disability Facilities Grants and housing related support) continue to meet changing lifestyles and increased demand.</li> </ol>



<p><b>The links between housing and the wider economy are fully realised</b></p>	<p>15. Development and renewal of housing is bringing economic and employment opportunities to the island and its citizens</p> <p>16. Impacts and opportunities related to housing are fully recognised as the Energy Island projects are progressed</p> <p>17. The benefits of funding for projects which address deprivation (eg Communities First and Vibrant and Viable Places) are fully realised.</p> <p>18. Excellent partnership is in place to deliver the housing ambitions identified</p>
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## National and Local context

The Local Housing Strategy has been developed in the context of the UK and Welsh government policy explained below. These policies and related legislation lead their public spending priorities and hence influence the funding streams available to Anglesey Council to deliver the Strategy.

At local level the housing strategy will not fulfil its purpose unless it fits with the Council’s overall vision for Anglesey. The links between other major areas of work for the Council (including older people’s services, economic development and addressing deprivation and closer working with Health Services) are key factors in the Strategy.

### 1. National policy

#### Welfare Reform

The UK’ government’s programme of Welfare Reform is being implemented in phases and the impacts are therefore emerging over time and will continue to affect many Anglesey households over the lifetime of this Strategy.

Direct impacts on housing include the change to housing benefit which removed the spare room subsidy ( more commonly known as “the bedroom tax”); changes to the way local housing allowance is set(which supports many people living in the private rented sector) and the requirement that in the private rented sector people under 35 will only receive housing benefit assistance which enables them to rent a room in a shared property. However there are many other aspects of both the measures already in place and the introduction of Universal Credit in the future which will especially impact on lower income households and the benefit dependent and have knock on effects to accessing and maintaining a tenancy.

The wide scope of Welfare Reform means that it is a consideration implicit to most themes of this strategy.

#### **The National Housing Strategy for Wales: Improving Lives and Communities – Homes in Wales,**

This sets out three key priorities for Wales, these being:

- Increased housing and a greater choice
- Improving homes and communities
- Improving housing related support services and support particularly for vulnerable people and people from minority groups.

It recognises that “Local authorities will continue to be a key driver in meeting housing need”

In the **Wales Infrastructure Investment Plan** the Welsh Government sets strategic priorities including housing investment to generate jobs and growth. Subsequent initiatives aimed at

increasing housing supply (eg Housing Bond to give extra borrowing capacity to RSLs) have reflected this priority.

### **The Ten Year Homelessness Plan for Wales 2009-2019**

The strategic aims set out in this document are

- Preventing homelessness where possible
- Working across organisational and policy boundaries
- Placing the service user at the centre of service delivery
- Ensuring social inclusion and equality of access to services
- Making the best use of resources.

### **The Housing (Wales) Act 2014**

The two strategies above are reflected in this Act which became law in September 2014.

The most significant aspects of the eight part Act from the point of view of Anglesey are as follows:

#### **Regulation of Private Rented Housing**

A requirement that private landlords with property in Wales are registered and that individuals and agencies that let and manage properties must become licensed. There will be penalties for non-compliance. The intention of this is to improve letting and management practice by increasing the understanding of both landlords and tenants of their respective rights and responsibilities. It will also provide much needed information about who private landlords are.

#### **Homelessness**

- There will be a stronger duty on local authorities to prevent and relieve homelessness with this duty including both those who would be in priority need if a homelessness application was made (ie families with children and vulnerable people) and single people and couples.
- A new power is given to local authorities to discharge a main homelessness duty by securing suitable accommodation in the private rented sector.

This therefore emphasises early intervention to prevent homelessness and widens the range of people who should be provided with focused assistance to find solutions to their housing problems and address the underlying causes. It recognises that it is not always necessary to resolve homelessness through a long term social housing tenancy and that the private rented sector can also provide a stable home.

#### **Gypsies and Travellers**

A strengthened duty is placed on local authorities to assess the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers and provide sites which meet this need.

#### **Housing Finance**

The Act will end the existing Housing Revenue Account Subsidy system for the 11 local authorities in Wales which continue to own their own stock. Councils will therefore gain much greater independence to invest in existing stock and new build.

For Anglesey this represents a major opportunity for the council to reverse the decline in its Council housing numbers and use both development and acquisition of existing homes in suitable circumstances to provide more affordable housing.

### **Council Tax for Certain Types of Dwellings**

Local authorities are given a discretionary power to a premium of up to 100% on:

- homes empty for more than a year.
- Second homes

### **Getting on together – A Community Cohesion Strategy for Wales 2014**

This Strategy is a framework to help ensure communities can live together respecting and valuing differences and ensuring everyone gets a chance to take part in community life and to use services. Community Cohesion principles need to be embedded in the approaches of public services including housing. Housing providers need to take an inclusive approach to working with tenants and developing new homes and have policies to prevent and tackle hate crime.

### **Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.**

The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 came into force on the 20<sup>th</sup> October 2014, setting out a new approach to dealing with anti-social behaviour, with an emphasis on putting the victims first.

The primary aim of this legislation is to make the response to complaints more victim centred and streamline the measures available to professional bodies - 19 measures previously available have been streamlined to 6 new powers. These are :

- Civil Injunction
- Criminal Behaviour Order
- Community Protection Notice
- Public Spaces Protection Order
- Closure Power
- Dispersal Powers

This will provide new opportunities for housing providers on Anglesey to work in conjunction with the Community Safety Partnership and North Wales Police to make best use of the powers available to combat anti-social behaviour and improve the quality of life for tenants and residents of Anglesey.

Other key policies which are reflected in the Strategy are listed below. The implications of these and the Housing (Wales) Act are explained more fully in the relevant sections of the Strategy

- Renting Homes Bill
- The Strategy for Older People in Wales 2013-2023
- Social Services and Well Being (Wales) Act 2014
- The Welsh Language Strategy 2012–17, A Living Language: A Language For Living

## 2. Local Strategy

Isle of Anglesey County Council sets out its strategic vision for the island in two overarching documents

### **Isle of Anglesey Single Integrated Plan – Our Island Our Future 2013-2025**

Developed by the the Local Service Board (Isle of Anglesey County Council, representatives from the Police, Health, Voluntary Sector, Fire and Rescue Service, Further and Higher Education sectors and ‘One Voice Wales’ which represents local Town and Community Councils) and therefore offers an integrated and holistic view of the needs of Anglesey over the coming decade. The Plan sets out its vision as to “Work together to create jobs, improve health and deliver a safe and sustainable place to live”

### **Isle of Anglesey Corporate Plan 2013 – 2017**

Developed by the Council in consultation with local people and partner organisations it sets out the outcomes which the Council as an organisation will be working towards in order to make a difference to the lives of our citizens over the next four years. Work is focused around 3 priority areas : Supporting the most vulnerable; Developing the Economy; Raising the standards of and modernising schools

Both plans recognise the contribution of quality housing to achieving the outcomes they seek.

## **Understanding the housing picture in Anglesey**

A Housing Strategy needs to be based on reliable information about the housing needs of the population and set in the context of the social and economic forces which shape the area.

Table 1 shows research commissioned by the Isle of Anglesey County Council and other data sources which provide the full statistical background for this Strategy.

**Table 1**

Local Housing Market Assessment 2013
Housing Needs for local residents and Housing Solutions resulting from the Energy Island Programme 2013
Studies providing evidence for Joint Local Development Plan
Private Sector House Condition Survey 2008
North West Wales Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2013
Data from Isle of Anglesey County Council Housing Register
Data based on Housing Benefit and Council tax records
Census data 2011
Older Peoples’ Need Assessment
Private Rented Market in Anglesey study Arc4

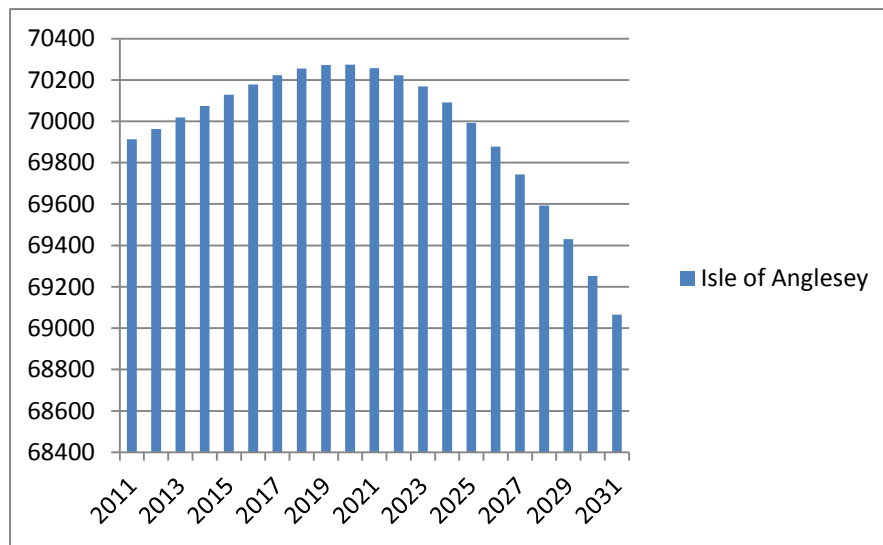
The following section summarises the key data which need to influence the strategic approach to housing over the next 5 years and beyond.

### The population and the housing stock

Based upon projections from the census of 2011, the population of Anglesey in 2014 is 70,018 in 2014. The population increased by 4% between the census of 2001 and 2011. In 2011 there were 30,594 households, an increase of 8% since 2001. In common with the national picture, household numbers are increasing faster than population growth as household size decreases and in particular the number of one person households grows.

The table below shows the changing population based upon latest forecasting of population over the years to 2031. This shows the overall population peaking at 70274 in 2020 and then falling back slightly from this point and standing at 69065 in 2031.

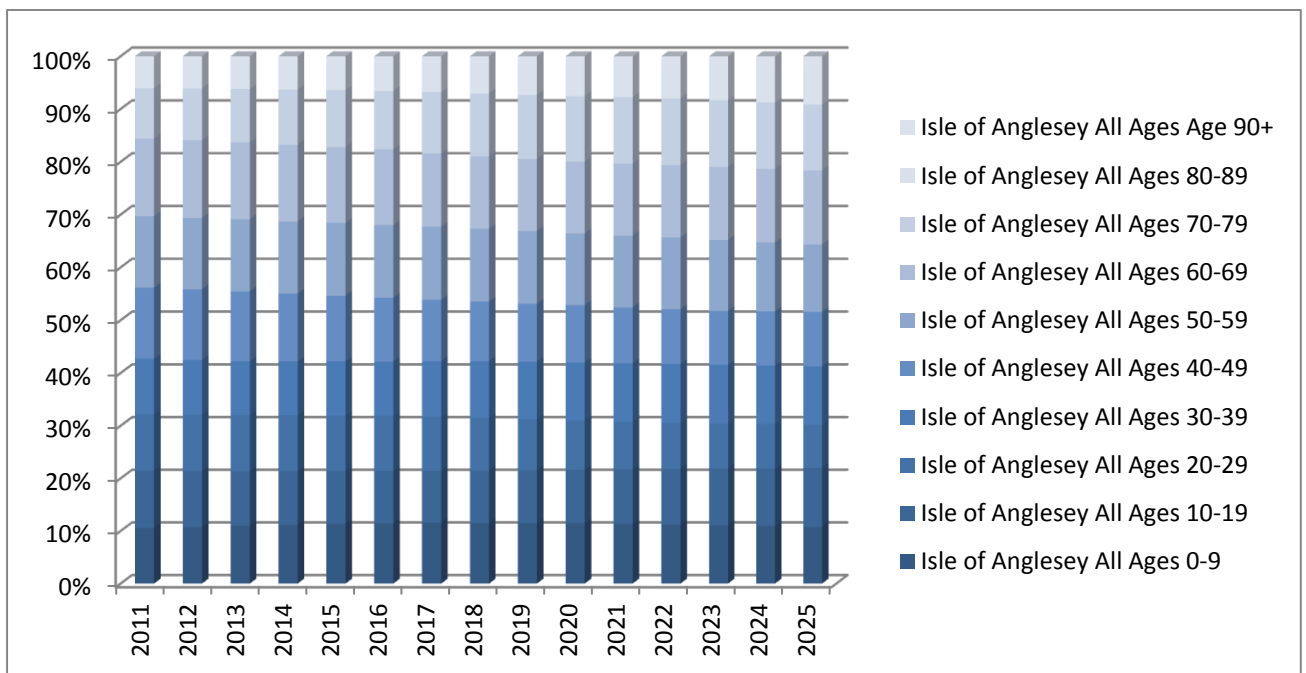
**Table 2 - Population change Anglesey 2011-31**



(source – StatWales 2014)

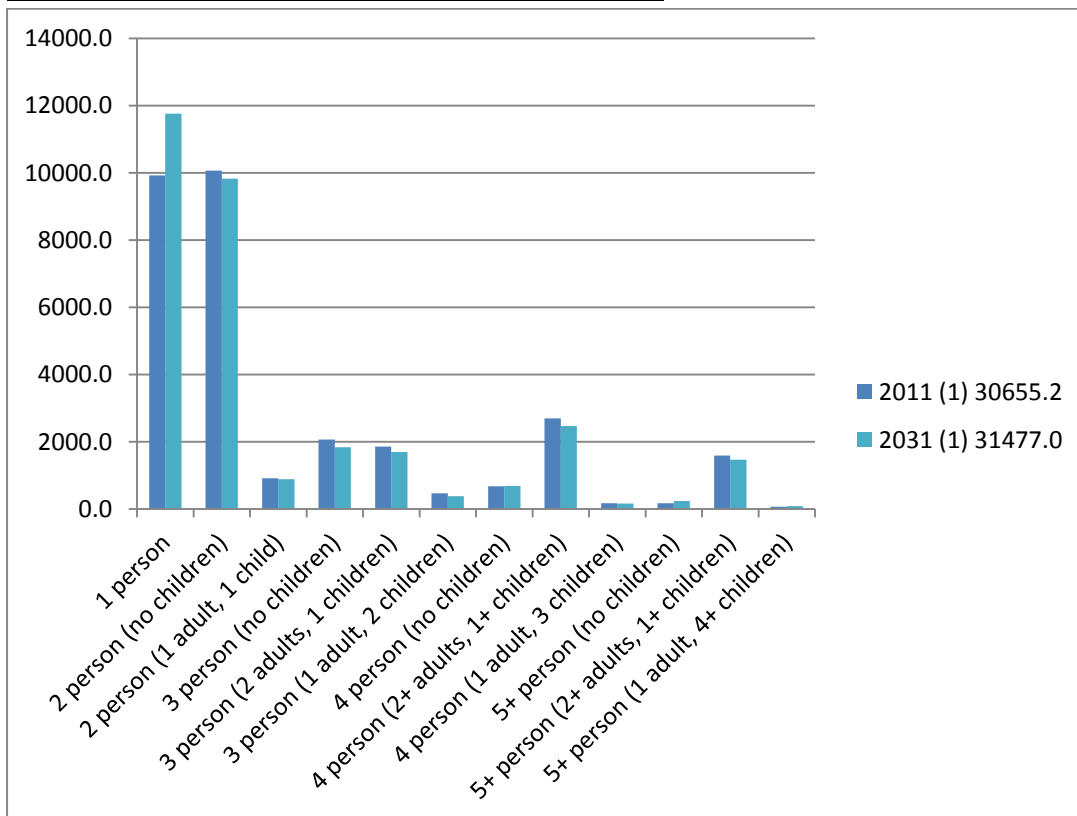
The table below shows age projections based upon census information. The numbers of older adults of 65+ will continue to increase and more markedly the numbers of 85+ will rise rapidly. The average age of the population will therefore increase.

**Table 3– changing make up of population by age group**



There will also be a change in the mix of households across the island. This is as a result a) of more older people who are more likely to live alone b) social patterns which are leading to smaller households sizes (eg. Single parent households)

**Table 4– Changing patterns of household composition**



Source: StatsWales 2014

**Table 5 - Tenure**

		Owned	Social Housing	Private Rented	Private rented sector (other)
<b>ANGLESEY</b>	2001 Total	19,231	4,882	2,703	1,576
	<b>2001 %</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>
	2011 Total	20,971	4,550	3,699	1,374
	<b>2011 %</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>
	% Change 2001 -2011	+0.5	-2.3	+2.6	-1.1
<b>WALES</b>	% 2001	70.8	18.4	<b>7.4</b>	3.3
	% 2011	67.4	15.9	<b>12.7</b>	3.1
	% change	-3.4	-2.5	<b>+5.3</b>	+0.2

The table above shows the tenure of all households on the island as of 2011 and the change since 2001. Unlike other authorities in Wales the percentage of owner occupiers in Anglesey has shown a small increase since 2001. The numbers of those in private rented has also grown, though this is a smaller growth rate than the rest of Wales owing to the larger than average private rented sector in 2001. The private rented sector on the Anglesey is now similar in size to that for the whole of Wales.

There are 34,168 dwellings on the island in total. On the date of the last census (27 March 2011) 89.5% contained at least one person whose place of usual residence is at that address. This suggests that around 11.5 % of dwellings are not used as main residences. . These will mainly be homes used as second homes and as holiday residences.

**Table 6 - Ethnicity**

	% White	% Mixed/ multiple ethnic group	% Asian/Asian British	% Black/African/ Caribbean/ Black British	% Other ethnic group
Isle of Anglesey	98.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
North West Wales	97.3	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.5
Wales	95.6	1	2.3	0.6	0.5

(Census 2011)

While the numbers of people from Black and Minority Ethnic backgrounds remains small numbers have grown since the last census in 2001. It is important that housing policy remains inclusive of the needs of all ethnic backgrounds.

