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CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Dr Gwynne Jones.
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

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RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD	NOTICE OF MEETING
PWYLLGOR GWAITH	THE EXECUTIVE
DYDD LLUN 17 RHAGFYR 2018 10.00 o'r gloch	MONDAY 17 DECEMBER 2018 10.00 am
SIAMBR Y CYNGOR SWYDDFEYDD Y CYNGOR LLANGFNI	COUNCIL CHAMBER COUNCIL OFFICES LLANGFNI
Swyddog Pwyllgor	Ann Holmes 01248 752518 Committee Officer

AELODAU/MEMBERS

Plaid Cymru/Party of Wales

Llinos Medi Huws, Carwyn Jones, R Meirion Jones, Alun W Mummery, Robert G Parry, OBE, FRAGS, Robin Wyn Williams

Annibynnol/Independent

Richard Dew, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Ieuan Williams

COPI ER GWYBODAETH / COPY FOR INFORMATION

I Aelodau'r Cyngor Sir / To the Members of the County Council

Bydd aelod sydd ddim ar y Pwyllgor Gwaith yn cael gwahoddiad i'r cyfarfod i siarad (ond nid i bleidleisio) os ydy o/hi wedi gofyn am gael rhoddi eitem ar y rhaglen dan Reolau Gweithdrefn y Pwyllgor Gwaith. Efallai bydd y Pwyllgor Gwaith yn ystyried ceisiadau gan aelodau sydd ddim ar y Pwyllgor Gwaith i siarad ar faterion eraill.

A non-Executive member will be invited to the meeting and may speak (but not vote) during the meeting, if he/she has requested the item to be placed on the agenda under the Executive Procedure Rules. Requests by non-Executive members to speak on other matters may be considered at the discretion of The Executive.

Please note that meetings of the Committee are filmed for live and subsequent broadcast on the Council's website. The Authority is a Data Controller under the Data Protection Act and data collected during this webcast will be retained in accordance with the Authority's published policy.

A G E N D A

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

To receive any declarations of interest from Members or Officers in respect of any item of business.

2 URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS APPOINTED OFFICER

No urgent matters at the time of dispatch of this agenda.

3 MINUTES (Pages 1 - 20)

To submit for confirmation, the draft minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on the following dates:-

- 12 November 2018 (Budget)
- 26 November 2018

4 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 21 - 32)

To submit a report by the Head of Democratic Services.

5 FEES & CHARGES 2019/20 (Pages 33 - 84)

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

6 REGIONAL HOMELESS STRATEGY (Pages 85 - 118)

To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.

7 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRESS REPORT (Pages 119 - 180)

To submit a report by the Head of Children's Services.

8 ESTABLISHING A SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE APPROVAL BOARD (Pages 181 - 252)

To submit a report by the Interim Head of Highways, Waste and Property.

9 REPORT ON OBJECTIONS TO A NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL TO REPLACE YSGOL BODFFORDD AND YSGOL CORN HIR AND APPROVAL OF THE ORIGINAL PROPOSAL (Pages 253 - 266)

To submit a report by the Head of Learning.

10 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC (Pages 267 - 268)

To consider adoption of the following:-

“Under Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press

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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”.

11 MODERNISING ANGLESEY SCHOOLS – COMBINED STRATEGIC OUTLINE CASE AND OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE (SOC/OBC) FOR A NEW FOUNDATION PHASE BUILDING AT YSGOL Y GRAIG (Pages 269 - 336)

To submit a report by the Head of Learning.

12 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC (Pages 337 - 338)

To consider adoption of 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”.

13 DEVELOPMENT OF GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS' SITE, STAR (Pages 339 - 348)

To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.

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THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the meeting held on 12 November, 2018

- PRESENT:** Councillor Ieuan Williams (Vice-Chair in the Chair)
- Councillors Richard Dew, Carwyn Jones, R. Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery, R.G.Parry, OBE, FRAGS, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Robin Williams
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive
Assistant Chief Executive (Partnerships, Community and Service Improvement)
Assistant Chief Executive (Governance and Business Process Transformation)
Head of Function (Resources) & Section 151 Officer
Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer
Head of Housing Services
Revenues and Benefits Service Manager (GHJ)(for item 5)
Committee Officer (ATH)
- APOLOGIES:** Councillor Llinos Medi Huws
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors Aled Morris Jones, Bryan Owen, Shaun Redmond, Dylan Rees
-

The Chair referred to the absence of the Leader and Chair, Councillor Llinos Medi Huws due to a family bereavement. He extended his and the Executive's condolences to the family at this difficult time.

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillors Richard Dew, R. Meirion Jones and Robin Williams declared a personal but not prejudicial interest with regard to item 5 on the agenda.

2. URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS APPOINTED OFFICER

None to report.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS

The minutes of the previous meetings of the Executive held on 15 October, 2018 (extraordinary) and 22 October, 2018 (extraordinary) were presented for confirmation.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meetings of the Executive held on 15 and 22 October, 2018 be confirmed as correct.

4. BUDGET CONSULTATION PLAN

The report of the Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Corporate Transformation incorporating the proposed 2019/20 Budget Consultation Plan was presented for the Executive's consideration. The Plan would be implemented during the period from 12 November, 2018 to 31 December, 2018.

The Portfolio Member for Corporate Business reported that the Budget Consultation Plan is scrutinised and reviewed each year so that future plans can be improved. The 2019/20 Consultation Plan seeks to engage more widely with young people and to make more extensive use of social media as a means of raising awareness of the Council's Budget proposals and of reaching people to obtain their views thereon. The Portfolio Member said that Members too have an important role to play in helping people understand how the Council is funded, how it spends public money and why it has to make cuts to budgets and services.

Councillor Dylan Rees, Vice-Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee said that the Scrutiny Committee had considered the 2019/20 Budget Consultation Plan in its meeting on the 6th November, 2018. In accepting the Plan the Committee had commented on the importance of ensuring that there are robust arrangements in place for effective engagement with children and young people as part of the consultation process and also, that the well-being of future generations should form an integral part of the process with the Public Services Board being consulted as one of the Council's key strategic partners.

The Executive considered the Plan and suggested that in order to help the public form a view about the proposals which the Council is putting forward in order to be able to deliver a balanced budget, a short video clip and/or fact sheet might be prepared setting out the context in relation to why the Council has to save money, the extent of the savings it has had to make to date and the challenge it is facing in trying to meet the demand for services when its funding is being cut year on year.

The Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer confirmed that those elements will be covered by the consultation package when it is published.