### Health

The 2011 census provides information about the general health status of the local population

**Table 7 – Health**

	<b>% of residents assessing their general health as bad or very bad</b>	<b>% of residents where day to day activities are limited by a long term health problem or disability</b>
Anglesey	6.3%	23.1%
Wales	7.6%	22.7%

(Census 2011 )

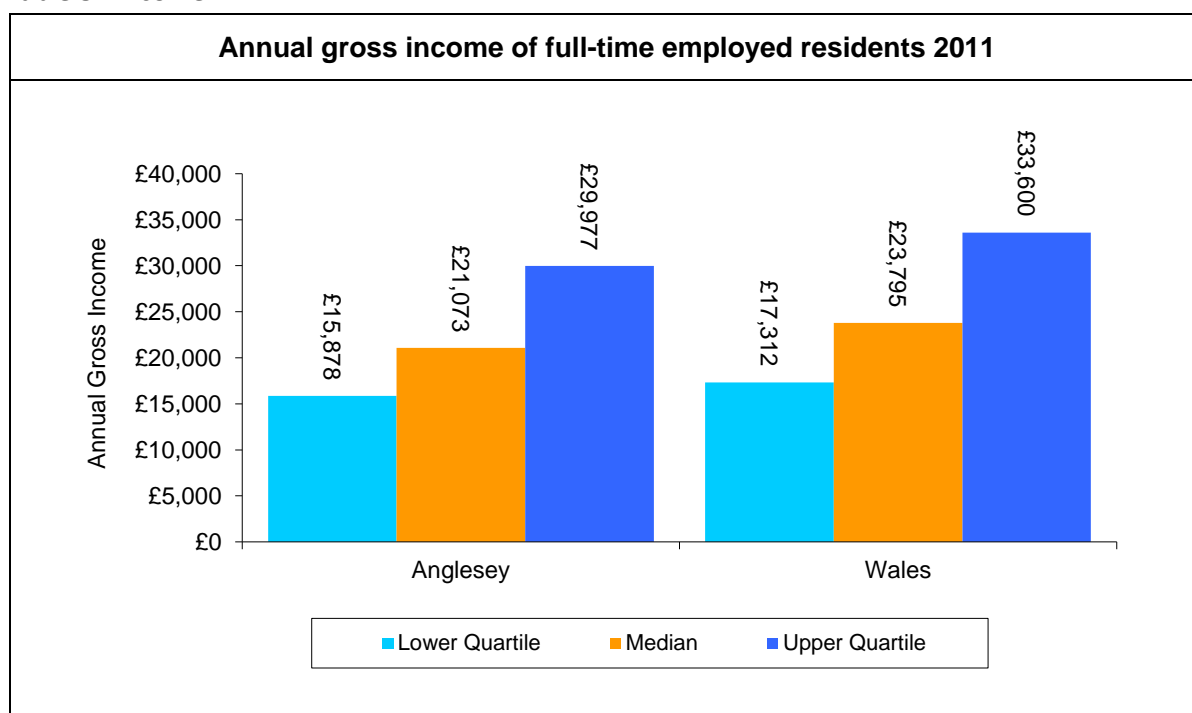
### Unemployment level

Unemployment for the island has fallen from 5.1% in February 2013 to 3.9% in March 2014. There are large variations across the island with unemployment standing at its highest in the ward of Holyhead Town where unemployment stood at 10.9% in March 14 and all wards adjoining Holyhead town also have rates over 6%. The wards of Rhosneigr, Amlwch Port and Tudur Ward (Llangefni) also have higher unemployment than the island average.

### Income

The mean earned income for full-time employees resident in Isle of Anglesey in 2011 was £24,067, (ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – Household Income) which is lower than Wales as a whole (at £27,346). As the table below shows, at all points on the distribution, annual gross income in the Isle of Anglesey is lower than the equivalent in Wales as a whole.

**Table 8 - Income**





In relation to the mean income of full-time employees resident in the Isle of Anglesey and Wales since 2006, the Isle of Anglesey has recorded almost no change (less than 0.1%) since 2006 compared to an increase of 11.5% across Wales. While mean earnings in the Isle of Anglesey peaked in 2008, they have continued to rise nationally. The fall in earned income in the Isle of Anglesey since 2008 reflects the closure of Anglesey Aluminium which provided higher than average wages, as well as the subsequent reduction of the Eaton Electrical workforce..

### Prosperity and Deprivation

There are stark differences between the most prosperous districts on the island and the most deprived. On the basis of the 2011 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation the island contains some of the most deprived wards (in Holyhead and Llangefni) and some of the least deprived wards in Wales. This index of deprivation includes elements directly relating to housing (ie. overcrowding, lack of central heating) and others that are affected by lack of suitable housing (health, community safety, education)

### House Price Data

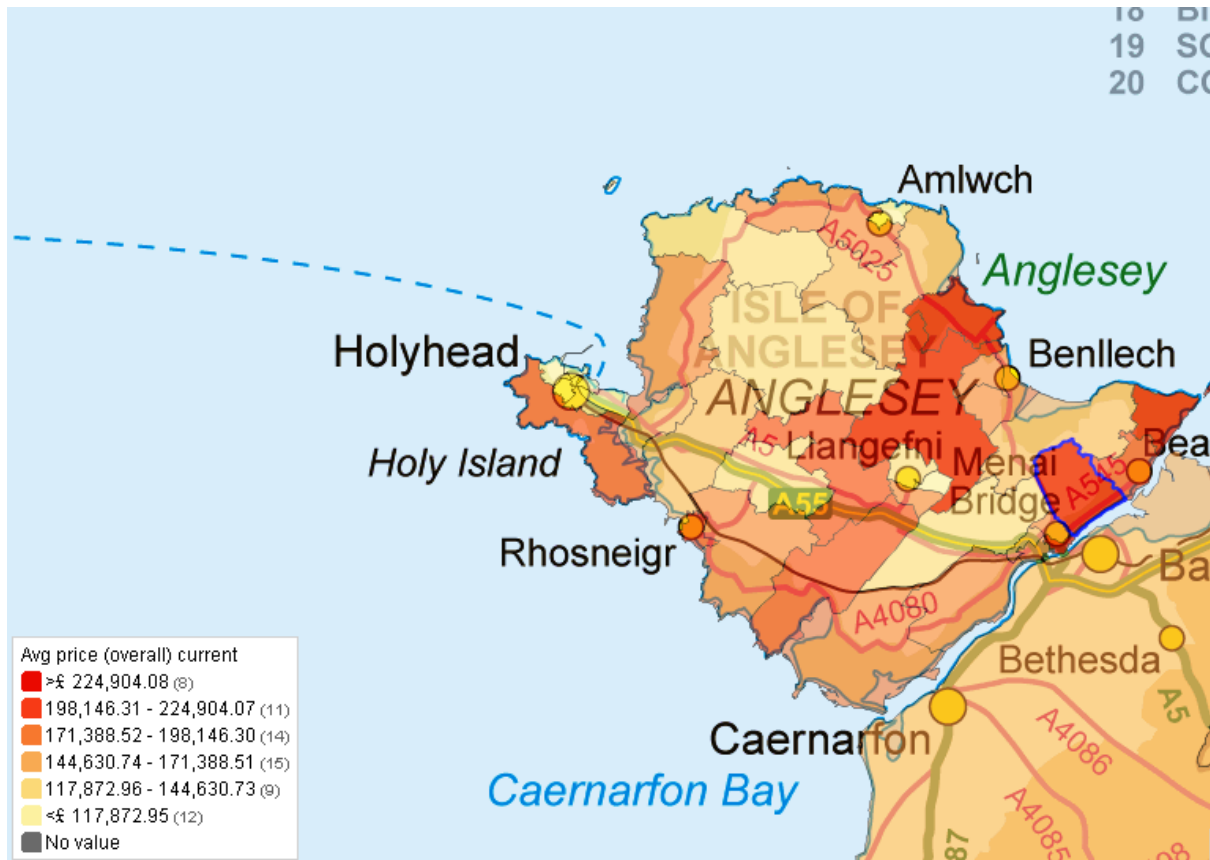
The middle column shows average house prices since June 2012. These have fluctuated over the last few years but there is now a pattern of a gradual increase . However the lower quartile price remains variable and is generally comparable with the price 2 years ago.

**Table 9 - House Prices**

<b>Sold House prices on Anglesey 2012 -2014</b>			
	Upper Quartile	Average	Lower Quartile
Jun-12	191,483	158,331	112,650
Jul-12	196,816	163,224	116,150
Aug-12	179,666	150,738	109,500
Sep-12	201,333	167,302	117,650
Oct-12	210,000	171,396	119,983
Nov-12	212,500	174,638	116,983
Dec-12	190,000	158,822	108,000
Jan-13	178,333	149,800	103,000
Feb-13	172,500	149,629	108,000
Mar-13	168,333	148,685	106,448
Apr-13	186,666	161,604	102,114
May-13	193,000	159,154	97,781
Jun-13	204,666	167,008	106,333
Jul-13	187,333	157,528	110,666
Aug-13	184,333	163,146	112,500
Sep-13	176,000	161,854	109,666
Oct-13	179,000	163,368	112,000
Nov-13	181,666	161,295	109,166
Dec-13	188,333	160,354	101,333
Jan-14	190,500	162,991	103,666
Feb-14	181,166	161,040	103,666
Mar-14	174,250	163,921	109,500

(Source Hometrack 2014)

The map below indicates the variety in average price by ward across the island in May 2014, with the darker areas showing the higher price areas. Average prices vary between in excess of £224,000 to less than £117,872. The lowest prices can be found in the more populated areas – ie. Holyhead, Amlwch and Llangefni.



## Housing Need on Anglesey

### Local Housing Market Assessment

A Housing Needs survey for the whole of Anglesey was undertaken in 2012 and the results of this were in turn used to produce a Local Housing Market Assessment which gives a comprehensive picture of the local housing market and an assessment of housing need on the island.

The Assessment demonstrates that affordability of housing is a problem for many households on the island. For example households moving in the private rented sector in the last 2 years were spending on average 34% of household income on their rent. In relation to potential newly forming households (likely to be young people) 43.4 % would be unable to afford market housing when affordability is based on 25% of income.

The LHMA assesses the numbers of additional affordable homes needed based on a methodology advocated by the Welsh Government. It is based upon current levels of housing needs, future formation of new households and the amount of existing housing stock now and in the future to meet this housing need. The term Housing Need means the situation where a household lacks its own housing or is living in housing considered inadequate or unsuitable **and** cannot access suitable housing at market prices. The methodology used in the LHMA bases this assessment on the

assumption that a household should spend no more than 25% of its income on housing. This results in the finding that over the 5 years from 2012

**1. When 25% of household income is used, there is an annual need for 635 affordable homes each year**

This calculation was repeated making the assumption that households can afford to spend up to 30% of their income on rental housing and also factors in the assumption that the private rented sector can provide suitable accommodation

**2. Using this approach there is an annual need for 134 affordable homes each year**

Housing waiting lists

Additional information about Housing Need is provided by the housing registers for Anglesey. The waiting list for Social Housing captures those who are currently seeking accommodation with the Council and housing associations (it can include people without a local connection and existing social housing tenants who are seeking a transfer). In February 2014 there were 1467 households on the waiting list. They were seeking the following sizes of property

**Table 10**

	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5 bed	6 bed
Number of applicants	430	725	257	45	9	1

In addition the Tai Teg register was established in 2012 for people who are interested in home ownership, cannot afford market prices but wish to be considered for assisted home ownership option. As of December 13 464 people from Anglesey were registered. They were seeking homes in locations across the island. 61% were seeking either a 2 or 3 bed home. 64% of those making a specific response considered £90-130,000 to be an affordable price for their household.

**The existing housing stock**

Stock profile

Compared to the national stock profile for Wales, Anglesey has a high proportion of detached houses and bungalows and a lower proportion of terraced and semi-detached and flats.

**Table 11**

	Detached homes	Semi-detached homes	Terraced homes	Flats
Anglesey	47.5	22.5	22.6	7
Wales	27.8	31.9	27.7	12.3

(Census 2011)

**Table 12 - Level of occupancy of homes**

	<b>Total number of homes</b>	<b>Homes with 2 or more spare bedrooms</b>	<b>Homes with 1 or more spare bedrooms</b>	<b>Homes with no spare bedrooms</b>	<b>Homes with one or more fewer bedrooms than needed</b>
<b>All homes</b>	30,594	13,537	10,865	5,517	675
<b>%</b>		44%	36%	18%	2%
<b>Owned or shared ownership (part owned and part rented) number</b>	21,034	11,362	6,937	2,413	322
<b>%</b>		54%	33%	11%	2%
<b>Social rented number</b>	4,487	795	1,821	1,705	166
<b>%</b>		18%	41%	38%	4%
<b>Private rented or living rent free number</b>	5,073	1,380	2,107	1,399	187
<b>%</b>		27%	42%	28%	4%

The majority of households have more bedrooms than required for the number of people in the home. 80% of households have 1 + bedrooms more than numerically required. 2% of households have insufficient bedrooms to house the number of occupants. These figures vary considerably across tenures. Owner occupiers are considerably more likely to have spare bedrooms than private renters or social renters. Overcrowding is more common among private and social renters where 4% of households have insufficient bedrooms.

### **Stock condition**

The Private Sector House condition survey carried out in 2008 provides information about the 84% of stock in the private sector.

This found that 22.3% of private sector housing stock exhibited a Category 1 hazard within the Housing Health and Safety Rating System\* . This rose to 35.4 of private rented housing.

Using the previous measure of stock condition (pre 2004), 2% of private dwellings would be considered “unfit” rising to 5.7% of private rented stock.

(\*Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) became the national system for assessing housing conditions under the Housing Act (2004). A category 1 hazard is a hazard from a list of 29 listed housing hazards where there is also considered to be a high risk of serious harm)

### **Local variation within the island**

The data sources available confirm the need to recognise the varying needs of different locations on the island and that data available at more local level, including ward and community council level should be used where possible to ensure that local needs are understood and recognised in making housing provision.

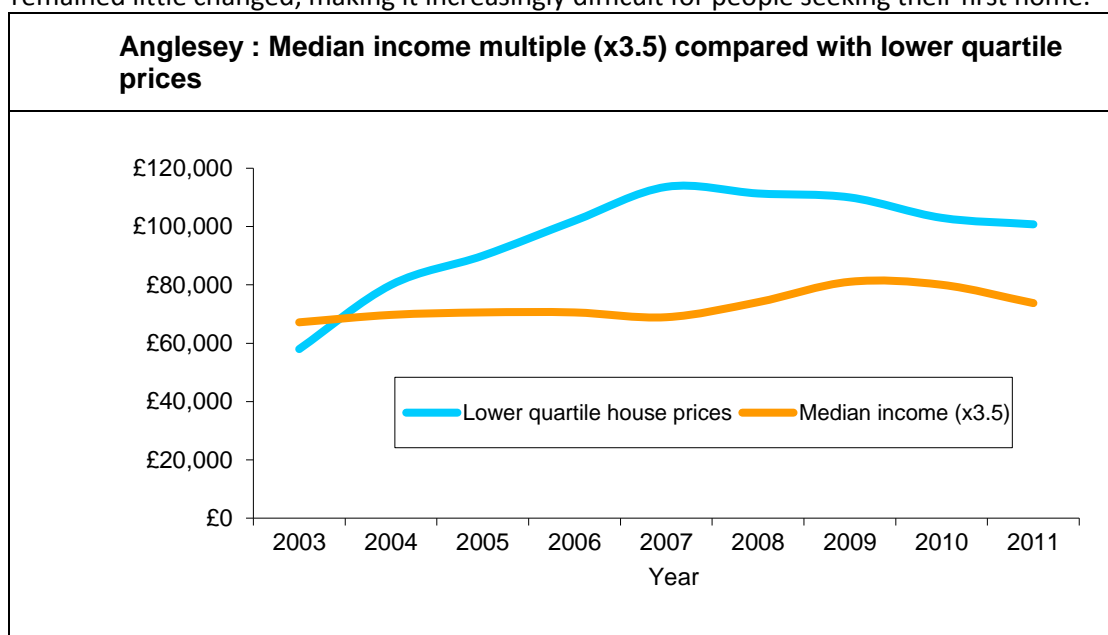
## Theme 1 - Development of the right homes for Anglesey's future

### Why is this an important issue for Anglesey?

#### a) Impacts on individuals and communities of a shortfall of affordable homes

- i. A shortage of suitable homes which can be afforded by local people is an issue which interlinks with many of the other housing issues explored in this strategy (ie. Homelessness, housing crisis, suitable housing for people with support needs and older people). It is raised as a key issue in consultations about the housing priorities for the island.
- ii. Sustainability of communities are threatened . An inadequate supply of suitable affordable housing contributes to young people leaving the area and can restrict economic growth. Local facilities (such as shops) are put at risk. Social networks can be undermined when local people move away because of shortages of suitable housing. The future of the Welsh language is weakened when Welsh is less commonly the language of social interaction, as more non-Welsh speakers are able to outprice local people.

The table below illustrates how lower quartile house prices rose from 2003 while median income remained little changed, making it increasingly difficult for people seeking their first home.