It was resolved to approve the Budget Consultation Plan 2019/20 to be implemented in the period 12 November to 31 December, 2018.

5. COUNCIL TAX PREMIUMS -SECOND HOMES AND LONG-TERM EMPTY PROPERTY (REVIEW OF FIRST YEAR)

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer on the first year's operation of the Council Tax premium during the 2017/18 financial year and to date for 2018/19 was presented for the Executive's consideration. The report sought to establish whether the premiums applied in 2017/18 (25% of the standard rate of council tax for both long-term empty homes and second homes) met the aims of the Executive and the Council and whether, as a consequence, the premium levels need to be varied or revoked when the Full Council sets its Council Tax requirement for 2019/20.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that when the Welsh Government gave discretion to local authorities to charge a premium on top of the standard rate of Council Tax it was meant as a tool to bring long-term empty homes back into use and to support local authorities in increasing the supply of affordable housing and enhancing the sustainability of local communities. The Portfolio Member said that all the various options for the future application of the Council Tax premium have been considered as they are outlined in the report having regard to a number of factors in relation to the operation of the premium

following its implementation in April, 2017. The Portfolio Member referred to Appendix A to the report which provides details of the estimated income that would apply for different premium percentages for both long-term empty homes and second homes and to Appendix B which provides information about the premiums applied by other local authorities in Wales and their future plans where known. Taking into account all the information provided by the review of the premium's first year of operation, and in light of the fact that there remains many long-term empty homes across the Island which the Council is keen to see being brought back into use, the recommendation is that a full public consultation be undertaken on raising the premium for second homes to 35% of the standard rate of council tax and to 100% for long-term empty homes.

The Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer said that the review shows that the decision to levy the premium and its application since have not had a significant effect on the number of second homes or long-term empty homes in terms of prompting owners liable to pay the premium into taking action to market or sell their properties or seeking to transfer properties to business rates to claim an exception, nor has the application of the premium had a noticeable effect on the Council Tax base. Although there is £13,988 outstanding as unpaid Council Tax premium for 2017/18, the collection rate for 2017/18 at 98.5% is very good. Increasing the premium for 2019/20 will generate more income thereby allowing additional funding to be allocated to schemes designed to assist first time buyers if the Council is so minded. However, increasing the premium also brings with it the following risks

-

- Owners of second homes could seek to avoid paying the premium by transferring use to business rates. Should that happen the Council will lose Council tax income as well as income from payment of the premium. Owners of properties transferring to business rates use could also claim small business rates relief meaning they would not pay business rates either.
- Owners of a second home normally resident in England where there is no second home premium could claim that their second home in Anglesey is occupied as their main dwelling. Although this can be confirmed or rejected by process doing so means additional administrative work for the Council's Revenues and Benefits Service.
- Second home owners could refuse to pay the increased premium. Notwithstanding it is possible for the Council to recover unpaid Council Tax/Council Tax premiums it will have an impact on cashflow as it follows that if second home owners are not paying the premium they are not paying the Council Tax either.
- Owners could take action to sell their properties possibly leading to a glut of homes coming onto the market with a knock-on effect on house prices. Neither is it certain that such homes would be accessible to local people and could be sold to buyers from outside Anglesey willing to pay the premium.

The Executive in noting the risks involved in raising the premium as proposed also highlighted the following –

- That the review of the first year of operation of the Council Tax premium shows that under the Empty Homes scheme supported by the additional income raised from charging the premium, 7 properties have been returned to use with a further 7 currently under renovation and that by the end of December, 2018 it is anticipated that 18 empty properties will be brought back into use. The scheme will therefore have supported 18 first time buyers across Anglesey to purchase their own home thereby confirming that the Council Tax premium has met the primary objective for which it was applied.
- That there are over 600 long-term empty properties on Anglesey affecting nearly all communities which is disheartening for local young people seeking a place of their

own. Economic initiatives on the Island bringing with them opportunities for employment require a supply of housing so schemes that bring properties back into use for young local people to live in or to purchase are important.

- That an increasing trend for commercial or business interests to purchase residential properties for occasional/leisure or holiday use sometimes affecting the amenities of the residents in the locality and depleting the available housing stock is a cause for concern and should be addressed at national level.
- That there are over 2,500 second homes on Anglesey and it is reasonable that their owners be expected to contribute towards the provision of local services. Second homes also reduce the stock available for local people so it is only fair that they make a contribution towards local housing needs and to help the Council provide social housing.

For the reasons above, the Executive was supportive of consulting on raising the Council Tax premium as recommended by the Portfolio Member for Finance with the following proposals -

- That the public consultation be conducted simultaneously with the consultation on the 2019/20 Budget proposals.
- That representations be made to Welsh Government to press for action to be taken to close the legal loophole that currently allows second home owners to transfer their properties to business rates if they are commercially let for 70 days in a 12 month period thereby leading to a loss of premium income for the Council as well as a loss of standard Council Tax income. It was suggested that the Chief Executive and Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Portfolio Holder write to Welsh Government to this effect.
- That additional funding generated from the premium to the amount of £170k per annum for the next two years (£340k in total) should be allocated to the schemes designed to assist first time buyers as requested by the Head of Housing Services in the report under Appendix C.

It was resolved –

- **To note the content of the report reviewing the first year's operation of the Council Tax premium during the 217/18 financial year and to date for 2018/19.**
- **To undertake a full public consultation on raising the Council Tax Premium to 100% on long-term empty homes and to 35% on second homes. This to be undertaken as part of the public consultation on the 2019/20 Budget proposals.**
- **To recommend that an additional £170k per annum generated from the premium should be allocated for the next two years (£340k in total) to the schemes designed to assist first time buyers in order to increase the number of applicants that can be assisted.**
- **That the Chief Executive and Head of Function (Resources)/ Section 151 in consultation with the Portfolio Holder write to Welsh Government to highlight the need to close the legal loophole whereby second home properties in the Council Tax system are transferred to business rates.**

6. DRAFT REVENUE BUDGET 2019/20

The report of the Head of Function (Resources) incorporating the draft Revenue Budget for 2019/20 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that setting the Revenue Budget for 2019/20 was always going to be a challenge - this task has become yet more difficult after the disappointing provisional settlement which Anglesey has received from Welsh Government

which has left the Council with a funding gap of approximately £7m (before any savings and Council Tax increase are taken into account). The Council is therefore facing having to make some very difficult decisions. Although services have identified a total of £3.747m savings to date, the current 2018/19 budget is forecast to overspend due mainly to pressures on Children's Services, and this will have to be funded from general reserves meaning that the Council's balance of general reserves will reduce further to below the minimum recommended balance. The Portfolio Member said that the provisional budget including the list of proposed savings in Appendix 4 as well as the level of Council Tax increase will be subject to public consultation. The impact of various levels of Council Tax increase is shown in the table at section 10.2 of the report with options to increase the Council Tax by between 5% and 10% being considered. The financial situation going into 2019/20 is difficult and savings will have to be implemented as will a significant increase in the Council Tax. The exact level of increase is dependent also on whether Welsh Government passes on any or some of the extra funding which it received in the Chancellor's Budget to local government and if so, what will be Anglesey's share of this money.

The Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer said that the first step in setting the Revenue Budget for 2019/20 is to create standstill budget i.e. a budget required to provide the same level of service as in 2018/19 but adjusted for any known or committed changes (e.g. increase or decrease in costs) – the main changes are detailed in sections 3 and 4 of the report - and after adjustments for staffing changes and pay and price inflation which are detailed in sections 5 and 6 of the report. However, in order to ensure that the budget provides a realistic level of funding, additional changes are required to reflect the current demand and any additional known budget pressures - especially in Children's Services to support the increasing number of children in care, and as a result of that, in Education Out of County fees as outlined in section 7 of the report. The Officer pointed out that the Welsh Government has transferred two grants (Teachers' Pay Grant and Free School Meals Grant) that it intends to award Councils in 2018/19 into the settlement in 2019/20. For the reasons given in paragraph 7.5 of the report it is recommended that these two grants are not transferred into the service budgets but are treated as additional general funding.

Based on all of the adjustments and assumptions set out in section 3 to 7 of the report, the standstill budget for 2019/20 comes to £137.402m – an increase of £6.457m or 5% on the 2018/19 final budget which is a significant increase and which is due to the combined effect of a number of factors all impacting on the Council at the same time – pay increases, teachers pensions revaluation, pressures on Children's Services, National Living Wage etc.

On the other hand, Anglesey has received a provisional reduction of 1% in the settlement from Welsh Government for 2019/20 so although the Council's costs have increased by 5%, the funding it has been given which is used to meet $\frac{3}{4}$ of its costs has reduced by 1% meaning that the funding shortfall (before savings and an increase in Council Tax) is even greater and totals £7.156m. Although there does not appear to be one clear reason why Anglesey has fared so badly in this year's settlement, the funding formula appears to have favoured urban areas in South Wales which is likely due to population increases in those areas which results in the formula allocating more funds to those areas. It is hoped the final settlement due to be announced on 20 December, 2018 will improve on the provisional figure; efforts are being made to achieve a better final settlement outcome for local government.

The Officer said that the total savings found to date is £3.747m which leaves £3.4m of the £7.156 shortfall to be funded through Council Tax and/or an increase in the Council Tax premium. Section 10.5 of the report outlines some of the options available either as one option or a combination of options to close this gap – it would require a Council Tax increase of 9.72% to completely close the gap without implementing any other option. Using the Council's reserves to plug the gap in 2019/20 as well as drawing on them to fund the

overspend on the 2018/19 budget could possibly take the balance of reserves down to under £4m which is well below the minimum level assessed by the Section 151 Officer as appropriate for the needs of the Council (around £6.5m) thereby increasing the financial risk faced by the Council and meaning that further cuts would be required in 2020/21; although it is an option, it is not a course of action that is recommended.

The Officer concluded by saying that a set of unfavourable circumstances has made what was a challenging situation worse leaving the Council having to make some very difficult choices if it is to balance the budget for 2019/20.

The Executive thanked the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer for the report and presentation which it believed explained the Council's position clearly and fairly and would help the public understand all the competing factors which have to be considered and addressed in setting the 2019/20 budget. In responding to the report and the proposals presented the Executive made the following points –

- That the financial situation is regrettable. It was noted that local government has again lost out to the NHS in the Welsh Government's proposed spending plans for 2019/20 and that Anglesey is close to the bottom of the local government pile having seen its funding settlement reduce by 1% which is a blow to all the people of Anglesey.
- That it is irresponsible of the Westminster Government to announce that austerity is coming to an end when local government budgets clearly reflect the opposite.
- That the options for closing the funding gap faced by the Council as outlined in section 10.5 of the report are difficult and will likely have an impact on the residents of Anglesey.
- That as much as the Authority would like to avoid having to raise the Council Tax being amongst the lowest charging councils in Wales for Council Tax - this is not an option ; where in previous years the Council has managed to lessen the impact of cuts by focusing savings on reducing administrative costs, supporting functions and on implementing efficiency measures, this is no longer possible leaving the Council with very little room to manoeuvre as the cuts that can be made without affecting services and the public have been made.
- That the Council's services across the board are undergoing review to identify where savings can be made.

Councillor Aled Morris Jones, Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee reported from the Committee's 6 November, 2018 meeting which had considered the initial 2019/20 Budget proposals. The Committee recognised the financial challenge facing the Authority in 2019/20 and was concerned by the implications for the Council of the provisional Welsh Government settlement. The Committee was agreed that it should formally respond to the Welsh Government expressing its disappointment with the provisional settlement and to press for additional funding in the final settlement. In terms of how the Council should close the funding gap, the Committee recommended that an increase in Council Tax and the empty homes /second homes premium should be the method by which the funding gap is closed and the budget balanced. Councillor Jones said that those were the views of the Committee collectively but not necessarily his own views.

It was resolved –

- **Not to allocate the two grants incorporated in to the AEF to the budget of the relevant services as the additional costs have been allowed for in the standstill budget.**
- **To approve the standstill budget for 2019/20 of £137.402m and that this should form the basis of the 2019/20 revenue budget.**

- That the Executive determine the proposed increase in the Council Tax for 2019/20 which will be subject to public consultation.
- That after allowing for the proposed increase in Council Tax, the Executive should seek to make sufficient savings in 2019/20 to balance the revenue budget without resorting to the use of general reserves and to ensure that the required savings in 2019/20 are achievable.
- That the Executive should seek the opinion of the public on the proposed savings.

7. CAPITAL BUDGET 2019/20

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer incorporating a proposed capital budget for 2019/20 was presented for the Executive's recommendation.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that the Executive is required to propose a capital budget for 2019/20 which will then be presented to the Full Council at its meeting on 27 February, 2019. The report set out the proposed main capital programme for 2019/20 as well as bids for additional schemes regarding which the Executive's guidance is sought.

The Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer said that the core capital budget reaffirms previous capital strategies which are based on investing in existing I.T, vehicle and building assets, road surfacing work and providing disabled facilities grants as statutorily required. As in previous years the level of core capital funding which the Council receives from Welsh Government (encompassing the General Capital Grant and the Unhypothecated Supported Borrowing) is largely unchanged meaning that its purchasing power reduces year on year thereby limiting what the Council can do. The Council has over the years made use of capital receipts from the sale of surplus assets as a contribution towards capital expenditure. However, apart from surplus school sites which have become available as a result of the Schools' Modernisation Programme the proceeds from the sale of which are earmarked for building new schools, the Council has very few other assets to sell and so the sum available from capital receipts to fund new capital expenditure is much reduced from previous years.

The Officer referred to the following as matters requiring the Executive's guidance on how to proceed –

- In previous capital budgets, £1m of capital funding has been allocated towards the Seiriol Extra Care Home project. However, as this project will now be funded in its entirety through the Housing Revenue Account, the £1m allocated can now be released to fund other capital projects – a decision needs to be made on whether to release this funding.
- In the 2018/19 Capital Programme, £1.858m of funding was allocated to the Gypsies and Traveller permanent and temporary sites consisting of £0.450m external grant for the permanent site and £1.408m from the Council's own resources. There is planned expenditure of £0.120m in 2018/19 on the scheme leaving £1.288m of unused Council funding to be carried forward into 2019/20. As planning permission for the temporary site has now been granted, £0.778m has been included in the 2019/20 draft capital programme for the completion of this project. The plans for the permanent site have not moved ahead as quickly - planning permission has yet to be given and further work is required on the financial viability of the project. A decision needs to be made therefore on whether to release the remaining £0.51m of funding which can be used to fund other capital projects in 2019/20. Once the scheme has been finalised and the costs agreed, capital funding will be allocated to the project at a future date.

- There have been 10 new capital bids submitted for inclusion in the 2019/20 Capital Programme (Table at section 3.3 of the report refers). These amount to £1.746m of which £0.949m would be externally funded with the remaining £0.797m being funded from the Council's resources. All 10 bids could be funded from the £1.510m requested to be reallocated back into the general fund (made up of the £1.0m released from the Seiriol Extra Care Home project and £0.51m unused funding for the permanent Gypsy site as outlined above).
- The Executive has in previous years approved the release of £0.25m from the capital reserve to fund small Invest to Save projects. Services were again invited to bid for the funding with two bids received totalling £0.400m (Energy Efficiency in Corporate Buildings - £250k and the Purchase of 4 new LPG vehicles and 4 electric vehicles - £150k). Both these bids could also be funded from the £1.510m that has been requested to be reallocated back into the general fund.
- The Welsh Government has announced additional grant funding of £20m for 2019/20 for Highways resurfacing of which Anglesey's allocation will be around £0.580m. A decision needs to be made on whether the grant is in addition to the minimum capital investment of £0.779m needed to meet the Highways contract in 2019/20 bearing in mind that the Highways Asset Management plan states that over £2m per annum needs to be spent on road surfacing to maintain roads to their current standard. The proposed capital budget assumes that the grant is in addition to the minimum capital investment required taking the capital budget for road maintenance to £1.359m.

The Executive considered the report and proposals and indicated that it supported releasing the £1.510m of unused funding for Seiriol Extra Care and the Residential Site for Gypsies and Travellers back into the General Fund to finance all 10 new capital bids along with the 2 Invest to Save project bids as submitted. In light of the Portfolio Member for Highways, Waste and Property's confirmation that if money was no object, £66m would be required to bring all the Authority's roads up to an acceptable standard, the Executive affirmed that the Welsh Government additional grant funding for Highways should be in addition to the minimum capital investment required.

It was resolved -

- To recommend the following capital programme for 2019/20 to the Full Council

	£'m
Committed Schemes Brought Forward from 2018/19	13.429
Investing in Existing Assets	2.539
Highway Resurfacing	1.359
21 st Century Schools	7.563
Total General Fund Capital Schemes	24.890
HRA Capital Schemes	<u>13.110</u>
Total Proposed Capital Programme	<u>38.000</u>
Funded By:	
Funding B/F from 2018/19	1.099

General Capital Grant	1.327
Supported Borrowing	2.026
Unsupported Borrowing – 21st Century Schools	1.847
Supported Borrowing – 21st Century Schools	1.943
External Grants	18.728
Highways Refurbishment Grant	0.580
HRA Unsupported Borrowing	1.000
HRA Funding	9.450
Total Funding	<u>38.000</u>

- That the £1.510m of unused funding for Seiriol Extra Care and Residential Sites for Gypsies and Travellers be released back into the General Capital Fund to finance the following –
 - The Council element of the funding for the 10 new capital bids set out in paragraph 3.3 of the report (£797k)
 - Invest to Save Projects:- Energy Efficiency in Corporate Buildings (£250k) and purchase of new LPG & Electric Vehicles (£150k)
- To confirm that the additional grant funding for Highways resurfacing (£580k) is in addition to the minimum capital investment (£779k)

(Councillor R. Meirion Jones abstained from participating and voting in that part of the matter relating to the temporary Gypsy and Travellers Site in Star, Gaerwen)

**Councillor Ieuan Williams
(Chair)**

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THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the meeting held on 26 November, 2018

- PRESENT:** Councillor Llinos Medi Huws (Chair)
Councillor Ieuan Williams (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors Carwyn Jones, R. Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery,
R.G.Parry, OBE, FRAgS, Robin Williams
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive
Assistant Chief Executive (Partnerships, Community and
Service Improvement)
Assistant Chief Executive (Governance and Business Process
Transformation)/Statutory Director of Social Services
Head of Function (Resources) & Section 151 Officer
Head of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer
Head of Democratic Services (for item 5)
Head of Housing Services
Operations Manager (Regulation and Economic) (for item 13)
Committee Officer (ATH)
- APOLOGIES:** None
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors Glyn Haynes, Kenneth Hughes, Eric Jones, R.
Llewelyn Jones, Dylan Rees, Peter Rogers.
-

Prior to commencing the business of the meeting, the Chair on behalf of the Executive congratulated Dr. Caroline Turner, Assistant Chief Executive (Governance and Business Process Transformation)/Statutory Director of Social Services on her appointment as Chief Executive of Powys County Council, and wished her well in her new post.

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No declaration of interest was received.

2. URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS APPOINTED OFFICER

None to report.

3. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 29 October, 2018 were presented for confirmation.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 29 October, 2018 be confirmed as correct.

4. THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The report of the Head of Democratic Services incorporating the Executive's Forward Work Programme for the period from December, 2018 to July, 2019 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Head of Democratic Services updated the Executive as follows –

- That 2 items are new to the Forward Work Programme, namely item 3 – The Development of Gypsies and Travellers Site, Star and item 7 - Anglesey Schools' Modernisation: Report on Objections to a New Primary School to replace Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir both of which are scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 17 December, 2018 meeting.
- That item 5 (Local Full Fibre Network (LFFN) Project), item 6 (Establishing a Sustainable Drainage Approval Board) and item 8 (Anglesey Modernisation – Outline Business Case to extend Ysgol y Graig and Close Ysgol Talwrn) have been re-scheduled to be considered by the Executive at its 17 December, 2018 instead of 26 November, 2018 as originally programmed.

It was resolved to approve the updated Forward Work Programme for the period December, 2018 to July, 2019 as presented.

5. CORPORATE SCORCARD – QUARTER 2 2018/19

The report of the Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Corporate Transformation incorporating the Corporate Scorecard for Quarter 2 2018/19 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Council Business reported in respect of Performance Management that the position at the end of Quarter 2 portrays a positive story with only 2 of the indicators underperforming against their annual target for the year. Both underperforming indicators relate to Adults' Services details of which are given in section 2.4. 3 of the report along with the mitigating actions recommended by the Strategic Leadership Team. The performance in terms of managing sickness absence has also improved on Quarter 1 although it is slightly below target compared with the same period for 2017/18. Adults' Services and the Learning Service in particular have improved their sickness absence levels in the quarter and both services have been prioritised by the SLT for further improvement in Quarter 3. A sickness work-plan has been specifically devised to tackle primary schools absence and this is being implemented by the service. The Portfolio Member said that it is gratifying however to be able to report that for the first time in the last three years the number of Return to Work Interviews held within timescales has reached target.

Under Customer Service the number of registered App Môn users continues to grow with an increase of close to 600 users from the end of Quarter 1 bringing the total to 4,883 at the end of Quarter 2. There were 552 Freedom of Information requests totalling 3,899 questions by the end of Quarter 2 with 76% responded to within timescale. The SLT and Heads of Service continue to monitor the performance of FOIs closely.

The Portfolio Member referred briefly to Financial Management and the revenue budget out-turn forecast for the current financial year which predicts a £2.660m overspend. This will be dealt with in greater detail elsewhere on the agenda.

Councillor Dylan Rees, Vice-Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee reported from the Committee's meeting on 23 November at which the Quarter 2 Corporate Scorecard had been discussed. In scrutinising the Scorecard the Committee had noted the following –

- that the Scorecard is in its sixth year and that in this time to the process of gathering and reporting performance indicators in a co-ordinated way has evolved and matured.
- That the performance against key national indicators was generally good with a few areas – specifically Adults’ Services requiring further attention. The Committee was clear about the mitigating measures recommended by the SLT to improve performance.
- That sickness absence levels in Quarter 2 had improved compared to Quarter 1 but were not as good as for the same period last year.
- That the Council continues to face considerable financial pressures. The Committee was clear about the need to monitor financial pressures in Social Services and the Learning Service which it noted will continue through the Finance Scrutiny Panel.

The Committee noted the areas which the SLT is managing to secure improvement into the future through the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined specifically in relation to Adults’ Services; attendance at work with particular focus on Adults’ Services and the Learning Service; financial pressures on Children’s Services, Adults’ Services and the Learning Service, and Complaints’ Management in Children’s Services. The Committee also recommended that an indicator for Planning Enforcement be considered for inclusion on the Corporate Scorecard for the 2019/20 financial year.

The Executive thanked the Corporate Scrutiny Committee for its comments. In considering the position with regard to performance at Quarter 2 as reflected by the Corporate Scorecard which it viewed as generally good, the Executive recognised the need to continue to monitor areas that are performing below target and highlighted Complaints’ Management by the Children’s Services as a particular area for monitoring especially in terms of improving the timeliness of written responses to complaints received.

It was resolved –

- **To note the areas where the Senior Leadership Team is managing to secure improvements into the future as those are set out in paragraphs 3.1.1 to 3.1.5 of the report and to accept the mitigation measures as outlined therein.**
- **To accept the recommendation of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee that a performance indicator for Planning Enforcement be considered for inclusion in the next Corporate Scorecard for the 2019/20 financial year.**

6. REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING REPORT QUARTER 2 2018/19

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer outlining the financial performance of the Council’s services at the end of Quarter 2 relating to the period from 1 April, 2018 to 30 September, 2018 was presented for the Executive’s consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that it was disappointing to report that based on information to date, the overall projected financial position for 2018/19 including Corporate Finance and the Council Tax Fund is an overspend of £2.660m which represents 2.3% of the Council’s net budget for 2018/19. This is due to similar budget pressures experienced in 2017/18 the most significant of which are statutory children’s services. Departments have been asked to look at ways of reducing expenditure for the remainder of the financial year and to bring forward saving plans. The Portfolio Member said that although this level of overspending can be funded from general reserves in 2018/19 doing so will further deplete

the Council's general balances. Having to use reserves to maintain a balanced budget shows the extent of the financial pressures on the Council and means that it will have to look carefully at how the budget for 2019/20 is set and how it is funded.

The Head of Function(Resources)/Section 151 Officer said that three of the Council's major services – Adults' Services, Children's Services and the Learning Service are facing an increased level of demand which is leading them to overspend their budgets. Whilst the situation with regard to the Council's other services is an improving one at the end of Quarter 2, it is not enough to offset the overspends by the three aforementioned services. Although it is hoped that the overspends have peaked and that expenditure can be contained from now on until the end of the financial year this depends on circumstances – specifically winter pressures and the level of demand. The Officer said that the Executive is also asked to support the use of the Equal Pay reserve which was created to deal with Equal Pay claims, in order to fund the redundancies shortfall for the 2018/19 year. The Equal Pay process has more or less been completed with the majority of claims now having been settled leaving a surplus in the funds which can be transferred to help with the current budget situation.