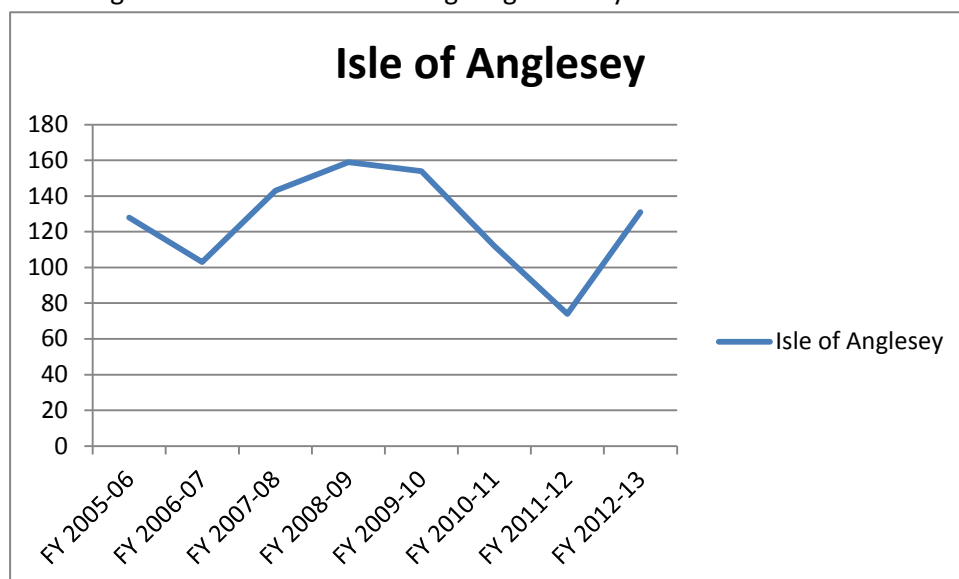


(Anglesey LHMA - Source: Land Registry and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

As of June 2014 the lower quartile price for a home on Anglesey is £110,800 meaning that this price is 6.1 times higher than median earnings for a single person on the island (source Hometrack ).

- iii. The percentage of the population living in the social rented sector where rent levels are controlled to keep them at affordable rates has fallen between 2001 and 2011. While additional new homes have been built by the Housing Associations working in Anglesey the rate of growth is slower than in the private sector and a small number of Council homes are

still being lost as rental homes through Right to Buy.



The table above shows the number of all new homes complete on Anglesey over the years from 2005 to 2013. There has been a recovery in numbers since 2011.

- iv. The unaffordability of home ownership and waiting lists for social housing have contributed to more of the population finding housing in the private rented sector. Alternatively people may remain in the parental home longer or in the worst case scenario, where people have few resources to help them secure accommodation, they may be at risk of homelessness.
- v. Other factors which have contributed to difficulty accessing suitable housing are the fall in average salaries in Anglesey and welfare reform provisions which have limited the size of home on which housing benefits are payable in the social sector and limited rises in the Local Housing Allowance rate in the private rented sector. The number of households is increasing disproportionately to the population because of smaller household sizes for reasons including longer lives and growth in single parent families.

#### **b) Rural Housing**

There are specific issues in relation to supply of housing outside the main service centres in Anglesey ( Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch) where house prices tend to be higher and availability of both social rented and privately rented can be limited. Similarly the opportunity to develop new homes can be more difficult because of land availability and the potential for costs to be higher

#### **c) Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers**

The Housing Bill (Wales) requires Local Authorities to make provision for the site requirements of Gypsies and Travellers which have been established through a Needs Assessment. The North Wales Gypsy and Traveller Assessment 2013 established that there was a need on Anglesey for 11 residential pitches on Anglesey.

#### **Key areas of work which will deliver more affordable homes**

##### **a) Joint Local Development Plan**

There is a strong tradition of home ownership in the U.K and while the percentage of owner occupiers is now falling, ownership remains the desired and expected tenure of the majority of

people. The ability of the private development sector to meet demand arising from demographic factors, social change and economic growth is one key part of ensuring the island has the right housing now and into the future. The Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) which is being progressed for Anglesey and Gwynedd is a vital element of making sure that land availability and planning policies are in place to achieve this. Cross department working will continue to support adoption of the JLDP by 2016 .

Until the adoption of the new JLDP the Affordable Housing Delivery Statement adopted by the Council in 2009 will continue to be used as a material consideration in decisions on planning applications and supports the delivery of some additional affordable housing over and above that achieved with public funding. It requires that on developments of 10 or more homes 30% should be affordable, subject to viability.

- b) Anglesey County Council will seek to increase its own housing stock

Following final agreement and completion of the proposed exit from the current Housing Revenue Account, enabled by the Housing (Wales) Act 2014, Anglesey County Council Housing Services will begin to increase its own stock through developing new homes and potentially acquiring existing ones.

- c) Affordable housing development programme

The Council knows the amount of Social Capital Grant it will receive for the next three years. For homes at social rent the Grant funds 58% of the development cost with the housing association securing the remainder through borrowing. The Council will continue to work in partnership with local RSL partners to deliver the maximum value from this fund. In recent years a number of other funding streams have been available from the Welsh Government. Each will have specific terms and conditions attached which means Isle of Anglesey County Council must plan and be able to work in an adaptive manner to obtain the maximum financial benefit.

- d) Rural Housing Enabling

Anglesey's Rural Housing Enabler, has made a significant contribution in facilitating potential developments and in particular working closely with community councils to highlight housing need in more rural areas of the island where delivery of affordable housing is often more challenging. In many of the more rural areas there are fewer opportunities to buy at a price suitable for a first time buyer and also a scarcity of properties for private rent. Some times the cost of providing affordable homes in rural area is higher than in service centres. However the value of providing affordable housing is greater over the longer period in terms of meeting housing need, keeping families in communities and their contribution to the local economy

### **What needs to happen by 2019**

1. Housing Services and the Joint Development Plans Unit will continue to work closely together to ensure the Local Development Plan delivers homes that meet the evidenced need for affordable homes and greater numbers of people who may need specialised / adapted housing.
2. The Council will ensure it maintains up to date evidence on the level of affordable housing needed, and the types and sizes of homes required. It will use this evidence to provide active leadership to enable the right homes to be built in the right locations.
3. The Council will act on evidence of need of more smaller homes in its development programme.

4. Rural housing need, which can present particular challenges in identifying affordable land and where economies of scale are harder to achieve, will continue to be given specific attention building on the existing good practice of the Anglesey's Rural Housing Enabler.
5. The Council will continue to seek best value from available resources of land and finance including exploring alternative models of delivering homes (eg. Co-operative housing, cross subsidy where some market housing can subsidise affordable homes on exception sites when this brings appropriate outcomes). Partnership working with housing associations, private sector developers and local communities will facilitate this. . A new Anglesey Housing Partnership (see Theme 6) will also support this goal.
6. Anglesey County Council will make best use of the financial freedom of exiting the existing Housing Revenue Account system to begin a programme of development and acquisition.
7. While there are currently only provisional milestones for the development of the Wylfa Newydd and other major economic projects, it is a key objective that affordable housing needs in both the short and long term will be linked to these developing projects . Housing and the infrastructure to serve homes should be a central legacy of these projects.
8. Provision of accommodation for Gypsy and Travellers, both permanent pitches and suitable transit provision, will be achieved.
9. In enabling new development , best practice in terms of sustainability will be pursued. This means high standards of energy efficiency, design that contributes to reducing crime and anti-social behaviour, and balanced communities with homes that meet the variety of local needs.

## **Theme 2 - Making best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities**

### **Why is this an important issue for Anglesey?**

- 1. More homes are needed on the island to meet demand for both market and affordable housing but at the same time too many are lying empty**
  - a) There were over 765 homes which had been empty for 6 months or more on Anglesey (April 2014) which is approximately 2.2% of the island's total housing stock. A focus on tackling empty homes including the employment of an Empty Homes Officer, and dedicated assistance from an Environmental Health Officer and a regular Empty Homes "surgery", has brought considerable success and has enabled homes to be occupied by first time buyers and added more units to the private rented stock.
  - b) Empty homes can be found at locations across the island and include both small flats and large houses. The empty homes are frequently an eyesore but have also become targets for vandalism or anti-social activity. Properties left empty and unmaintained for long periods can fall into more serious disrepair making the job of re-occupying them proportionately more difficult.



**2. The numbers of people living in the private rented sector on Anglesey is increasing. The problems which are sometimes associated with this sector need to be tackled to ensure private tenants have quality accommodation and their housing rights are respected.**

- a) The total number living in this sector is now greater than the number living in social housing on the island. The slow turnover of social housing and a supply of new build that does not meet demand means that for many households the private rented sector offers the best chance of a suitable home when they are looking for a first home or need to move home.
- b) To provide a stronger framework to ensure consistently high standards in the sector, the Housing Wales Bill will introduce a national licensing scheme for private landlords and letting agents. This is intended to result in improved standards, greater availability for information on local landlords to local authorities and tenants and increased understanding by landlords and tenants of their rights and responsibilities.

The Energy Bill (2011) included a provision that from April 2018, all private rented properties must be brought up to a minimum energy efficiency rating of 'E'. This provision will make it unlawful to rent out a house or business premise that does not reach this minimum standard

- c) The last stock condition survey (2008) on Anglesey found that 35% of privately rented housing had a category 1 hazard\* compared to 22% of all the housing stock. There is a national issue of poor standards of repair and energy efficiency in the sector.
- d) On average people move more frequently in this sector and there is less security of tenure. There is therefore a particular risk that residents who rely on this tenure for their housing could be adversely affected by the growing numbers of workers required for Wylfa Newydd and other major economic projects on the island.

**3. There is also disrepair in homes occupied by owner-occupiers where they cannot maintain the homes because of low income or ill health / incapacity. Lack of maintenance also increases the possibility of long term and expensive deterioration of the property.**

Disrepair in private homes is a risk to the health and safety of existing occupants. This can particularly be the case with older people who do not have the income to maintain their home adequately or to make adaptations needed for health reasons. The last stock condition survey (2008) found that 21% of owner occupied housing had a category 1 hazard\*. <sup>1</sup> 16% of these households were considered vulnerable (defined as in receipt of benefit or income less than £8000

**4. Fuel Poverty on the island**

Fuel poverty occurs when a household needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all household fuel in order to maintain a satisfactory level of heating.

It is estimated in Wales as a whole that 30% of households and 33% of vulnerable households are in fuel poverty (2012 Projections based on 2008 baseline information – Building Research Establishment BRE). While a figure is not available at Local authority level the lack of gas supply in parts of the island and the age of the housing stock means the level is likely to be higher on Anglesey.

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<sup>1</sup> \*(Under the Housing Health and Safety Rating System (HHSRS) a Category 1 hazard is a risk in the home that is serious enough that the local authority would have a statutory duty to take some form of enforcement action)

In Anglesey 5.3 % of homes do not have central heating. The limited gas network on the island also means a high percentage of homes rely on usually more expensive oil or electric central heating.

Type of heating in 2011	Anglesey %	Wales%
	All categories: Type of central heating in household	100.0
No central heating	5.3	2.3
Gas central heating	50.3	76.3
Electric (including storage heaters) central heating	10.8	5.5
Oil central heating	23.3	8.7
Solid fuel (for example wood, coal) central heating	2.7	1.9
Other central heating	1.1	0.9
Two or more types of central heating	6.5	4.4

(Source Census 2011)

### **More people feel safe and are safe within their communities.**

Living in safe and secure housing is important to both physical and mental health. In addition to the disrepair issues mentioned above, there continues to be a need to act upon the issues which can reduce security within Anglesey homes. The way new homes are designed and regeneration work which opens opportunities to remodel residential areas can make a significant difference to rates of crime, anti-social behaviour and people's feelings of security. The way Social Housing landlords manage anti-social behaviour in their neighbourhoods is also a key issue as people experiencing anti-social behaviour can be left feeling intimidated in their own homes.

Anti-social behaviour can take many forms and as an example can include : graffiti, vandalism, loud music, noise nuisance, fly-tipping, pet nuisance (such as noise or fouling), criminal behaviour, threatening or violent behaviour, hate crime ( such as racial harassment) domestic abuse, drug and alcohol related anti-social behaviour. The new Anti-Social Crime Behaviour Crime and Policing Act provides a new basis for partnership between agencies to ensure the range of powers are used appropriately and effectively to tackle anti-social behaviour as quickly as possible and ensure victims are supported.

### **Community Cohesion**

The Community Cohesion agenda which seeks to ensure respect for differences and tackling the issues which can community tension is an area of work which it is important for housing providers to support and to inbed into their service provision. For Anglesey this includes ensuring we understand and are inclusive of minority groups (eg Gypsies and Travellers, immigrants). The island may face new challenges through growing numbers of workers, including immigrants, working on Energy IIsand Projects and from changes to community demographics.

## **What needs to happen by 2019?**

### **Empty Homes**

1. Housing Services needs to continue to set challenging targets to facilitate the return of empty homes to use. This is currently set at 75 homes per year. It will review the Empty Homes Strategy to ensure the right prioritisation approaches are in place to make best use of the financial and staffing resources available. Gaps in the ability to tackle empty homes will be considered eg. Provision of project management where empty home owners are reluctant to organise works needed without additional support.
2. The new power to charge additional Council Tax on homes empty for more than 12 months in the Housing (Wales) Bill offers an additional disincentive to long term empty homes. A decision will be needed within the Council on how to use this power and how to use any revenue raised.

### **Working with the Private Rented Sector**

1. The Council will work to support the introduction of the Private Landlord Registration Licensing scheme being introduced in the Housing (Wales) Bill. In addition to helping ensure the landlords are acting responsibly this will provide local authorities with much improved knowledge of the numbers of landlords operating in their area and the opportunity to improve interaction and support.
2. The Council will continue to support a Landlords forum and identify the best practice in working with Private Landlords in line with their preferences.
3. The Council will engage with landlords to form relationship which help lower income households to access this sector and to seek to ensure that local households living in this sector are not excluded by incoming temporary workers.

### **Providing appropriate support for housing renewal in the private sector**

Because of the health risks and effect on quality of life, it is important that private home owners continue to be encouraged to maintain their property. At a time when the availability of grant money to assist this is likely to fall, loan schemes must be made accessible. Loan funding may also assist private landlords to improve the quality of rented homes.

### **Addressing Fuel poverty and reducing carbon emissions**

**The Council will use its understanding of fuel poverty issues on the island to find the best solutions possible to increase energy efficiency in homes both in the public and private sector.**

- In Council homes, where many energy efficiency works have already been undertaken, work will continue to target homes which could benefit from solid wall insulation (particularly those off the mains gas network) and to work with individual tenants in fuel poverty.
- If funding is available the Council will continue its previously successful use of Arbed funding to connect more communities to mains gas. This benefits both Council and private households.
- The Council will ensure relevant staff are able to sign post eligible applicants to schemes which offer assistance with improving energy efficiency and affordable warmth in the home (ie the NEST scheme)

- Additional sources of funding for schemes to undertake energy efficiency works will be actively sought

### **Safe homes and communities**

- Community safety issues will retain a high profile when new homes are developed and when opportunities for regeneration and housing renewal arise.
- Best practice will continue to be pursued in tackling anti-social behaviour in social housing, including putting into practice the Anti-Social Crime Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014.

## **Theme 3- Preventing housing crisis and increasing housing options**

### **Why is this an important issue for Anglesey?**

#### **a) There are a number of background factors relevant to this area of work**

- i. The provisions of the Housing (Wales) Bill are expected to start to come into force in 2015. Anglesey County Council and its partners will need to implement the policy and operational changes resulting from the new homelessness law the changes to homelessness law that this will introduce. In particular it is expected that the authority will have a duty to prevent homelessness for anyone at risk of homelessness within 56 days. This will extend the duties beyond the current advice and assistance to which many are currently entitled. The Bill is also expected to give authorities a new power to house those to whom they owe a homelessness duty in the private rented sector.
- ii. At present there are a number of factors that appear to pose the risk of an increase in the number of households in danger of homelessness. These include
  - Rent arrears arising from the spare room subsidy, commonly known as the “bedroom tax” (ie shortfall in benefits paid to social tenants deemed to be under-occupying and rent arrears arising).
  - Impacts from other welfare reform measures which may reduce incomes and the planned implementation of universal credit (monthly payments of all benefits in one lump sum and less direct payments to landlords)
- iii. Additionally the impacts on access to housing of rates of unemployment, and supply v demand in the private housing sector remain uncertain, but present continuing risks. In particular the need for worker accommodation for the Nuclear New Build and other major projects will potentially impact on the supply of accommodation in the private rented sector. This could happen in advance of the start on site as landlords re-position themselves in the hope of taking advantage of the worker market.

#### **b) At present there is a challenging situation for a significant number of people on Anglesey who are seeking their first home or needing to move from existing accommodation.** The background for this was outlined in section 1 “Understanding the housing picture in Anglesey”, The limited supply of affordable homes which does not currently match demand, increases the risk that the more vulnerable becoming susceptible to housing crisis including homelessness.

- i. In 2013-14, 62 households were accepted as homeless and in priority need while another 26 households were found to be homeless but not falling into one of the priority need

categories. These numbers were similar to the previous few years, though in the final quarter of 2013-14 there was a small increase in households becoming homeless.

- ii. The approach of the Council has increasingly been focussed on early interventions and assisting clients to find alternative accommodation at an earlier stage. In 2013-14 homelessness was prevented for at least 6 months in 63% of cases presenting to the Council as potentially homeless. In 2013-14 in cases where homelessness could not be prevented and the household was in priority need the most common cause of homelessness was 1) loss of an existed private rented home ; 2) relationship breakdown.
- iii. The focus on preventing homelessness adopted in the last few years has reduced the numbers of statutorily homeless on Anglesey by concentrating staff and financial resources on earlier prevention activities. It does not reflect a reduction in need for housing advice and support.

### **What needs to happen by 2019?**

While supply is a significant factor, providing excellent accessible homelessness prevention services and information about housing options and interlinked financial / benefits advice is also essential for individuals with difficulties accessing housing. Social housing providers also need to work together to ensure that the supply of affordable homes is used to best effect to house those in need but also to create stable and prosperous communities. The following objectives will support this:

- a) Existing partnership work between the agencies which provide support for people who are homeless or vulnerable to homelessness will have been developed further. A new Homelessness Strategy, led by Anglesey County Council , will concentrate on guiding a joint approach to prevention of homelessness.
- b) The Council will continue to develop a housing options service which
  - Provides citizens with up to date and accessible information about housing alternatives on the island
  - Has a range of ways of assisting people who become at risk of homelessness to either retain their existing accommodation or to access a suitable alternative
- c) The service will have been reshaped to best respond to the change in legislation in the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 which entitles anyone at risk of homelessness within 56 days to approach the local authority which must take reasonable steps to prevent homelessness”
- d) The Council will have worked with local housing associations to review the way people are currently prioritised for social and intermediate rental housing ensuring a system which is clear and easily understood and best uses a limited supply of stock in a way that is accepted as fair and appropriate in the current housing environment.
- e) The Council will have strengthened connections with private rented sector landlords to assist more people, to find a suitable home in this sector. This will apply both to those in danger of homelessness and those unlikely to find housing in the social sector.
- f) The Council anticipates making use of the new power in the Housing (Wales) Bill to discharge its duty to accommodate those who are homeless and in priority need into a Private Rented Tenancy where appropriate.

- g) Ensure that support services funded by Supporting People which assist particularly vulnerable people such as former rough sleepers, people with chaotic lifestyles including substance misuse, are maintained and recognised as key to preventing homelessness.
- h) The Council will continue its commitment to prioritising a co-ordinated response to the effects of Welfare reform. In relation to the prevention of homelessness this particularly means:
  - Leading the co-ordination of agencies across the island which provide advice to existing households and future households who are most at risk by virtue of low income /reliance on benefits to contribute to housing costs
  - Recognising that there is currently a gap between the size and cost of housing options available on the island the size / cost of accommodation which lower income residents must find under welfare reform. Help to bridge this gap by providing additional smaller homes in the development programme, work with private landlords to maximise homes within local housing allowance rates and assist existing tenants affected by bedroom tax.
  - Enabling accommodation options to meet the needs of single home seekers on low incomes will be prioritised because of the shortage of 1 bedroom accommodation and rooms in shared houses which fall within Local Housing Allowance rates. Options include encouraging subdivision of larger houses and facilitating shared home options.
- i) Options will be explored to develop the role of Social Lettings Agencies to meet housing needs.
- j) The Council will reduce the time homeless households spend in temporary accommodation and ensure that temporary accommodation that is supplied is of an adequate standard.
- k) The Council will have investigated the effectiveness of a Tenant Accreditation Scheme currently being piloted by Denbighshire Council.

#### **Theme 4 - Support to promote housing independence**

##### **Why is this an important issue for Anglesey?**

- a) At certain stages in their lives many people need appropriate help to allow them to successfully manage living independently. These can be people of all ages. The support needs of older people, a growing group on the island, is dealt with in the next section “Homes for Longer Lives”.

The majority of this support is provided under the Supporting People programme but financial inclusion workers are also making an important contribution. A successful local SP programme not only empowers individuals but can demonstrably reduce spending and assist in achieving policy objectives for social care, health and community safety services. The type of support which will vary according to the client group need may typically involve helping individuals dealing more effectively with

- Money management
- Setting up a new home
- Maintaining support networks
- Relationships with neighbours
- Motivation to manage household upkeep

- b) At present and over the lifespan of this strategy support programmes will in particular have a role in assisting people affected by welfare reform and the impacts of social and economic deprivation. This is not only a preventative role but can assist people to access job and training opportunities.
- c) There is a specific overlap with the aim of preventing housing crisis. Housing support has a vital role in prevention of homelessness by for example supporting people with tenancies to manage their financial affairs and the care of their home and intensive support provided to rough sleepers can re-establish them in the community.
- d) The National Supporting People framework has been radically overhauled over the last few years to make it more focussed on specific outcomes set out by the Welsh government. . It is a funding requirement that services are focused on the following themes as outcomes for service users:
  - Promoting Personal and Community Safety
  - Promoting Independence and Control
  - Promoting Economic Progress and Financial Control
  - Promoting Health and Wellbeing
- e) the funding available over the next 5 years will continue to reduce presenting significant challenges to the maintenance of existing services.
- f) Needs mapping data is collected on an ongoing basis which allows the most common issues requiring support to be recorded and changes in these needs and therefore gaps in services to be identified. A “lead” need for each client seeking assistance is identified. During 2012-13 over 80% of lead need was in the following categories

Homelessness	57%
Domestic Violence	21%
Alcohol Abuse	10.6%

Many people have more than one problem that needs support. Recording of these shows a bigger range of issues that requires support. These include mental health, offending, drug misuse, and issues related to being young and vulnerable.

- g) The Welsh Government has put a strong emphasis on continued work to tackle Domestic Violence and in 2014 is introducing the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Bill. Housing organisations and Supporting People are key partners in a co-ordinated response to developing a culture which opposes Domestic Violence and in supporting victims.

The Social Services and Well Being (Wales) Act 2014 provides a significant new approach to social care with emphasis on building on individuals’ strengths and capacities and enabling them to remain independent through the right support. Housing will have an important role in contributing to its desired outcomes.

### **What needs to happen by 2019?**

1. The quality of many existing Supporting Services need to be protected while recognising new ways of working that may involve new ways of delivering services must be explored in order to make limited finances go further.
2. Gaps in services that are identified through mapping needs have been addressed. It has currently been identifies that
  - Services for people with mental health issues should be improved
  - There is a need to extend suitable support services to older people of all tenures
3. Closer joint working between Social Services and Housing Services will take place. This approach has the potential to both improve services for customers who have often common to both services and to provide financial efficiency . Both Services will in turn seek to strengthen the relationship with the Health Board in the common interest of the outcomes of all services.
4. Further work will be undertaken to identify any specific support requirements for former members of the Armed Forces and what models would be appropriate to meet these needs.
5. An Adapted Housing Register will have been developed to assist people with disabilities to find homes suited to their needs. The needs for affordable for people with disabilities will be considered within the development programme.

## **Theme 5 - Homes for longer lives**

### **Why is this an important issue for Anglesey?**

- a) People are living longer and as such, we expect to see an increase of approximately 70% in the number of people over 85 living on the Island over the next 10 years. This will impact on the types of homes that are needed, particularly as often older people will be living with a long term health condition. Projections indicate that numbers over 75 with a limiting long term illness will increase by 75% by 2030 (source OPNA- Imogen Blood Associates 201).
- b) Longer lives and the lifestyles people in later life aspire to have not always been reflected in the way housing and communities have been planned. This is now becoming a much more central consideration. Older citizens themselves and the services which support them eg. care and health workers and the voluntary sector, are recognised as essential partners in finding the right solutions to changing needs. The Council's Corporate Plan has already identified the transformation of Older Adult Social Care as a key area of work. The achievement of the Council's vision means that community services, which includes the right housing, need to work together to provide older citizens with choice and control over their lives.
- c) A detailed assessment of the housing and support needs of the older population was undertaken on behalf of Anglesey CC in 2013. The evidence for the assessment included interviews with older citizens on the island about their preferences and views on existing and possible future housing options for older people. The assessment rightly takes a holistic view of housing, support and care as all elements that need to be in place to enable people to remain independent in their communities. This Local Housing Strategy will contribute to achieving the independent housing and the inter linked housing related support services which are needed.



- d) There is evidence that the housing stock currently aimed at providing for older people does not always match the needs and preferences of the island's older population. In brief the present situation is as follows:
- Anglesey CC provides the majority of homes on the island which are specifically designated for older people. This stock is made up of over 700 homes (mainly flats and bungalows) which are reserved for older people but have no associated support services and 556 sheltered homes.
  - The island's first Extra Care housing scheme run by Grŵp Cynefin housing association opened in Holyhead but many more specialised homes which can offer varying levels of care and support need to be developed to meet the needs of people wishing to live independently but requiring assistance with a variety of daily living tasks. There is currently a low level of private retirement housing and it is likely that this needs to increase to reflect the fact that the majority of older people who may need supported housing solutions are already owner occupiers.
- e) It is recognised that this is a complex area of work where ultimate demand for different types of housing including sheltered, Extra Care and main stream homes depends upon the interplay of factors including the health needs of older people, the desirability of available options (the choices which people therefore make) and availability of services including support, care and transport. These aspects need to be balanced against each other as decisions about housing provision for older citizens are made

#### **What needs to happen by 2019?**

- a) Three additional Extra Care schemes will have been provided for predominantly social rental.
- b) The new Older Persons Commissioning Plan, due to be adopted by the Council later in the year, will lead an approach which remodels housing related support and home care so that it can better meet the needs of older people living in all tenures. Support will be organised around community hubs and the new Extra Care schemes. This service would be able to offer an appropriate support across a spectrum of needs including frail elderly people and those with dementia.
- c) The Council's Housing Services will have reviewed its housing approach to older people. In particular it will have considered its provision of sheltered housing to ensure that this housing resource is used to best meet the island's housing needs.
- d) Consultation with older people will be intrinsic to reshaping housing provision. The results of work already commissioned by Social Services and tenant consultation will be central.
- e) Suitable advice provision to assist older people in making sometimes difficult housing decisions will be available at the time they need it.
- f) Older people living in the private sector will continue to be supported to stay safe and well in their own homes through assistance arranging repairs, a high quality service providing Disabled Facilities Grants and a handyman service which helps with small repairs / maintenance tasks.

### **Theme 6 - The links between housing and the wider economy are fully realised**

#### **Why is this an important issue for Anglesey?**

- a) Housing can be an instrument for delivering regeneration. New build homes and housing renewal can provide social, economic and environmental benefits. The Joint Local Development Plan with Gwynedd is in development and is expected to be adopted in 2016/17 and will present new opportunities for local housing development.
- b) Appropriate development of affordable and market housing is needed to support growth of town and rural economies.
- c) There are significant contrasts between the economic prosperity and levels of social deprivation in some of the prosperous communities and the least well off. Housing improvement should be used to complement and contribute to work such as that done by Môn Communities First programme.
- d) The local housing market can be a major driver of economic growth. For example it can create employment and help ensure that attractive homes and places are available to keep young people and skilled labour in the area. New homes can also increase local tax revenue and sales of building supplies.  
Similarly the following are also the source of additional money entering the local economy and can potentially be increased by the local authority's approach to housing strategy
  - The social housing sector puts large amounts into the local economy through its ongoing maintenance and improvement programme and the way it procures services effect local outcomes.
  - Housing adaptations needed by older people and people with disabilities often create work for local builders and craftsmen.
  - Encouraging take up of Energy Efficiency measures by individuals and by landlords may also provide opportunities for local contractors and may bring additional public grant funding into the area.
- e) Implications arising from Nuclear New build and other Energy Island projects will extend well beyond life of this strategy. From the start there has been a clear awareness of the economic benefits for individuals and the opportunities of a positive housing legacy while there is also an understanding of the short term risks to local housing from an influx of temporary workers. This Strategy must put in place the mechanisms to take advantage of the opportunities and plan to counteract the risks to an affordable housing supply in the short term.

### **What needs to happen by 2019?**

- a) A Housing Partnership for Anglesey will be established with key partners from social housing, private sector housing, health, and community services. This Partnership should have a key role in ensuring that the strategic direction for housing is integrated with growing the economy of the island and is inclusive of all the islands population including those who may be more vulnerable.
- b) The Council will continue to encourage initiatives which support local businesses to tender for contracts for work on existing and new social housing. For example: Isle of Anglesey County Council Housing Services has set a target that a minimum number of traditional planned maintenance schemes to be procured via Sell2Wales and several contracts have already been won by local firms; Coleg Menai provides skills training in the field of construction and energy efficiency.
- c) A priority will be given to maximising benefits from funds available from national energy efficiency funding programmes such as ARBED and from ECO funding which assist with multi-home schemes .Individuals living in the private sector will continue to be given appropriate advice about energy efficiency
- d) Vibrant and Viable Places regeneration funding will:

- Deliver major housing benefits to Holyhead, including quality market housing, affordable homes, empty homes returned to use and energy efficiency improvements for targeted homes
  - Housing projects will create employment and assist with helping people into work
- e) In relation to ongoing Energy Island projects, especially Wylfa Newydd, the Council will
- actively look to ensure the long-term benefits of both infrastructure investment and housing aimed at construction workers
  - continue to research and monitor repercussion on affordable housing supply of temporary workers coming to the island and actively pursue mitigation of negative impacts through for example considering a housing hub to guide the supply of lodgings to temporary workers.
  - Work to mitigate the risks arising from projects including work with developers and ensure appropriate mechanisms to ensure the accommodation needs of contractors are of good quality and affordable.
- f) Continued work with Môn Communities First to ensure direct and indirect housing benefits are shared with the most deprived wards on the island.
- g) Maximise opportunities to access European funding including EU Structural Funding and the Rural Development Plan to help address the anti-poverty agenda through energy efficiency measures and fuel poverty.

## ACTION PLAN - ANGLESEY LOCAL HOUSING STRATEGY

Theme 1 Development of right homes for Anglesey's future					
NO.	Project / Task	Who will be involved?	Timescales	Outputs	Resources / Funds
1	Following exit from the Housing Revenue Account Subsidy system the Council will begin to increase its stock of Council homes through development or acquisition.	IACC Housing Service	2015-16 2016-17 2017-18	10 homes 40 15 (Current business plan figures)	Housing Revenue Account and borrowing
2	A programme of development in partnership with RSLs will make best use of Welsh Government funding to deliver affordable homes to meet identified housing need.	IACC Housing Service; RSL partners; Private sector developers:	2014 – 15 2015-16	42 homes completed 37 homes completed*  *12 part funded by VVP  NB.Targets for subsequent years to be set when further Grant details are available	The following Welsh Government funding is currently known to be available to contribute the general needs development programme. Social Housing Grant 2016-17= 934K Small homes grant 2014-2016 = 700K Housing Finance Grant (which assists RSLs with borrowing costs) is available in 2014-15 and again in 2017-18  (NB SHG in 2015-16 will contribute to provision of Extra Care housing)
3	Housing and Joint Policy Planning Unit will work closely together to support the adoption of a Local Plan which clearly supports the development of affordable homes and local needs housing	IACC Housing Service and Joint Policy Planning Unit	Joint Local Development Plan is adopted December 2016	- Land supply identified to meet housing growth requirements up to 2026 - Planning Policies in place which support affordable and local needs housing (10-30% of homes in service centres to be affordable on sites of 5 units or more, and in service villages on sites of 3 units	Staff time.

				or more)	
	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>
4	IACC will develop innovative schemes to deliver affordable housing through alternative development models with less public subsidy	IACC working with chosen development partner	First homes 2016-17	Additional market and affordable homes	Schemes could use public sector land and investment from a private sector partner
5	Permanent Residential site and transit / temporary stopping places for Gypsies and Travellers developed in line with identified need	IACC Housing Service; JPPU; Gypsy and Traveller representatives	2016-17	Pitches developed which meet identified need for Permanent and Temporary Stopping Place for Gypsies and Travellers.	A combination of the following is expected to be used: Funding bid to Welsh Government; Capital fund IACC
6	The Council will ensure that reliable and up to date information on the level of housing need in communities in Anglesey is available in order to support funding bids and development programmes	IACC Housing Service; RSLs;	Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) updated in 2015  New Common Allocation Policy for social housing to be in place in 2015-16.  Local Housing Needs Assessment	Reliable information on housing need on Anglesey available from - An updated LHMA -Social Housing Register information updated in accordance with new Common Allocation Policy	Internal staff resources. HRA funding
<b>Theme 2 Making best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities</b>					
	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>

7	The Council will deliver an annual target of long term empty homes brought back into use	Empty Homes Officer will co-ordinate cross departmental work at IoACC ( inc. Environmental Health, Planning, Council Tax, Legal) and also work closely with private developers and RSLs.	Annual target - ongoing	A minimum of 75 homes returned to use	Houses into Home Loans; Vibrant and Viable Places funding.
8	The Council's Empty Homes Strategy will be reviewed and updated to take account of funding changes, power to increase Council Tax on empty homes in order to make best use of staff and financial resources.	Empty Homes Officer in consultation with stakeholders.	2015	Fit for purpose Empty Homes Strategy aligned to Council priorities.	Staff time.
9	Programme of improvement to Council Stock will be delivered	Housing Service working with external contractors	Annual target	A minimum of 120 Council owned homes annually to receive extensive external / environmental improvements	Housing Revenue Account
10	Programme of improvement to Housing Association homes	RSL's working on Anglesey- Grŵp Cynefin, Clwyd Alyn, North Wales Housing Association		To be agreed	RSL revenue funding
11	A programme of Estate Improvements identified by tenants (for example improved parking provision) will continue on Council Estates	IACC Housing Service working with Tenants	2016-17  Future years	Spending of c£250,000 on provision of better roads and parking Additional improvements in a programme to be agreed with Tenants and Highways	Housing Revenue account
	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>