The Executive in considering the report and the position it reflected made the following points-

- That managing budgets which are demand led is difficult and that Anglesey is not the only council facing a challenge in trying to cope financially with escalating demand. It was noted that the Council has to respond to the needs of vulnerable adults and children but that the pace of growth in demand in these services is outstripping their budgets leading to overspending.
- That it is likely that for the second consecutive year the Council will not be able to balance its budget without having to draw on general reserves thereby lowering the Council's reserves to under the recommended minimum level. This suggests that the Budget is not sufficient to meet the Council's needs.
- That as the Corporate Scorecard shows, the Council is still managing to sustain the quality of services despite the financial pressures.
- That the Finance Scrutiny Panel is supporting the Executive in its monitoring of the Revenue Budget by keeping a regular watching brief over the services that are overspending and by challenging the respective Heads of Service on their plans to mitigate overspending and manage expenditure.
- That the level of detail in the budget monitoring report prepared by the Finance Service is helpful to the Executive both in terms of managing the budget and in responding when it is challenged on how resources are being used particularly with regard to agency and consultancy costs much of which is funded by external contribution. The Head Of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer clarified that from the total spend of £674,406 on agency and consultancy costs in Quarter 2, £155k came from the Council's core budget and/or reserves with the remainder being funded by grant and/or external contribution which is about 75%.

It was resolved –

- **To note the position set out in appendices A and B of the report in respect of the Authority's financial performance to date and expected outturn for 2018/19.**
- **To note the summary of Contingency budgets for 2018/19 detailed in Appendix C to the report.**
- **To note the position of the Invest to Save programmes in Appendix CH of the report.**

- **To note the position of the efficiency savings for 2018/19 set out in Appendix D to the report.**
- **To note the monitoring of agency and consultancy costs for 2018/19 detailed in Appendices DD and E of the report.**
- **To approve the usage of the Equal Pay reserve to fund the redundancies shortfall for the financial year 2018/19.**

7. CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING – QUARTER 2 2018/19

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the financial performance of the Capital Budget for Quarter 2 of the 2018/19 financial year was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that as is now customary expenditure against the Capital Budget is slow due mainly to the fact that a number of the capital schemes are weighted towards the latter part of the financial year. The Capital Budget for 2018/19 is £60.889m and to date actual expenditure is £10.756m against the profiled budget of £13.518m. The majority of projects are progressing and it is expected that the funding will be spent.

The Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer confirmed that the funding for any slippage will carry forward into 2019/20 and it is not anticipated at this point that any funding will be lost because of delays.

It was resolved to note the progress of expenditure and receipts against the Capital Budget 2018/19 at Quarter 2.

8. HRA BUDGET MONITORING QUARTER 2 2018/19

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the performance of the Housing Revenue Account for Quarter 2 2018/19 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance presented the report to the Executive. It was noted from the report that the revenue position for Quarter 2 shows an overspend of £322k whilst capital expenditure is £1.6m below the profiled budget. The forecast deficit (combining both revenue and capital) is £5,501k less than the budget largely the result of lower than budgeted capital expenditure. The opening balance of the HRA Reserve stood at £7,407k. Although the budget allowed for the use of £6,050k of this balance, the forecast underspend on the capital budget together with the forecast overspend on the revenue budget will result in only £549k of the reserve being used. This will give a reserve balance of £6,858k by the end of the financial year which is ring-fenced to be used to fund future HRA expenditure only.

It was resolved to note the following –

- **The position set out in respect of the financial performance of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for Quarter 2 2018/19.**
- **The forecast outturn for 2018/19.**

9. COUNCIL TAX BASE 2018/19

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer in respect of calculating the Council Tax Base for 2018/19 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that the report sets out the calculations for the purpose of setting the Council Tax base for 2018/19 based on the number of properties in the various Council Tax bands on the valuation list on 31 October, 2018 taking into account discounts, exemptions and premiums as well as changes to the valuation list likely in 2019/20. The details of the calculations are provided in Appendix A to the report.

The Head of Function(Resources)/Section 151 Officer said that the total base proposed for 2019/20 for tax setting purposes is 31,571.46 which is an increase of 2.59% on 2018/19. If the changes to the Council Tax premium were to be excluded the increase is 0.7% which is generally in line with the position in other authorities in Wales. The calculation for the Council Tax Base will be used by Welsh Government in setting the Revenue Support Grant for the Council for 2019/20 but will not reflect the Council Tax premium so changes to the premium will not affect the level of RSG which the Council receives from the Welsh Government.

The Executive queried whether lack of capacity within the Valuation Office Agency leading to delays in implementing Council band changes following appeal has an impact on the calculation of the Council Tax base. The Head of Function(Resources)/Section 151 Officer said that decisions made by the Valuation Office Agency with regard to changes to Council Tax bands are backdated to the date on which the change – up or down - was agreed. When the Council Tax base is set there is a possibility that the Council will subsequently have to make a repayment in cases where the change agreed by the Valuation Agency is from a high to a lower Council Tax Band so in those circumstances there is a small financial impact on the Council.

It was resolved –

- **To note the calculation of the Council Tax Base by the Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer – this will be used by the Welsh Government in the calculation of the Revenue Support Grant for the Isle of Anglesey County Council for the 2019/20 financial year, being 30,876.09. (Part E6 of Appendix A to the report)**
- **To approve the calculation by the Head of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer for the purpose of setting the Council Tax Base for the whole and parts of the area for the year 2019/20 (Part E5 of Appendix A to the report)**
- **That, 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, and the Local Authority (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, the amounts calculated by the Isle of Anglesey County Council as its tax base for the year 2019/20 shall be 31,571.46 and for the parts of the area as listed in the table at paragraph 3 of the report.**

10. COUNCIL TAX REDUCTION SCHEME 2019/20

The report of the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer seeking the Executive's endorsement for a Council Tax Reduction Scheme for approval by the Full Council was presented for consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance in recommending the report to the Executive said that the proposal is that the Council continue with the current scheme unchanged.

The Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer referred to the factors that will affect expenditure on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme including the decision on the increase in

the Council Tax; the figure for the scheme will be adjusted as the position becomes clearer during the budget setting process.

It was resolved to recommend to the Full Council at its meeting on 11 December, 2018

–

- **That its current local Council Tax Reduction Scheme should not be revised or replaced with another scheme.**
- **That it formally adopts the current Council Tax Reduction Scheme for the financial year 2019/20.**
- **That it authorises the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer to make administrative arrangements so that all annual changes for uprating of financial figures or technical revisions in any amending regulation or regulations are reflected in the Council's Council Tax Reduction Scheme along with any required procedural changes as regards the scheme that may be required after the Full Digital Service for Universal Credit has been introduced in the Authority's area from 4 December, 2018.**

11. CARE OPTIONS – SMALL GROUP HOMES

The report of the Head of Children and Families' Services with regard to the development of Small Group Homes as a care option for the children of Anglesey was presented for the Executive's consideration. The report provided a summary of what the Small Group Home (SGH) model of care entails along with the costs and potential savings.