12	Support will be provided to encourage the improvement of private sector stock in disrepair via a Council Loan Scheme (expected to commence 2015)	IACC Housing Service, working with other agencies including Gofal a Thwsio	Ongoing on annual basis	A minimum of 30 homes improved via loans annually.	Welsh Government Home Improvement Loan Fund administered by IACC.
13	Disabled Facilities Grant programme will continue to provide a quality of adaptations to ensure independent living for people with disabilities  (In 2013-14 the average time to deliver a DFG was 213 days on Anglesey compared to the Welsh average of 239 days)	Housing and Social Services at IACC. Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board. Gofal a Thwsio Môn:	Annual target	Anglesey Council will maintain its place in the upper quartile of performers in Wales in terms of timescale.	Capital Grant (IACC)  Housing Associations funding for their own tenants  Welsh Government funding supports Gofal a Thwsio. Rapid Response Adaptation Programme (RRAP) funding also received from Welsh Government.
14	Anglesey CC will work in Partnership with other local authorities (eg. Recent joint working with Flintshire CC) in order to have the best opportunity of obtaining funding which will deliver additional energy efficiency schemes to both private and public sector homes on the island.	IACC Housing Service working in partnership with other North Wales authorities	Ongoing annual.	Successful funding bids resulting in groups of homes in the island being made more energy efficient.	Arbed and Eco funding (this will need to be accessed through successful funding bids) Staff time.
15	Strengthen collaborative working with Anglesey private Landlords	IACC Housing, Environmental Health and Housing Benefit Teams; Local landlords and Letting Agencies.	Ongoing annually	Minimum of 1 Landlord forum; 2 update events; 4 meetings of the Landlord sub-group annually facilitated by the Council	Staff time; Existing departmental budgets; Transition funding from Welsh Government (to assist with introduction of Housing Act (Wales))

	Project / Task	Who will be involved?	Timescales	Outputs	Resources / Funds
16	Anglesey Council will work with housing providers to promote communities where people feel safe and are safe				
a)	<p>Social housing providers will improve</p> <p>a) their understanding of Issues which threaten community cohesion (eg immigration, hate crime)</p> <p>b) have in place appropriate policies to address and prevent these</p>	IACC Housing Services, RSLs, working with other stakeholders including Police and support providers with support from the Regional Community Cohesion Officer	Ongoing through timespan of the Strategy	<p>These will include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing organisations will use and update data on hate crimes reported, immigration and changing community demographics in order to address potential community tension at an early stage</li> <li>- Housing staff to receive training in identifying and responding to Hate Crime.</li> <li>- Housing workers are more aware of the risk of modern slavery</li> </ul>	Staff time.
	c) IACC Housing Services will implement a new Domestic Violence Policy within its housing stock	IACC Housing Services	Implementation of policy in 2015	All frontline staff trained re. Domestic Violence. Directory of services to support victims.	Existing HRA budget.
b)	Anti-Social Crime and Behaviour Act will be implemented	IACC Housing Services	By July 2015	New Policies and Procedures which reflect the Councils approach to addressing ASB and incorporate the new powers of the 2014 Act will be put in place.	Staff time



<b>Theme 3 Preventing housing crisis and increasing housing options</b>					
	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>
17	<b>Housing advice services provided by the Council will respond to the new homelessness prevention duties in the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and improve the customer experience by:</b>				
a)	Reviewing the structure of the Housing Options team to better deliver quality housing advice to all customers	IACC Housing Services	New structure for housing options team in place early in 2015 allowing enactment of new duties from	A structure that ensures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All housing options customers receive advice within five working days of first contact</li> <li>- A structured housing options interview is available for every customer who requires advice or assistance with obtaining suitable housing</li> </ul>	Existing resources
b)	Increased access to the private rented sector will be achieved through a package of measures to support and incentivise private landlords to provide accommodation	IACC Housing Options team working with private sector landlords	Annual reporting from 2015	Percentage of those approaching for homelessness assistance assisted into tenancies in the private rented sector will increase  Numbers provided with deposits / bonds will increase.	Existing resources; Transition funding from Welsh Government (to assist with introduction of Housing Act (Wales))
18	A review of the current housing allocation system will result in people being able to register <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• easily for social housing, intermediate rental or assisted home ownership as appropriate to their circumstances.</li> <li>• Have a better understanding of the their prospects of rehousing</li> </ul>	IACC working with RSL partners and Gwynedd Council (re.Tai Teg,)	A common allocation policy to be in place in 15-16.	Reduction in cost and staff time spent on maintaining a waiting list and allocating social housing.  Numbers registered for different types of affordable housing.	Existing resources; Contributions from RSLs .
	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>

19	Mitigate the negative impacts that the Welfare Reform Agenda may have on Anglesey residents' ability to obtain and sustain secure housing. This will be achieved through continuing initiatives which				
	<p>Improve customer knowledge on the continued changes within the Welfare Reform agenda in line with the introduction of key stages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universal Credit</li> <li>• Social Size Criteria</li> <li>• Benefit Cap</li> <li>• Personal Independence Payments</li> </ul>	<p>IACC - Welfare Reform Project Manager Housing Services Housing Benefit Service Social Services Third sector organisations N. Wales Police Health RSLs Private Sector Landlords</p>	<p>Outputs will be collected quarterly against the Welfare Reform Project Plan 2012-2017.</p>	<p>Housing Services will be represented on the Project Board and Stakeholder forum of IACC Welfare Reform Project.</p> <p>The Project aims to contribute to empowering people to manage their housing costs. The following outputs will be monitored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of events run by Council or collaboratively held on Anglesey to publicise Welfare Reform changes</li> <li>• Reduction in the number of Discretionary Housing Payment re-applications received</li> <li>• Reduction in the number of Social Tenants in rent arrears due to the Welfare Reform</li> <li>• Income Maximisation</li> </ul>	<p>Existing Welfare Reform Project budget and additional funding bids to support new work streams.</p>
20	A new Homelessness Strategy for Anglesey is completed. ( Housing (Wales) Act 2014 requires Local Authorities to have this in place by 2018)	IACC Housing and Supporting People teams working with the Anglesey Homelessness Forum, RSLs third sector partners and service users.	Develop and complete 2015-16	A Strategy and Action plan which will sustain homelessness reductions	Existing resources used more effectively.
	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>
21	The function of the current Homelessness Forum is reviewed to	Senior Managers from the agencies which	December 2015	At least 3 meetings of new forum take place annually.	Within existing resources

	ensure it can provide strong strategic leadership to prevent homelessness on the island.	provide support s to people at risk of homelessness		The forum develops and implements the action plan for a new Homelessness Strategy	
22	Homelessness prevention work sustains the existing current low level of homelessness main duty acceptances.		Annual target - ongoing	Annual numbers of main duty homelessness acceptance remains at 70 or less annually.	Existing staffing resources remodelled and Transition Funding from Welsh Government

**Theme 4 Support to promote housing independence**

	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>
23	Homelessness is prevented through short term housing related support	Supporting People contract holders	Ongoing target reported 6 monthly  Percentage of all service users moving on in a planned way as opposed to an unplanned exit	Success interventions allow people at risk of homelessness find accommodation or deal with the problems putting them at risk of homelessness.	Existing SP budget
24	The provision of support services which keep victims of domestic violence safe and secure is maintained.	Joint working between Gwynedd and IACC Supporting People teams.Community Safety Partnership and DV co-ordinator	Ongoing target reported 6 monthly	A quality DV service continues to support at least 25 people on average at any one time	Existing SP budget used differently
	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>
25	Housing related support services are available to greater numbers of people with mental health needs.	Supporting People team IACC working with	A remodelled from 2016-17	An average of 50 people with mental health needs are assisted to maintain tenancies and independence at any one	Existing SP budget used differently

		Supporting People contract holders		time.	
26	Improved housing support s for ex-armed forces personnel with achieved for North Wales	Alabaré Charity working with Grŵp Cynefin, Conwy CC and other N Wales Local authorities.	2015-16	Accommodation based support for N Wales ex-armed forces personnel with medium/low support needs to be developed in Conwy area.	Armed Forces Covenant (Libor) fund (being used to create 72 bed spaces for Veterans across Wales)
27	An early intervention project for offenders will reduce homelessness among prison leavers and therefore assist with reduction in reoffending.	IACC Housing Support National Probation Service Community Rehabilitation Company Police	2014-15 - 10 people supported at one time 2015-16 – 20 will be supported at one time if funding bid successful	Offenders entering the prison system are assisted to retain accommodation and less likely to need homelessness support after release.	Existing resouces.  Funding bid to Welsh Government Transition Fund. (to assist with introduction of Housing (Wales) Act)
<b>Theme 5 Homes for longer lives</b>					
28	Commencement of housing related support for older people delivered from local hubs which is available to people of all tenures. This supports them to stay independent in their own homes	Supporting People team IACC; Housing management team IACC; Tenants of existing sheltered housing schemes	Re-modelled service commencing operation 2015-16.	At least 200 people receiving support assisting them to stay independent in their own homes at any one time.	Remodelled use of existing supporting people funding
29	Three additional Extra Care schemes developed on Anglesey	IACC -Adult Social Care and Housing Services. RSL partners	Operational during: 2017 -  2018 -	Extra Care schemes in : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amlwch</li> <li>• Llangefni</li> <li>• South of the island</li> </ul>	Social Housing Grant, Local Authority land, Local Authority capital expenditure and borrowing, and RSL borrowing.
	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>
30	New Extra Care schemes will support a people with a range of levels of care needs including a third with higher needs	Partnership working between IACC Housing & Social Services, Health	Achieved as schemes become	Extra Care schemes provide the maximum benefit in supporting independent living.	Staff time

	and who might otherwise have entered residential care	and the RSL managing the scheme.	operational		
31	Housing advice and information available to older people will be reviewed to ensure people are more knowledgeable about the options available and can access the information they need. This is considered alongside the development of community hubs.	Working group including Supporting People; Housing Options ; Third sector organisations working with older people. Consultation with older people.	By 2016	More co-ordinated and accessible advice and information about housing options for older people.	Staff time
<b>Theme 6 The links between housing and the wider economy are fully realised</b>					
33	Accommodation for workers at Wylfa Newydd: Housing Hub Project establishes agency to manage flow of temporary workers	Horizon; IACC Housing Hub Project Manager and Energy Island Project Team; Stakeholders including RSLs, Letting Agents, Bangor University.	July 2015  By 2017	Stage 1 of project  Model for hub in place by 2017.	Community Innovation Grant / grant from Horizon.
34	VVP programme achieves housing regeneration in Holyhead through enabling new build, bringing back into use long term empty homes and modernising targeted sub-standard homes	IOACC – Housing and Sustainable Development Teams working with private developers and RSLs.	By March 2017	14 Empty homes brought back to use. 39 additional affordable homes	£2.6 M of the Vibrant and Viable Places funding from Welsh Government is for enabling new homes and improving existing housing stock between 2014 - 2017
35	Housing Master Plan for Holyhead developed including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quantity and type of housing needed in Holyhead;</li> <li>• housing regeneration priorities</li> </ul>	IACC Housing Services, Economic Development, Local Residents and Elected Members, RSLs, Môn Communities First.	To be agreed	Improved information base for new housing projects and to ensure most effective investment in Holyhead	VVP

	<b>Project / Task</b>	<b>Who will be involved?</b>	<b>Timescales</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Resources / Funds</b>
36	Legacy benefits from purpose built accommodation for Wylfa Newydd have been ensured	IOACC Housing and Planning Teams working	s106 agreements in place prior for purpose built accommodation prior to main phase of construction from 2017 onwards.	Affordable homes for local people in place following the end of the construction phase at Wylfa Newydd.	Existing staff resources
37	VVP programme achieves identifiable community / employment benefits as a result of the additional investment in housing in Holyhead.	IACC in partnership with private sector and third sector partners.	Annual reporting up to 2017	60 more energy efficient homes 70 housing related jobs / training opportunities £21,220K investment in housing projects from the private sector (additional to grant funding)	VVP funding and private sector investment
38	Social landlords on Anglesey to follow the principles of the Welsh Government "Wales Procurement Policy Statement" to deliver local benefits in terms of jobs and investment through housing expenditure.	IACC Housing Service and RSLs	Annual	Number and value of contracts awarded to local firms  Value Wales used as measuring tool	Existing expenditure.

Equality Impact Assessment (EIA)  
**Part A – Initial Equality Impact Assessment**

Start Date:  
May 2014

Completion Date:  
December 2014

**PART A - Step 1: Preparation**

1.	What are you assessing?	Isle of Anglesey CC Local Housing Strategy 2014 -2019
2.	Is this a new or existing policy?	Replaces previous Local Housing Strategy for Anglesey
3.	What are the aims and purpose of this policy?	The Local Housing Strategy for Anglesey fulfils the Council's statutory duty to provide leadership for the improvement of housing and housing related services for the island. It explains the evidence base for the housing needs of the county and the priority outcomes for the Council in meeting these.
4.	Who is responsible for the policy/work you are assessing?	Housing Strategy and Development Manager
5.	Who is the Lead Officer for this EIA?	Housing Strategy and Development Manager
6.	Who else is involved in undertaking this EIA?	Other Managers responsible for areas of work covered by the Strategy

7.	Is the policy related to other policies/areas of work?	The Local Housing Strategy helps deliver the aims of the Corporate Plan and the single Integrated Plan for Anglesey.
8.	Who are the key stakeholders?	<p>Potentially all Anglesey citizens but particularly those who are vulnerable and / or who struggle to meet their housing needs in the open market. Groups that need especial consideration include older people, people with disabilities, those affected by social deprivation.</p> <p>Key Partners in delivering improved housing include housing providers (housing associations, private landlords), organisations providing housing support services and assisting the homeless, Police, Probation Service and the local Health Board.</p>

9 - Is the policy relevant to how the Authority complies with the public sector general duty relating to people who are protected due to age; disability; gender; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race, ethnicity or nationality; religion or belief and sexual orientation?	Yes	No
The elimination of discrimination and harassment	Y	
The advancement of equality of opportunity	Y	
The fostering of good relations	Y	
The protection and promotion of human rights	Y	



## PART A - Step 2: Information Gathering

<p>10 - Does this policy / area of work ensure equality for the Welsh and English languages in accordance with the Council's Language Scheme?</p>	<p>It will be important to make sure that housing provision or services which change or are developed through the Strategy are in accordance with the CLS although as a strategy it is unlikely to directly pose challenges to this.</p>
<p>11 - Is there an opportunity through this policy / area of work to offer more opportunities for people to learn and / or use the Welsh language on a day-to-day basis?</p>	<p>The Strategy offers will help support the Welsh language is not endangered in Anglesey communities by helping to address the shortage of affordable housing in a number of communities which currently may make it difficult for young local people to continue to live in their home community. This in turn should strengthen the Welsh language in communities and support its use in schools in community activities.</p> <p>The Strategy is an important instrument to strengthen and balance communities by seeking to ensure the right sizes and types of homes are developed or renewed to meet changing demographics.</p> <p>Additionally individual policies mentioned in the Strategy such as changes to the housing allocation system and the modernising of services for older people will also be impact assessed against the Welsh Language Scheme.</p>
<p>12 - What potential contribution does this policy / area of work make towards ensuring that the Island's historical and contemporary culture flourishes and prospers?</p>	<p>The Strategy is an important instrument to strengthen and balance communities by seeking to ensure the right sizes and types of homes are developed or renewed to meet changing demographics.</p> <p>This, in addition to the points mentioned in 11) above will serve to support local cultural values and respond pro-actively to risks such as the influx of workers associated with the Wylfa Newydd power station.</p>
<p>13 - Are there any Human Rights issues? If so, what are they?</p> <p>(The 16 basic rights in the Human Rights Act are listed at Appendix 1).</p>	<p>The strategy would not negatively impact on Human rights.</p> <p>It should support Article 8 right to respect for private and family life through ensuring sufficient and appropriate accommodation for all households.</p>
<p>14 - What has been done to date in terms of involvement and consultation with regard to this policy?</p>	<p>The development of the draft Strategy was taken forward through discussion with staff representing different elements of housing throughout the Council (eg. Supporting People, Joint Planning Policy Unit, Environmental Health, Housing Options, Community Cohesion Officer). County Councillors were all invited to a workshop.</p>

	<p>Local RSLs and the island Homelessness Forum were also consulted.</p> <p>The 2 month public consultation period was publicised on the Council's website, links from websites of other stakeholders, flyers distributed to libraries and at the County Show, letters / emails to Community Councils, and the range of public sector and voluntary sector stakeholders.</p> <p>Consultation responses were supportive of the overall outcomes of the Strategy while some asked for additional work / emphasis to be placed on some aspects of the Strategy including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring availability of affordable homes for local people and thus protecting local community services and culture.</li> <li>• The importance of the right homes for older people</li> <li>• Risks to increasing inequality and social deprivation, which in turn is impacted by spending cuts and risks to services.</li> </ul> <p>A number of the areas of housing work touched upon in the Strategy have also been subject to their own research. In particular the programme for transformation of services for older adults, provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers, the development of the Local Development Plan, impacts of Wylfa Newydd on Anglesey.</p>
<p>15 - Are there any gaps in the information collected to date? If so, how will these be addressed?</p>	<p>Housing has in general a strong information base as it has a current Local Housing Market Assessment and has commissioned research relating to specific impacts such as Wylfa Newydd and associated large scale economic projects.</p> <p>It will be important to continue to ensure data is available down to low level output areas (ie Community Council and Ward level) because of the variations in housing and social needs in different parts of the island. In relation to some of the protected characteristics data is sometimes available only a national level. In particular for some customer facing policies (eg allocation of housing, access to services such as DFGs, loans etc) it will be important that equality monitoring continues and in some cases is improved to ensure there is equality of access.</p>

## PART A - Step 3: Considering the potential impact

\*For each protected characteristic, please detail in the column on the right in the table below:

- (1) Any reports, statistics, websites, links etc that are relevant to your document / proposal and have been used to inform your assessment, and/or
- (2) Any information gathered during engagement with service users or staff; and/or
- (3) Any other information that has informed your assessment of potential impact

\*\*For determining potential impact, please choose from the following:

High negative; Medium negative; Low negative; Neutral; Low positive; Medium positive; High positive; No impact/Not applicable

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details
Age	<b>High positive</b>	Data used : Census 2011 data. Stats Wales – especially population change projections Isle of Anglesey Older People Needs Assessment 2013-2033 (Housing, Accommodation and related Support )  A number of tasks in the Strategy (delivering 3 additional Extra Schemes, Community Hub Model for delivery of housing support to older people) will improve choice and quality of housing for older people.
Disability	<b>Medium positive</b>	Data used : Census 2011 Local Housing Market Assessment  The Strategy emphasises the importance of protecting services for people with disabilities even as public spending cuts make this difficult. Additionally new homes and housing renewal will consider particular needs such as physical disability.
Gender	<b>Neutral</b>	Data used : Census 2011 StatsWales  There is no indication of negative impact on this group. The focus on identifying and responding to need should ensure equality of opportunity.
Gender Reassignment	<b>Neutral</b>	Information specific to this group for the Anglesey area is not currently available. There is no indication of negative impact on this group. The focus on identifying

Protected group	**Potential Impact	*Details
		and responding to need should ensure equality of opportunity.
Pregnancy & Maternity	<b>Neutral</b>	Information specific to this group for the Anglesey area is not currently available There is no indication of negative impact on this group. The focus on identifying and responding to need should ensure equality of opportunity.
Race / Ethnicity / Nationality	<b>Medium positive</b>	Data used : Census 2011 StatsWales  Only 1.8% of the population at the time of the 2011 from a non-white ethnic background. This number had grown since the 2001 census. The Strategy support the agenda of community cohesion which includes recognising the importance of being pro-active to encourage tolerance and respect especially in the face of potentially increased migration. This could become of increasing relevance with the arrival of many additional workers for the Wylfa Newydd construction period.
Religion or Belief	<b>Medium positive</b>	Data used : Census 2011 StatsWales  Similarly to above the focus on cohesion and inclusiveness in the strategy should support positive impact.
Sexual Orientation	<b>Medium positive</b>	Data used : Census 2011 StatsWales  Similarly to above the focus on cohesion and inclusiveness in the strategy should support a positive impact.
Welsh language	<b>Medium positive</b>	Data used : Census 2011 StatsWales  As outlined in 11) above, development of additional affordable homes that meet community need will have positive impacts on the Welsh language.
Human Rights	<b>Medium positive</b>	See 13 ) above

**Part A – Step 4: Outcome of Initial EIA**

<p><b>Is the outcome of the Initial assessment to proceed to full Equality Impact Assessment?</b></p>	<p>No</p> <p><b>Record Reasons for Decision:</b>                  The Local Housing Strategy is founded on an evidence base which aims to understand the need for affordable housing and specialised housing and housing services of all the islands citizens. This evidence base is mostly strong and the Strategy includes the objective on ensuring this evidence base is updated and improved. In addition while the Strategy set out potential changes and additions to housing services, major changes would be subject to additional scrutiny and approval by the Council. This would include consideration of Equality Impacts.</p>
<p><b>If no, are there any issues to be addressed?</b></p>	<p>The Action Plan for the Strategy will be reviewed annually to make sure it remains fit for purpose. As stated above any significant changes to services will be subject to further consultation and scrutiny before adoption.</p> <p><b>Record Details:</b></p>

If you have decided that a **full Equality Impact Assessment is required**, please proceed to **Part B**.

If your decision is **not to proceed to a Full Equality Impact Assessment**, please delete Part B from this template and proceed to **Part C - Outcome Report**.

## Equality Impact Assessment (EIA) – OUTCOME

### PART C – Step 1: Outcome Report

Organisation:	Isle of Anglesey County Council
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What is being assessed: (copy from Part A – step 1)	Isle of Anglesey CC Local Housing Strategy 2014 -2019
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Replaces previous Lo

Brief Aims and Objectives: (copy from Part A – step 1)	The Local Housing Strategy for Anglesey fulfils the Council's statutory duty to provide leadership for the improvement of housing and housing related services for the island. It explains the evidence base for the housing needs of the county and the priority outcomes for the Council in meeting these.
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Did the Initial assessment proceed to full Equality Impact Assessment? (PART A – Step 4)	No
	Record reasons for decision  The Local Housing Strategy is founded on an evidence base which aims to understand the need for affordable housing and specialised housing and housing services of all the islands citizens. This evidence base is mostly strong and the Strategy includes the objective on ensuring this evidence base is updated and improved. In addition while the Strategy set out potential changes and additions to housing services, major changes would be subject to additional scrutiny and approval by the Council. This would include

	consideration of Equality Impacts.
If no, are there any issues to be addressed?	
If yes, what was the outcome of the full EIA?	

Will the Policy be adopted / forwarded for approval? Who will be the decision-maker?	Yes. Approval will be sought from Executive on 12 January and Council on 26 February 2015.
	If no, please record the reason and any further action required:

Are monitoring arrangements in place? What are they?	The Anglesey Housing Partnership will monitor and ensure delivery of the Local Housing Strategy.
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Who is the Lead Officer?	Name:	Lucy Reynolds
	Title:	Housing Strategy and Development Manager
	Department:	Housing Services
Review date of policy and EIA:	The action plan for the Strategy and this EIA would be reviewed in December 2015.	

Names of all parties involved in undertaking this assessment	Name	Title
	Lucy Reynolds	Housing Strategy and Development Manager
Please Note: An Action Plan should be attached to this Outcome Report prior to completion		



**PART C - Step 2: Action Plan**

Please detail any actions that are planned following completion of your EIA. You should include any changes that have been made to reduce or eliminate the effects of potential or actual negative impact, as well as any arrangements to collect data or to carry out further research.

Ref	Proposed actions	Lead officer	Timescale

## Appendix 1 – Human Rights

Human rights are rights and freedoms that belong to all individuals, regardless of their nationality and citizenship. There are 16 basic rights in the Human Rights Act – all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. For the purposes of the Act, they are known as ‘the Convention Rights’. They are listed below:

(Article 1 is introductory and is not incorporated into the Human Rights Act)

Article 2: The right to life

Article 3: Prohibition of torture

Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

Article 5: Right to liberty and security

Article 6: Right to a fair trial

Article 7: No punishment without law

Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life

Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Article 10: Freedom of expression

Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association

Article 12: Right to marry

Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination

Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property

Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education

Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections

Article 1 of Protocol 13: Abolition of the death penalty

<b>ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>	
<b>Report to:</b>	<b>FULL COUNCIL</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>26 February 2015</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>To report on the Review of the Authority's Street Trading Policy</b>
<b>Portfolio Holder(s):</b>	<b>Licensing section of the Trading Standards, Public Protection Department</b>
<b>Head of Service:</b>	<b>Jim Woodcock</b>
<b>Report Author:</b>	<b>Dafydd Merfyn Jones, Principal Officer</b>
<b>Tel:</b>	<b>01248 752847</b>
<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>dmjpp@anglesey.gov.uk</b>
<b>Local Members:</b>	<b>Portfolio Member John Arwel Robert</b>

<b>A –Recommendation/s and reason/s</b>
<b>To endorse report and adopt amended Policy – following Review of the Authority's Street Trading Policy</b>

<b>B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?</b>
The current policy was outdated and restrictive and given that the Authority had adopted the Legislation in 1982 the best option was to review, revise and modernise the current Policy

<b>C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?</b>
A matters relating to Street Trading fall under the auspices of the Full Council

<b>CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?</b>
Yes - all activities relating to Street Trading under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 including adoption of the legislation under section3 and designation of streets under para 2 of Schedule 4, are Council, as opposed to Executive functions – by virtue of regulation 3 and para 17 of Part B of Schedule 1 to the Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Functions and Responsibilities) (Wales) Regulations 2007/399

<b>D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?</b>	
There is no additional cost to the Authority and the Policy could provide for an increase in income	

<b>DD – Who did you consult?</b>		<b>What did they say?</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT)</b> (mandatory)	No comment
<b>2</b>	<b>Finance / Section 151</b> (mandatory)	No comment
<b>3</b>	<b>Legal / Monitoring Officer</b> (mandatory)	Policy approved
<b>4</b>	<b>Human Resources (HR)</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Property</b>	Agreed to evaluate applications on their own merit
<b>6</b>	<b>Information Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Scrutiny</b>	
<b>8</b>	<b>Local Members</b>	No observations received
<b>9</b>	<b>Any external bodies / other/s</b>	Highways – Agreed to evaluate each application on its own merit UK Highways Agency - Agreed definition of areas where no street trading can take place Police – No comment

<b>E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Economic</b>	The Vision is to create a street trading experience that is diverse and vibrant, adds value to the economic, social and cultural fabric of Anglesey, protects and enhances the environment, and promotes local produce, goods and articles of the Island
<b>2</b>	<b>Anti-poverty</b>	To provide opportunities for local entrepreneurs to establish a small business
<b>3</b>	<b>Crime and Disorder</b>	The new Policy has enhanced the control on street trading and other items that may be sold or offered for sale within the Island
<b>4</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	Local Environment protected by Conditions

<b>5</b>	<b>Equalities</b>	
<b>6</b>	<b>Outcome Agreements</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Other</b>	Assist Trading Standards and Highways regarding the sale of vehicles on the road side

<b>F - Appendices:</b>
Appendix A - The revised Policy containing the principles, rules and guidance, method of application, definition of where trading will or will not be possible, tables of fees and charges
Appendix B - Current Policy

<b>FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):</b>
Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 Highways Act 1980 Criminal Justice Act 1982 Pedlars Act 1871 & 1881 European Union Services Directive 2006/123/EC Sale of Goods Act 1979 Sale and Supply of Goods Act 1994 Sale and Supply of Goods to Consumer Regulations 2002 Department for Business, Innovation and Skills Review 2014/15 Immigration, Asylum & Nationality Act 2006 Licensing Act 2003

# APPENDIX A      The Isle of Anglesey County Council

## Street Trading Policy



CYNGOR SIR  
YNYS MÔN  
ISLE OF ANGLESEY  
COUNTY COUNCIL

### **The Vision**

1. Introduction
2. Principles of Street Trading
3. Submission of Application
4. Site Assessment
5. Inspection of Street Trading unit
6. Determination of the Application
7. Objection to the Application
8. Approval of Application
9. Issue/Review of Street Trading Consents
10. Refusal of Applications and Appeals
11. General Information regarding Street Trading
12. Access by Authority and Police Officers
13. Enforcement of Street Trading

### **Appendices**

- A. Prohibited Streets and areas
- B. Register of Consultees
- C. Fee Structure
- D. Street Trading Conditions

CC-016749-LB/229501

# The Isle of Anglesey County Council Street Trading Policy

## The Vision

To create a street trading experience that is diverse and vibrant, adds value to the economic, social and cultural fabric of Anglesey, protects and enhances our environment, and promotes the local produce, goods and articles of the Island.

## The Policy

### 1. Introduction

This Policy has been adopted to control street trading and sets out The Isle of Anglesey's [Authority's] standards for determining applications for, and enforcement of, street trading activities on Anglesey.

The Authority has adopted Schedule 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 to control street trading for the whole of its area. The Authority has designated all streets on Anglesey as "Consent Streets" for street trading purposes. The effect of this designation is that street trading in any consent street within The Isle of Anglesey is prohibited, subject to the legal exemptions, without first obtaining consent to trade from the Authority.

For mainly safety reasons some areas will be defined as "prohibited streets" where no trading will be allowed, the A55 Trunk Road as an example. A full list can be found in **Appendix A** of the Policy.

The Authority will apply this Policy to street trading activities in its area to ensure consistency of decision-making. However each application or contravention will be considered on its own merits so that individual circumstances, where appropriate, are taken into consideration.

### 1.1 Objectives

The Authority will carry out its functions in respect of controlling street trading activities in its area, to protect the public, by promoting the following Aims (each of which is of equal importance):

- Promoting and encouraging a positive street experience for both traders and public;
- Promoting that traders operate within the law and act fairly in their dealings with the public;
- Promoting the image of the Island;
- Promoting, Protecting and improving standards of food safety, health and safety, environmental management;
- Preventing and detecting statutory nuisances, unsafe practices and anti-social behaviour,
- Promoting Public order, Preventing public nuisance, Protecting Public safety and
- Preventing Crime and Disorder
- Promote a safe, fair and equitable trading environment exists for consumers and commerce alike

### 1.2 Street Trading Definition

Street trading is defined as the selling, exposing or offering articles for sale in a street. Conversely the definition of a "street" is very wide and includes any road, footway, beach or other area to which the public have access without paying and service areas as defined under Section 329 of the Highways Act 1980.

When applying to Trade from private land the applicant will require written permission from the owner, who may need planning consent, before any application can be considered and from the Property

Section if the land is owned by the Authority. The Policy will also cover traders who move from street to street and often referred to as Mobile Traders.

### 1.3 Exemptions from consent

Some types of trade are legally exempt from the need to obtain a street trading consent; they include:

Anything done in a market or fair operated or endorsed by the Authority

Trade by a person acting as a Pedlar under the Authority of a pedlar's certificate granted, under the Pedlars Act 1871, by the Police

Trade by a newsvendor, selling newspapers and periodicals in certain circumstances.

Trade carried on at premises used as petrol filling station or carried on at a premises used as a shop or in a street adjoining the premises so used and as part of the business or shop

Trade carried out as a "roundsman": for example a milkman who would be defined as a tradesman with specified customers, a specified route and delivering to order.

***Ice cream vans will not fall into this category and will be expected to gain consent.***

## 2 Principles of Street Trading

In line with the Aims highlighted above the Authority is committed to administrating the street trading function in accordance with the following key principles:

- (a) The Authority will consider each application on its own merits
- (b) The Authority will encourage local traders selling local produce or products
- (c) The Authority will encourage traders offering healthy food options in order to support customers in making healthy food choices
- (d) The Authority will not permit street trading in the vicinity of schools during school hours
- (e) The Authority will support street trading which enhances the vitality and vibrancy of a location
- (f) The Authority will not permit street trading which might compromise public safety on the highway
- (g) The Authority will not permit street trading where there is loss of amenity caused by noise, obstruction, odour, litter or any other public nuisance including adding to any current traffic congestion issues.
- (h) The Authority will regulate street trading to ensure equity and fairness for existing business proprietors and to prevent direct competition to existing produce or products in a location
- (i) The Authority will work in partnership with the Police and other organisations to ensure that street trading does not encourage or facilitate unlawful activity
- (j) The Authority will not discriminate against any applicant on the grounds of race, gender, sexuality or disability
- (k) The Authority will set a fee for the issue of a street trading consents in order to cover the cost of providing the regulatory system
- (l) The Authority will expected all applicants to conform with the necessary legal obligations and current legislation such as; planning permissions, late night refreshments licences, Licensing Act 2003 and food premises registration.
- (m) The Authority will normally only allow one trader to hold consent in a specific location, unless the second applicant wishes to trade in a different commodity or when a special

CC-016749-LB/229501



event is arranged and possibly when a “mobile trader” is stationary for less than 15 minutes and does not return to the area for at least a two hour minimum.

(n) The Authority will not grant a street licence/consent to a person under the age of 17 years.

### **3 Submission of the Application**

All applicants must complete the Authority’s Street Trading Consent Application and in addition provide the following:

3.1 A basic CRB/DBS disclosure certificate, not less than six months old for all employees. Any convictions or proven criminal behaviour will be assessed against the Street Trading convictions policy.

3.2 An initial application fee, Schedule listed in Appendix C. Upon grant of the consent, before it is issued, the balance of the fee must be paid, or a direct debit agreement to pay by quarterly instalment entered into.

3.3 Where the proposed street trading activity is from a fixed position, a site plan (to scale) showing the precise trading position and its proximity to other similar retail outlets within a 100 metre radius.

3.4. One colour photograph of any stall, van, barrow, cart etc that will be used for the street trading activity.

3.5. One colour passport size photograph of the applicant or the expected unit operator.

3.6. An original certificate of insurance that covers the street trading activity for third party and public liability risks up to a maximum of £5,000,000.

3.7. Written permission from a landowner if the street trading activity is to be carried out on land in private ownership. If the land is in the ownership of the Authority written permission from the Property Services Division and Highways.

3.8. Any permissions or consents already granted with regard to the proposed operation, e.g. planning consent, late night refreshment premises licence, and/or waste disposal agreement.

3.9 A full and comprehensive list of goods to be sold or traded

An applicant for the grant, variation or renewal of a Street Trading Consent should apply, either online to: [www.licensing@anglesey.gov.uk](mailto:www.licensing@anglesey.gov.uk), or direct to:

The Licensing Section, Public Protection Department, The Isle of Anglesey County Council Offices, Llangefni, Anglesey LL77 7TW [licensing@anglesey.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@anglesey.gov.uk) telephone 01248 752840

An application for Street Trading Consent is not one that can be given tacit approval, as it is in the public interest that this authority must process an application before it can be granted. We aim to process applications within 28 days.

If you have not heard from us by that time please contact the Authority.