The Chair and Portfolio Member for Social Services reported that the Small Group Home model of care would provide for children aged 8 upwards with each house or apartment (SGH) accommodating a maximum of two children. The concept of Small Group Homes as an alternative form of care provision for children has been explained to the Council's Members in briefing sessions, to the Town and Community Councils Forum and to the Children's Services Improvement Panel the idea being that children from Anglesey who need to be looked after, some of whom might currently be in out of county placements at a great distance from their communities can where appropriate, receive care on the Island, attend local schools and participate in community life.

The Head of Children and Families' Services said that Small Group Homes are designed to provide care in the least restrictive environment and to integrate children and young people into the community, improving their quality of life and reducing the stigma for children who are not living with their families or foster carers. Each SGH will be staffed by a small team of local residential care workers recruited from new, ensuring continuity of care for the resident children. The Officer said that the development of Small Group Homes will allow the Council to offer an alternative and better provision to that currently available which it often has to source through independent agencies meaning it then has very little influence over where looked after children from Anglesey are placed. The Council would also make significant savings if SGHs were developed which at a time of increasing demand and cost pressures on Children's Services is also a material consideration.

The Executive welcomed the proposal as a means of better enabling Council to meet the needs of looked after children from Anglesey locally within the community wherever possible in a way that also provides better value for money than out of county placements. In response to a question by the Executive about the term "Small Group Homes" the Officer said that the Service is consulting with children who have been or are in care on their ideas about what the provision might be called meaning that the title Small Group Homes may change in due course.

It was resolved that Children and Families' Services proceed to seek appropriate accommodation and to complete Care Inspectorate Wales registration requirements in order to open a Small Group Home provision on the Island for local children who are looked after.

12. FOSTERING PACKAGE FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY FOSTER CARERS

The report of the Head of Children and Families' Services setting out a proposed package of enhanced benefits for Foster Carers along with their cost implications was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Chair and Portfolio Member for Social Services reported that in order to recruit and retain more Foster Carers thereby increasing the placements available to meet the increasing demand for placements for local looked after children, it is considered that investment is needed to provide a more comprehensive package of benefits for Foster Carers. This would include an increased Fostering Allowance; discounted Council Tax; a free Isle of Anglesey Leisure Service Membership card and a free Council car parking ticket. The proposals have been put to the Council's Members in a briefing session as well as to the Town and Community Councils Forum and the Children's Services Improvement Panel.

The Head of Children and Families' Services said that many Foster Carers choose to foster for private agencies because they can offer a better rate of payment. It is difficult for the Council to compete against these rates but increasing the Fostering Allowance (but not the payment or skills element) along with the other proposed benefits should bring more Foster Carers for the Council which in terms of providing better placement choice, is important. Currently, the Council in some instances places children with private Foster Carers via private agencies which means the Council pays a premium because it does not have enough Foster Carers on its own register to meet the demand. Offering a more competitive package of allowances and benefits should make it easier to recruit Foster Carers which in turn will bring savings.

The Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer said that there is a risk in increasing the fostering allowance in so much as if the Council does not recruit enough Foster Carers from the independent sector to be able to reduce its use of private Foster Carers and thereby the associated costs, it will end up with higher costs as a result of this scheme.

It was resolved -

- **That Children and Families' Services proceed to offer a more attractive package for the Local Authority's Foster Carers to include the following –**
 - **An increase of 10% in the Fostering Allowance**
 - **A 50% discount in Council Tax**
 - **Free Isle of Anglesey Leisure Services Membership cards**
 - **Free Council car parking tickets**
- **To authorise an amendment to the Council Tax Discretionary Relief Policy to reflect the discount granted to Foster Carers.**
- **To authorise the necessary transfer of budgets from Children and Families' Services to cover the cost of providing the additional benefits which fall on other services or budgets.**

13. STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY 2019/22

The report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development incorporating a Statement of Gambling Policy for 2019 to 2022 was presented for the Executive's endorsement prior to its adoption by the Full Council.

The Portfolio Member for Planning and Public Protection reported that every three years the Gambling Act 2005 requires that the Council adopts a Statement of Gambling Policy. The Policy sets out how the Council will discharge its functions with regard to the regulation of gambling premises. The draft policy has been produced in accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance on form and content of the Policy. The Policy is a revised and updated version of the Council's previous policy.

It was resolved to recommend that the Full Council adopts the Statement of Gambling Policy 2019-2022.

**Councillor Llinos Medi Huws
Chair**

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	17 December 2018
Subject:	The Executive's Forward Work Programme
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Llinos Medi
Head of Service:	Lynn Ball Head of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Huw Jones, Head of Democratic Services 01248 752108 JHuwJones@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	Not applicable

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>In accordance with its Constitution, the Council is required to publish a forward work programme and to update it regularly. The Executive Forward Work Programme is published each month to enable both members of the Council and the public to see what key decisions are likely to be taken over the coming months.</p> <p>The Executive is requested to:</p> <p>confirm the attached updated work programme which covers January – August 2019;</p> <p>identify any matters for specific input and consultation with the Council's Scrutiny Committees and confirm the need for Scrutiny Committees to develop their work programmes further to support the Executive's work programme;</p> <p>note that the forward work programme is updated monthly and submitted as a standing monthly item to the Executive.</p>

* Key:
Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives
Operational – service delivery
For information

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

-

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The approval of the Executive is sought before each update is published to strengthen accountability and forward planning arrangements.

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

Yes.

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Not applicable.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	The forward work programme is discussed at Heads of Service meetings ('Penaethiaid') on a monthly basis (standing agenda item). It is also circulated regularly to Heads of Services for updates.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
5	Human Resources (HR)	
6	Property	
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	Not applicable.
10	Any external bodies / other/s	Not applicable.

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For information

2

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)	
1	Economic
2	Anti-poverty
3	Crime and Disorder
4	Environmental
5	Equalities
6	Outcome Agreements
7	Other
FF - Appendices:	
The Executive's Forward Work Programme: January – August 2019.	

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2019

Updated: 6 December 2018



The Executive's forward work programme enables both Members of the Council and the public to see what key decisions are likely to be taken by the Executive over the coming months.

Executive decisions may be taken by the Executive acting as a collective body or by individual members of the Executive acting under delegated powers. The forward work programme includes information on the decisions sought, who will make the decisions and who the lead Officers and Portfolio Holders are for each item.