A Street Trading Consent is not transferable. Any proposed change to the type of vehicle or stall to be used, the goods to be sold, the times and days of operation, or the exact location of the trading site, requires an application for variation of the street consent.

Before Street Trading Consent is granted or renewed the Authority will carry out a consultation process with the appropriate and relevant authorities/interested parties listed in **Appendix B**. *Renewals will normally be processed without consultation unless there is a change of circumstance, or issues that have given rise to concern during the term of the consent.*

#### **4 Site Assessment**

Street Trading Consents from static locations will not normally be granted where any of the following may apply:

- 4.1. A significant affect on road safety would arise either from the siting of the trading activity, or from customers visiting or leaving the site,
- 4.2 There are concerns over the recorded level of personal injury accidents in the locality where the street trading activity will be sited,
- 4.3 There would be any likelihood of nuisance from noise, light, smells, litter or fumes to households and businesses in the vicinity of the proposed street trading site,
- 4.4 There is a conflict with Traffic Orders such as waiting restrictions,
- 4.5 The site or pitch obstructs either pedestrian or vehicular access, traffic flows, places pedestrians in danger when in use for street trading purposes,
- 4.6 The trading unit obstructs the safe passage of users of the footway or carriageway,
- 4.7 The pitch interferes with sight lines for any road users such as at road junctions, or pedestrian crossing facilities,
- 4.8 The site does not allow the Consent Holder, staff and customers to park in a safe manner,
- 4.9 The street trading activity is carried out after dusk and the site is not adequately lit to allow safe access and egress from the site for both customers and staff.

#### **5 Inspection of the Street Trading Unit**

The vehicle, van, trailer, stall or other device to be used for the proposed street trading activity will be inspected by an Authorised Officer of the Council, prior to the issue of any Street Trading Consent and shall comply with all relevant legislation.

#### **6 Determination of the Application**

The Licensing Committee and Officers on a delegated basis will determine each application on its merits but, in particular, will have regard to the following

#### 6.1 Public Safety

The location of the proposed street trading activity should not present a substantial risk to the public in terms of road safety, obstruction and fire hazard. The term “public” refers to both customers frequenting the street trading activity, and other members of the public using the street. In particular reference will be made to the guidelines set out in Section 2 under the Principles of street trading.

#### 6.2 Public Order and Anti Social Behaviour

The street trading activity should not present a risk to good public order in the locality in which it is situated. Observations from the North Wales Police and Community Safety will be taken into consideration under this heading.

#### 6.3 Prevention of Nuisance

The street trading activity shall not present any likelihood of nuisance from noise, light, smells, litter or fumes to households and businesses in the vicinity of the proposed street trading site. Observations from the Authority Officers shall be taken into consideration under this heading.

#### 6.4 Needs of the Area

The street trading activity shall not be in direct competition, in terms of goods primarily sold, with nearby retail shops, restaurants, hot food takeaways, other street traders or market places and shall not be located within 100 metres of such premises. This may be relaxed for one-off or short-term applications.

The number of traders in any one street will be limited; to avoid undue concentration of outlets and to ensure that excessive trading does not compromise the amenities of the area.

Consents will only be granted if authorities or permissions required by any other legislation are already in place for the operation. This includes planning consent, late night refreshment premises licence, food premises registration, waste disposal agreement. Applicants should enquire with the appropriate authority before submitting a street trading application.

#### 6.5 Consultees Observations

In relation to the above points consideration will also be given to written observations from consultees and any objections made to the proposed street trading activity will be considered in terms of relevancy and appropriateness to the application made.

#### 6.6 Permitted Trading Hours

The Authority generally will normally only permit street trading between 6.00 am and 11.00 pm on any one day and between 8.00am and 10.00pm in residential areas. Street Trading outside these hours will be assessed in terms of the public order, public safety, crime and disorder and prevention avoidance of nuisance and the needs of the area criteria detailed above.

If trading includes the supply of hot food or drink after 11pm a late night refreshment premises licence will also be required. The Authority retains the right to specify permitted hours of trading that are less than those specified above, if local circumstances require it.

## 7 Objections to the application

The Head of Public Protection or officers on a delegated basis may approve applications meeting the criteria contained within this Policy only after giving full consideration to the observations of the Responsible Authorities listed below:

- The Highways Authority
- Property Services,
- Trading Standards,
- Environmental Health,
- Planning Services, I
- Economic Development,
- North Wales Police
- North Wales Fire and Rescue Service
- The land owner of the proposed street trading site
- The Isle of Anglesey Elected Members of the relevant Ward
- Occupiers of property within 100 metres of the proposed site.

## 8 Approval of Applications

The Head of Public Protection or officers on a delegated basis may approve applications meeting the criteria contained within this Policy

On approving the application the Authority will issue a Street Trading Consent, to which conditions will be attached, including specific terms such as days and hours when street trading is permitted, and goods that may be sold. The consent will also be subject to the Authority's standard conditions, which are attached to all Street Trading Consents.

The conditions attached to the Consent form part of the approval to carry out street trading and **MUST** be complied with at all times. Failure to do so could constitute an offence, and/or the Consent could be revoked or not renewed.

## 9 Issue and Revocation of Street Trading Consents

Street Trading Consents will be issued for a maximum period of 12 months and will be renewable on the date specified in the Consent. Shorter term Consents may also be issued.

These particular Consents will expire, unless renewed, on the date specified in the Consent.

In all cases when Consent has expired, and an application has not been submitted to the Council for renewal, a new application will have to be made. In such cases the application will be required to go through the full consideration process outlined in this Policy.

If a bank dishonours a cheque, or any direct debit is unpaid, this will result in the revocation of the Street Trading Consent issued by the Council, unless payment of the outstanding fees is made in cash within 5 working days.

The Council may revoke the consent where:

the consent holder is breaching the policy objectives Or

CC-016749-LB/229501

The consent holder is convicted of an offence or is considered unsuitable for any other reason.

The Licensing Committee will consider representations and if upheld may add conditions, suspend or revoke the consent.

## **10 Refusal of Applications and Appeals**

Where the Head of Public Protection is considering refusing an application the applicant will be informed in writing of the reasons and may lodge further information or detail to further support the Application.

1. The Authority will Consider each case on its merits.
2. Using this Policy to assess applications where it is felt appropriate.
3. Dealing with the material in a balanced and impartial manner.
4. Ensuring that the rules of natural justice are applied..
5. Giving all parties sufficient opportunity to present their case, ask questions and present information for consideration in support of their application or objection.

The Legislation does not provide for a statutory right of appeal to the Magistrates Court in respect of any decision made in relation to a street trading consent. An aggrieved applicant could consider a Judicial Review regarding the procedural process and requirements for a fair decision and the need for clear rationality in the way the Authority reasoned and reached their decision.

## **11 General Information on Street Trading Consents**

### **11.1 Surrender or Revocation of Consent**

The holder may surrender their Consent at any time, or the Authority may revoke it at any time. In the event of revocation, the Authority shall not in any circumstances whatsoever be liable to pay any compensation to the holder in respect of such revocation.

The holder must return the Street Trading Consent to the Authority immediately on its surrender or revocation.

### **11.2 Reimbursement of Fees**

Fees will be reimbursed to Consent Holders where they cease to trade and surrender their Consent to the Authority. Any fee reimbursement will be based strictly from the date the Consent is surrendered to the Authority, not including the non-refundable application fee, and calculated on the number of complete trading days remaining.

## **12 Access by Authority and Police Officers**

Consent Holders should allow access, to the street trading unit, to Authorised Officers of the Authority and Police Officers at all reasonable times. Authority officers will carry with them and produce on request official identification.

## **13 Enforcement of Street Trading**

The Authority will actively enforce the provisions of the Street Trading Scheme within its area in a fair and consistent manner. In doing so all enforcement activities will comply with the Public Protection Enforcement Policy, copies of which are available on the Authority's website.

Street trading consent does not:

- Permit trading outside the terms of the Consent.
- Override parking restrictions or any other traffic regulations

Applicants will be expected to ensure they have the necessary consent and:

- Indicate that planning permission is not required.
- Indicate that the unit is exempt from business rates
- Indicate approval from the highway authority or any other person or authority.

Complaints against the Service

The Authority has an agreed procedure for dealing with complaints about the services it delivers. If you wish to complain about the delivery of Street Trading Services you should in the first instance contact the

Head of Public Protection, the Isle of Anglesey County Council, Council Offices, Llangefni Anglesey, LL77 7TW Telephone 01248 752840

If the matter cannot be resolved advice will be given on how to further your complaint under the Council's Complaints Scheme.

In accordance with Schedule 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, the Authority, prior to publishing this Policy, consulted fully with those bodies, businesses and groups specified herein.

The Authority will review the Policy whenever it is considered that relevant issues have arisen.

#### **Appendix A**

The following "streets" are to be considered as "Prohibited areas/streets" where no trading will be allowed under any circumstances as decreed by the North & Mid Wales Trunk Road Agency in conjunction with the Welsh Government:

The A55 DBFO Project Road in essence from Holyhead Port to Junction 11, Llandygai

This also includes the A5 over Menai Bridge to the Britannia Roundabout, Menai Bridge and on past the Lookout Lay-Bys to Junction 8A at Llanfairpwll.

#### **Appendix B**

Consultation List

- The Highways Authority
- Property Services,
- Trading Standards,
- Public Services,

CC-016749-LB/229501

- Environmental Health,
- Planning Services,
- Economic Development,
- North Wales Police
- North Wales Fire and Rescue Service
- The Isle of Anglesey County Council Elected Members
- When identified the land owner of the proposed street trading sites  
Plus Current Licence holders

Details of the Street Trading Policy will also be advertised in the local Press

#### Appendix C

	Day	Week	Month	Seasonal 3 & 6 months	Annual
<b>Retail &amp; Catering</b>	£50.00	£150.00	£225.00	£650.00 & £1,200.00	£1,800.00
<b>Mobile Units</b>					£1,000.00
<b>Promotional</b>	£30.00	£75	£150.00	N/A	N/A

It may be possible to pay annual fees through Direct Debit mandate. There is a non-refundable portion of the fee of £100 which applies to all application other than small scale sales and individuals applying for a Promotional stall

#### Appendix D

##### Street Trading General Conditions

The Consent Holder and any employee shall:

- display the Consent Notice issued by the Authority on the unit/vehicle in such a position that it is clearly visible.
- notify the Licensing Manager immediately of any convictions or proceedings arising out of the use or enjoyment of the Consent, or from any other offence committed.
- observe and comply with any directions in relation to the use of the street or public place by an authorised officer of the Authority.
- indemnify the Authority in respect of all claims, actions, demands or costs arising from this Consent, as nothing contained in these conditions shall relieve the Consent Holder or his employees or agents from any legal duty or liability.
- at all times maintain a valid Third Party Public Liability Insurance Policy to the satisfaction of the Authority and produce a valid certificate of such insurance at any time upon request by an authorised officer of the Council.
- provide satisfactory written evidence to the Authority that permission of the landowner or

CC-016749-LB/229501

- lessee has been obtained to carry out the street trading activity.
- Provide proof of any permissions or consents required for the street trading activity e.g. planning consent, late night refreshment premises licence, waste disposal agreement. The Consent Holder shall not assign, underlet or part with his interest or possession under this Consent or any part thereof, but may surrender it to the Council at any time.

The Council may vary the Conditions attached to the Consent at any time.

### **Site Conditions**

The Consent Holder when operating on a static site, shall:

- Ensure that any advertising boards or notices are only placed in the immediate area of the street trading site and do not exceed 750mm x 450mm with at least 2m clear footway passage maintained or interfere with sight lines or obstruct vehicular access or egress.
- keep the trading position and the immediate adjacent area in a clean and tidy condition during the permitted hours and also leave that area in a clean and tidy condition and unobstructed at the end of each daily period of use under the terms of this Consent.
- provide and maintain at their own expense, adequate refuse receptacles for litter and ensure that they do not become overfilled.
- remove litter and trade waste arising from the activities from the site and within 100 metres of the trading unit on a daily basis and dispose of it by means of a waste disposal agreement.
- make such provision as necessary to prevent the deposit in any street or public place of solid or liquid refuse.

The Consent Holder when operating on a static site, shall not:

- discharge any water or effluent from the street trading activity to street surface drainage or other watercourse.
- provide music, speech, chimes or any other broadcasts from the consent site, which is audible beyond 5 metres from the site.
- place any advertising boards or notices on any street lighting column.
- make any excavations or alterations, or place or fix equipment of any description in the surface of the street, or land in the ownership of the Authority adjoining a street.
- place on the street or in a public place, any furniture or equipment other than permitted by the Consent, and any items so placed, must be maintained in a clean and tidy condition and not placed so as to obstruct the entrance or exit from any premises.
- permit noise from equipment used in connection with consented street trading activity to be audible inside any nearby residences.

### **Offences**

It is an offence under Section 10 of the LG(MP)A 1982 to trade without a licence or to contravene the terms of such a Licence punishable by a fine not exceeding £1000.

### **Trading Conditions**

The Consent Holder shall:

- generally remove from the site, at the cessation of trading each day, any static street trading units, vehicles or other equipment associated with the street trading activity.
- pay all street trading fees when due

The Consent Holder shall not:

- carry out street trading activities other than those permitted by the Consent.
- trade outside the time and days permitted by the Consent.
- trade in such a way that is likely to cause undue obstruction to any part of any street or public place; cause any injury to any person using the street or public place; cause damage to any



property in the street or public place or cause a nuisance or annoyance to persons using the street or public place, or occupiers of premises in the vicinity activity to be audible inside nearby residences.

- permit any person to operate within the terms of the Consent, unless in the employ of the consent holder and acting under their instruction or supervision.

### **Mobile Trading**

Consent is granted on the basis that a mobile trader must not trade from a site for more than 60 minutes and not return to the same site within 2 hours.

Mobile Units selling ice cream etc may sound chimes in accordance with Code of Practice on Noise from Ice Cream Van Chimes etc. 1982, but not before 12.00 noon and after 7.00pm, on any day and not when the vehicle is stationary.

Mobile Units shall not:

- be permitted to trade within 500 metres of the boundary of any secondary school.
- cause nuisance from noise, light, smells, litter or fumes to households and businesses whilst stationary.
- provide music or any other broadcasts whilst stationary, which is audible beyond 5 metres from the site.
- operate loudspeakers in a street between 9.00pm and 8.00am, and at any other time for advertising any entertainment, trade or business.

### **Legal Provisions**

Nothing contained in these conditions shall relieve or excuse the Consent Holder or their employees or agents from any legal duty or liability and at all times the Consent Holder shall comply with the relevant legislation in force.

**Static Street Trader Means** trader granted permission by The Authority to trade from a specified position.

**Mobile Trader Means** a trader who moves from street to street

**Authorised Officer means** an officer employed by the Authority and authorised by the Authority to act in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982.

**Relevant Authority means** those bodies or persons specified in Appendix B of this policy.

**Selling Vehicles within a consent area –** A person who does not have written consent from the Authority who sells, or offers or exposes goods for sale in a “consent” street commits an offence under the terms of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982.

In addition offences may also be committed under the Highways Act 1980 and the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005. Offering a vehicle for sale without indicating it is being sold in the course of a business can breach Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008.

# APPENDIX B

## ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL (The "Council")

### PLANNING & PUBLIC PROTECTION

#### STREET TRADING CONSENTS

##### General Conditions

1. An application for a street trading consent in respect of a particular vehicle ("the vehicle") on the form provided by the Council, complete and correct in all particulars, shall be submitted to the Council.

No person under 17 years of age is eligible to apply.

2. The street trading consent granted ("Trading Consent") shall be personal to the applicant alone, (the "Consent Holder") and shall not be capable of being sold to or used by another.
3. Trading Consents will be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue.
4. The Consent Holder shall ensure that:
  - 4.1 no trading takes place at the Trading Position (as the same is defined in the application form) outside the hours of 8.00a.m. to sunset ("the Trading Hours");
  - 4.2 the vehicle is not parked at the said Trading Position outside the Trading Hours;
  - 4.3 no person under the age of seventeen is employed to carry on, or in connection with, the business of street trading from the said Trading Position.
  - 4.4 only food or drink is to be sold from the said Trading Position;
  - 4.5 the tariff of charges applied by the Consent Holder at the Trading Position does not at any time exceed those proposed charges submitted to the Council with this application form unless and until such price increases shall have been submitted to and approved by the council;
  - 4.6 the tariff of charges shall be clearly displayed on the Vehicle at all times that the Vehicle is open to trade;
  - 4.7 a rubbish receptacle of minimum dimensions of three cubic feet is provided within two yards of the said Trading Position;

- 4.8 all litter within a fifteen feet radius of the Trading Position is collected twice daily and put into plastic refuse sacks provided by the Consent Holder; the first litter collection is made before 14:00 hours and the second immediately after close of business each trading day; all rubbish collected including the contents of the rubbish receptacle shall be legally stored and disposed of at the Consent Holders' expense under the 'Duty of Care' provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
  - 4.9 no radio, cassette, record player or other sound equipment is played from the Vehicle or on or near the said Trading Position;
  - 4.10 the vehicle is comprehensively insured at all times;
  - 4.11 no advertising hoarding bill or sign is displayed anywhere on the public highway, advertising the services provided on the said trading position.
5. If there is any breach of any of the above conditions and the Consent Holder fails to remedy the same within fifteen days of being given the notice of the breach by the Council, the Council may terminate the Trading Consent forthwith without any liability to refund to the Consent Holder any part of the fee paid by the Consent Holder.

**An annual fee as determined by the Council from time to time will be charged for each Trading Consent.**

**The fee for this year is £1706, which is payable in full on receipt of the Council invoice.**

**Trading Consents will be allocated at the Council's sole discretion.**

**Completed forms must be returned to the Chief Environmental Health Officer by noon on Friday 8<sup>th</sup> March 2014.**

**A.W.Owen**  
**Corporate Director (Environment & Technical Services)**

**February 2014**

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<b>ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL</b>	
Meeting:	<b>County Council</b>
Date:	<b>26 February 2015</b>
Title of Report:	<b>Timing of Council Meetings 2015/16</b>
Report by:	<b>Interim Head of Democratic Services</b>
Purpose of Report:	<b>To agree the dates and times of Council meetings for 2015/16</b>

## **1.0 Background**

1.1 The timing of Council meetings has been the subject of previous reports to the County Council - on 5 December 2013, 27 January and 27 February 2014.

1.2 An initial equality impact assessment was undertaken in December 2013 and its conclusions, which were reported to the Council at its meeting on 27 January 2014, are outlined below:

*“ consideration be given to minimising any potential negative impact on members by seeking to identify (from current committee membership details) where later start times would be likely to have an adverse impact;*

*· consideration be given to whether there are any opportunities to further promote equality by enhancing public access to meetings;*

*· that, if the Council ultimately decides to change the timing of its meetings, the new arrangements should be carefully monitored and reviewed as the reality of the actual impact of any policy will only be known once it has been introduced and implemented.”*

1.3 The Council resolved at its meeting on 27 February 2014 that there be no change to the timing arrangements.

1.4 The following Notice of Motion was submitted to the Council on 8 May 2014 when it was resolved that the matter should be referred to the next meeting of the Democratic Services Committee:

*“To reconsider the times of meetings of the County Council, Executive, Scrutiny Committees, Semi-judicial committees and all other council committees and subcommittees and to address the requirements with regard to equality and diversity.*

*To refer the matter to the next meeting of the Democratic Services Committee”*

- 1.5 At its meeting on 9 October 2014 the Council endorsed the following recommendation made by the Democratic Services Committee on 18 June 2014:

*“To recommend to the Council that the Interim Head of Democratic Services prepare proposals from 2015 onwards including options to hold meetings on specific days of the week, and that a representative for each Group assist in this process.”*

## **2.0 Calendar of Council meetings 2015/16**

- 2.1 Draft proposals for 2015/16 have been prepared in consultation with political group representatives, and are based on:

- Scheduling most committee meetings during Monday - Wednesday, with Thursdays and Fridays available to schedule Full Council meetings (Thursdays) and other meetings such as joint committees, informal briefings etc.
- Alternating the start times of scrutiny committees, to commence at either 2.00 pm or 3.00 pm

- 2.2 These start times have been suggested in response to feedback received that members often have evening commitments, such as town and community council / school governors meetings. Also, when the views of Members and Co-opted Members were sought requesting them to rank meeting times in order of preference, from the feedback reported to the Council on 5 December 2013 that there was a clear preference for meetings to continue to be held during the day.

- 2.3 The draft schedule now also includes monthly briefing sessions for members. These sessions will be held on the first Thursday of each month, with the exception of May 2015 (due to the general election) and February 2016.

- 2.4 The draft Schedule of Council meetings 2015/16 is attached at **Appendix 1**.

## **3.0 Recommendation**

- 3.1 The Council is requested to approve the dates and times of meetings for 2015/16 as set out in the draft Schedule of Council Meetings.

**Huw Jones**  
**Interim Head of Democratic Services**

**18 February 2014**



**CALENDR  
CYFARFODYDD  
MAI 2015 – EBRILL 2016**

**CALENDAR OF  
MEETINGS  
MAY 2015 – APRIL 2016**

*Nodyn: Er ein bod yn gwneud pob ymdrech i sicrhau bod y calendr uchod yn gywir, mae'n bosib yr ychwanegir dyddiadau eraill, neu y bydd cyfarfodydd yn cael eu gohirio neu eu canslo yn unol ag anghenion yr Awdurdod. Am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf cysylltwch â'r Adran Bwyllgorau os gwelwch yn dda.*

*Note: That whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the above calendar, it is possible that meetings may be added, postponed or cancelled according to the needs of the Authority. For up to date information, please contact the Committee Services Section.*



**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS MAI 2015**  
**DATES OF MEETINGS FOR MAY 2015**

DYDDIAD DATE		
GWE/FRI	1	
SAD/SAT	2	
SUL/SUN	3	
LLUN/MON	4	<b>GŴYL Y BANC/BANK HOLIDAY</b>
MAW/TUES	5	
MER/WED	6	
IAU/THURS	7	<b>Etholiad Gyffredinol/General Election</b>
GWE/FRI	8	
SAD/SAT	9	
SUL/SUN	10	
LLUN/MON	11	2.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Corfforaethol/Corporate Scrutiny Committee
MAW/TUES	12	3.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Partneriaeth ac Adfywio/Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
MER/WED	13	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning and Orders Committee
IAU/THUR	14	10.30pm Cyngor Sir/County Council 2.00pm Cyngor Sir/County Council (AGM) 3.30pm (tua/approx.) Ethol Cadeiryddion/Is-Gadeiryddion – Election of Chairs/Vice-Chairs
GWE/FRI	15	10.00am Cynnal (Llangefni)
SAD/SAT	16	
SUL/SUN	17	
LLUN/MON	18	
MAW/TUES	19	10.30am Fforwm Mynediad Lleol/Local Access Forum
MER/WED	20	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
IAU/THUR	21	<i>1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting</i>
GWE/FRI	22	
SAD/SAT	23	
SUL/SUN	24	
LLUN/MON	25	<b>GŴYL Y BANC/BANK HOLIDAY</b>
MAW/TUE	26	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive
MER/WED	27	
IAU/THUR	28	
GWE/FRI	29	
SAD/SAT	30	
SUL/SUN	31	

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS MEHEFIN 2015**  
**DATES OF MEETINGS FOR JUNE 2015**

DYDDIAD DATE		
LLUN/MON	1	2.00pm Panel Rhiant Corfforaethol/Corporate Parenting Panel
MAW/TUE	2	
MER/WED	3	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
IAU/THUR	4	1.00-3.00pm <i>Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting</i>
GWE/FRI	5	
SAD/SAT	6	
SUL/SUN	7	
LLUN/MON	8	
MAW/TUE	9	
MER/WED	10	2.00pm Pwyllgor Safonau/Standards Committee
IAU/THUR	11	
GWE/FRI	12	
SAD/SAT	13	
SUL/SUN	14	
LLUN/MON	15	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive
MAW/TUE	16	2.00pm CYSAG/SACRE
MER/WED	17	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
IAU/THUR	18	
GWE/FRI	19	
SAD/SAT	20	
SUL/SUN	21	
LLUN/MON	22	
MAW/TUE	23	2.00pm Ymddiriedolaeth Elusennol/Charitable Trust
MER/WED	24	
IAU/THUR	25	
GWE/FRI	26	10.30am Cyd-Bwyllgor AAA/SEN Joint Committee (Llangefni)
SAD/SAT	27	
SUL/SUN	28	
LLUN/MON	29	
MAW/TUES	30	

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS GORFFENNAF 2015**  
**DATES OF MEETINGS FOR JULY 2015**

<b>DYDDIAD DATE</b>		
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>1</b>	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>2</b>	1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>6</b>	3.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Corfforaethol/Corporate Scrutiny Committee
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>7</b>	10.00am Cynnal (C'fon) 2.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Partneriaeth ac Adfywio/Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>8</b>	10.30am Pwyllgor Grantiau Cyffredinol/General Grants Committee
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>9</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Cyswllt Sector Gwirfoddol/Voluntary Sector Liaison Committee
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>14</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democraidaidd/Democratic Services Committee
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>15</b>	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>20</b>	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>22</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Archwilio/Audit Committee
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>29</b>	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>31</b>	

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS AWST 2015**  
**DATES OF MEETINGS FOR AUGUST 2015**

<b>DYDDIAD DATE</b>		
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>19</b>	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>IAU / THUR</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>GWE / FRI</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>29</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>GŴYL Y BANC/BANK HOLIDAY</b>

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM MEDI 2015  
DATES OF MEETINGS FOR SEPTEMBER 2015**

DYDDIAD DATE		
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>2</b>	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion /Planning & Orders Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>3</b>	1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>7</b>	2.00pm Panel Rhiant Corfforaethol/Corporate Parenting Panel
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>11</b>	10.00am Cynnal (Llangefni)
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>14</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Corfforaethol (Ch1)/Corporate Scrutiny Committee (Q1)
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>15</b>	3.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Partneriaeth ac Adfywio/Partnership & Regeneration Committee
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>16</b>	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits 2.00pm Pwyllgor Safonau/Standards Committee
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>18</b>	2.00pm Cyd-Bwyllgor AAA/SEN Joint Committee (Llangefni)
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>21</b>	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>23</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Archwilio/Audit Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>SAD / SAT</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>SUL / SUN</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>29</b>	10.30am Fforwn Mynediad Lleol/Local Access Forum 2.00pm Cyngor Sir/County Council
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>30</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democraataidd/Democratic Services Committee

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM HYDREF 2015  
DATES OF MEETINGS FOR OCTOBER 2015**

<b>DYDDIAD DATE</b>		
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>1</b>	<i>1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting</i>
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>2</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Cyswllt Sector Gwirfoddol/Voluntary Sector Liaison Committee
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>6</b>	2.00pm CYSAG/SACRE
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>7</b>	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>14</b>	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>19</b>	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>29</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>31</b>	

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS TACHWEDD 2015  
DATES OF MEETINGS FOR NOVEMBER 2015**

DYDDIAD DATE		
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>2</b>	2.00pm Panel Rhiant Corfforaethol/Corporate Parenting Panel
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>3</b>	10.30am Pwyllgor Buddsoddi a Chontractau/Investments & Contracts Committee
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>4</b>	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>5</b>	10.30am Pwyllgor Adfywio/Regeneration Committee 1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>10</b>	2.00pm Ymddiriedolaeth Elusennol/Charitable Trust
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>13</b>	10.00am Cynnal (AGM) (C'fon)
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>16</b>	3.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Corfforaethol (Ch2)/Corporate Scrutiny Committee (Q2)
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>17</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Partneriaeth ac Adfywio/Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>18</b>	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>20</b>	10.30am Cyd-Bwyllgor AAA/SEN Joint Committee (C'fon)
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>IAU/ THUR</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>SUL/MON</b>	<b>29</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>30</b>	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS RHAGFYR 2015  
DATES OF MEETINGS FOR DECEMBER 2015**

<b>DYDDIAD DATE</b>		
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>2</b>	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>3</b>	1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>7</b>	2.00pm Panel Rhiant Corfforaethol/Corporate Parenting Panel
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>8</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Archwilio/Audit Committee
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>9</b>	2.00pm Cyngor Sir/County Council
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>10</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Safonau/Standards Committee
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>14</b>	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith (Cyllideb)/Executive (Budget)
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>15</b>	2.00pm LJCC/Cyd-Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Lleol
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>16</b>	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>SUL /SUN</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>29</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>30</b>	
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>31</b>	



**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS IONAWR 2016**  
**DATES OF MEETINGS FOR JANUARY 2016**

DYDDIAD DATE		
GWE/FRI	1	
SAD/SAT	2	
SUL/SUN	3	
LLUN/MON	4	
MAW/TUES	5	
MER/WED	6	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
IAU/THURS	7	1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting
GWE/FRI	8	
SAD/SAT	9	
SUL/SUN	10	
LLUN/MON	11	2.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Corfforaethol /Corporate Scrutiny Committee
MAW/TUES	12	
MER/WED	13	
IAU/THURS	14	
GWE/FRI	15	2.00pm Pwyllgor Cyswllt Sector Gwirfoddol/Voluntary Sector Liaison Committee
SAD/SAT	16	
SUL/SUN	17	
LLUN/MON	18	
MAW/TUE	19	2.00pm Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democraidd/Democratic Services Committee
MER/WED	20	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
IAU/THURS	21	
GWE/FRI	22	
SAD/SAT	23	
SUL/SUN	24	
LLUN/MON	25	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive
MAW/TUE	26	10.30am Fforwm Mynediad Lleol/Local Access Forum
MER/WED	27	
IAU/THURS	28	
GWE/FRI	29	
SAD/SAT	30	
SUL/SUN	31	

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS CHWEFROR 2016  
DATES OF MEETINGS FOR FEBRUARY 2016**

<b>DYDDIAD DATE</b>		
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>1</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Corfforaethol (Ch3)/Corporate Scrutiny Committee (Q3) (Budget)
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>2</b>	3.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Partneriaeth ac Adfywio/Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>3</b>	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>4</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Archwilio/Audit Committee
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>5</b>	10.30am Pwyllgor Adfywio/Regeneration Committee
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>8</b>	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>11</b>	1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting
<b>GWE/FR</b>	<b>12</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>13</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>15</b>	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith (Cyllideb)/Executive (Budget)
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>16</b>	2.00pm CYSAG/SACRE
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>17</b>	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>SAD/ SAT</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>24</b>	2.00pm Cyngor Sir/County Council
<b>IAU/THUR</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>29</b>	

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS MAWRTH 2016**  
**DATES OF MEETINGS FOR MARCH 2016**

DYDDIAD DATE		
MAW/TUES	1	
MER/WED	2	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
IAU/THURS	3	1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting
GWE/FRI	4	
SAD/SAT	5	
SUL/SUN	6	
LLUN/MON	7	2.00pm Panel Rhiant Corfforaethol/Corporate Parenting Panel
MAW/TUES	8	
MER/WED	9	2.00pm Pwyllgor Safonau/Standards Committee
IAU/THURS	10	
GWE/FRI	11	
SAD/SAT	12	
SUL/SUN	13	
LLUN/MON	14	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive 3.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Corfforaethol/Corporate Scrutiny Committee
MAW/TUES	15	
MER/WED	16	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
IAU/THURS	17	
GWE/FRI	18	10.30am Cyd-Bwyllgor AAA/SEN Joint Committee (C'fon)
SAD/SAT	19	
SUL/SUN	20	
LLUN/MON	21	
MAW/TUES	22	
MER/WED	23	2.00pm Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Democrataidd/Democratic Services Committee
IAU/THURS	24	
GWE/FRI	25	<b>GŴYL Y BANC/BANK HOLIDAY</b>
SAD/SAT	26	
SUL/SUN	27	
LLUN/MON	28	<b>GŴYL Y BANC/BANK HOLIDAY</b>
MAW/TUES	29	
MER/WED	30	
IAU/THURS	31	

**DYDDIADAU CYFARFODYDD AM FIS APRIL 2016  
DATES OF MEETINGS FOR EBRILL 2016**

<b>DYDDIAD DATE</b>		
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>6</b>	1.00pm Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Gorchmynion/Planning & Orders Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>7</b>	1.00-3.00pm Cyfarfod briffio Aelodau/Member briefing meeting
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>11</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Corfforaethol/Corporate Scrutiny Committee
<b>MAW/TUES</b>	<b>12</b>	3.00pm Pwyllgor Sgriwtini Partneriaeth ac Adfywio/Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>13</b>	2.00pm Pwyllgor Archwilio/Audit Committee
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>14</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>15</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>16</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>19</b>	2.00pm Ymddiriedolaeth Elusenol/Charitable Trust
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>20</b>	9.30am Ymweliadau Safleoedd/Site Visits
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>SAD/SAT</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>SUL/SUN</b>	<b>24</b>	
<b>LLUN/MON</b>	<b>25</b>	10.00am Pwyllgor Gwaith/Executive
<b>MAW/TUE</b>	<b>26</b>	
<b>MER/WED</b>	<b>27</b>	
<b>IAU/THURS</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>GWE/FRI</b>	<b>29</b>	

# PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

**(Teitl yr Adroddiad/Title of Report) Datganiad Polisi Tâl/Pay Policy Statement 2015**

Paragraff(au) Paragraph(s) 13, 14	Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972
<b>Y PRAWF – THE TEST</b>	
<p>Mae yna fudd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu oherwydd / There is a public interest in disclosure as:-</p> <p>Mae budd i'r cyhoedd wybod am faterion sy'n ymwneud â sefydliad y Cyngor a gweithwyr y Cyngor gan eu bod yn weithwyr cyhoeddus. Mae diddordeb uniongyrchol gan y cyhoedd yng nghostau gwasanaethau ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd.</p> <p>There is public interest in knowing of matters which relate to the Council's establishment as public sector workers. The public have direct interest in the cost of services and efficiency savings.</p>	<p>Budd y cyhoedd with beidio datgelu yw / The public interest in not disclosing is:-</p> <p>Mae yna ddisgwyliad rhesymol fod pob mater sy'n ymwneud â gweithiwr unigol y Cyngor yn cael eu trin yn gyfrinachol. Mae'r adroddiad hwn â goblygiadau cyflogaeth sy'n ymwneud ag uwch dîm arweinyddiaeth y Cyngor a mae'n bosib adnabod unigolion o deitl y swydd.</p> <p>There is a reasonable expectation that all matters relating to an individual employee of the Council are treated confidentially. This report has implications in relation to the remuneration of senior leadership team posts and it will be possible to identify individuals from post titles.</p>
<p><b>Argymhelliad</b> - Mae budd y cyhoedd wrth gadw'r eithriad o bwys mwy na budd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu'r wybodaeth. [* - dilêwch y geiriau amherthnasol]  <b>Recommendation</b> - The public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information. [* - delete as appropriate]</p>	

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