Page 24 It should be noted, however, that the work programme is a flexible document as not all items requiring a decision will be known that far in advance and some timescales may need to be altered to reflect new priorities etc. The list of items included is therefore reviewed regularly.

Reports will need to be submitted from time to time regarding specific property transactions, in accordance with the Asset Management Policy and Procedures. Due to the influence of the external market, it is not possible to determine the timing of reports in advance.

The Executive's draft Forward Work Programme for the period **January – August 2019** is outlined on the following pages.

Mae'r ddogfen hon hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg / This document is also available in Welsh.

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S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2019

Updated: 6 December 2018

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
January 2019						
1	<p>The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S)</p> <p>Approval of monthly update.</p>	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business	<p>Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services</p> <p>Cllr Llinos Medi</p>		The Executive 28 January 2019
2	<p>Local Full Fibre Network (LFFN) Project</p> <p>To delegate to another Council authority to implement the LFFN Project.</p>		Regulation and Economic Development / Council Business	<p>Dylan Williams Head of Regulation and Economic Development / Lynn Ball</p> <p>Head of Function - Council Business / Monitoring Officer</p> <p>Cllr Carwyn Jones Cllr Dafydd Rhys Thomas</p>		The Executive 28 January 2019 – subject to agreed regional version of the report.
February 2019						
3	<p>2018/19 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3 (S)</p> <p>Quarterly financial monitoring report.</p>	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	<p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Cllr Robin Wyn Williams</p>	Finance Scrutiny Panel – Date to be confirmed	The Executive 18 February 2019

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4	<p>2019/20 Budget (S)</p> <p>Adoption of final proposals for recommendation to the County Council.</p>	This is a matter for the Executive as it falls within the Council's Budget Framework.	Resources	<p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Cllr Robin Wyn Williams</p>	<p>Corporate Scrutiny Committee 4 February 2019</p>	<p>The Executive 18 February 2019</p>	27 February 2019
5	<p>Financial Reserves</p> <p>To provide an update on the situation relating to financial reserves.</p>	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position.	Resources	<p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Cllr Robin Wyn Williams</p>		<p>The Executive 18 February 2019</p>	
6	<p>Discretionary Business Rate Relief Policy (O)</p> <p>Approve new policy following public consultation.</p>	A collective decision is required detailing additional business rates relief to be awarded to charities and non-profit making organisations.	Resources	<p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Cllr Robin Wyn Williams</p>		<p>The Executive 18 February 2019</p>	
7	<p>Treasury Management Strategy 2019/20</p> <p>Adoption of strategy for the new financial year.</p>	This is a matter for the Executive as it falls within the Council's Budget Framework.	Resources	<p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Cllr Robin Wyn Williams</p>		<p>The Executive 18 February 2019</p>	27 February 2019

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8 Charges for non-residential services 2019/20 Approval.	A collective decision is required as the matter involves material financial considerations.	Adults' Services	Alwyn Jones Head of Adults' Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 18 February 2019	
9 Standard Charge for Council Care Homes 2019/20 Approval.	A collective decision is required as the matter involves material financial considerations.	Adults' Services	Alwyn Jones Head of Adults' Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 18 February 2019	
10 Independent Sector Care Home Fees 2019/20 Approval.	A collective decision is required as the matter involves material financial considerations.	Adults' Services	Alwyn Jones Head of Adults' Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 18 February 2019	
11 Housing Rents and Housing Services Charges 2019/20		Housing Services	Ned Michael Head of Housing Services Cllr Alun Mummery		The Executive 18 February 2019	
12 The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 18 February 2019	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2019

Updated: 6 December 2018

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
March 2019						
13	Annual Equality Report 2017/18 Approval of report.	Social Services Portfolio Holder	Council Business Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		Delegated decision March 2019	
14	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 25 March 2019	
15	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3, 2018/19 (S) Quarterly performance monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current performance across the Council.	Corporate Transformation Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation Cllr Dafydd Rhys Thomas	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 11 March 2019	The Executive 25 March 2019	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2019

Updated: 6 December 2018

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16	CIW Inspection of Children's Services in Anglesey – Improvement Plan – Quarterly Progress Report	Children's Services	Fôn Roberts Head of Children's Services Cllr Llinos Medi	Children's Services Improvement Panel (Date to be confirmed) Corporate Scrutiny Committee 11 March 2019	The Executive 25 March 2019	
17	Leisure Modernisation	Regulation and Economic Development	Dylan Williams Head of Regulation and Economic Development Cllr Carwyn Jones	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee 12 March 2019	The Executive 25 March 2019	
April 2019						
18	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 29 April 2019	

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THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2019

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Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
May 2019						
19	<p>The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S)</p> <p>Approval of monthly update.</p>	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business	<p>Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services</p> <p>Cllr Llinos Medi</p>		The Executive .. May 2019
20	<p>Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 4, 2018/19 (S)</p> <p>Quarterly performance monitoring report.</p>	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current performance across the Council.	Corporate Transformation	<p>Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation</p> <p>Cllr Dafydd Rhys Thomas</p>		The Executive May 2019
21	<p>2018/19 Revenue and Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 4 (S)</p> <p>Quarterly financial monitoring report.</p>	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	<p>Marc Jones Head of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer</p> <p>Cllr Robin Wyn Williams</p>		The Executive May 2019
June 2019						
22	<p>Welsh Language Standards Annual Report 2018/19</p> <p>Approval of report.</p>	Portfolio holder with responsibility for the Welsh language.	Council Business	<p>Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services</p> <p>Cyng Ieuan Williams</p>	To be confirmed	Delegated decision June 2019

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Period: January – August 2019

Updated: 6 December 2018

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
23	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive .. June 2019	
July 2019						
24	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive .. July 2019	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	THE EXECUTIVE
DATE:	17 DECEMBER 2018
SUBJECT:	FEES AND CHARGES 2019/20
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR ROBIN WYN WILLIAMS (PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE)
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES - HEAD OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) & SECTION 151 OFFICER
REPORT AUTHOR:	MARC JONES/CLAIRE KLIMASZEWSKI
TEL:	01248 752601
E-MAIL:	RMJFI@YNYSMON.GOV.UK
LOCAL MEMBERS:	NOT APPLICABLE
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>RECOMMENDATIONS AND REASONS</p> <p>The proposed revised fees and charges for 2019/20 are outlined in the below booklet. Traditionally, these would be implemented from 1 April of the next financial year. However, the Executive is asked to approve early implementation of many of these revised fees and charges to 1 February 2019. This early implementation is part of a number of measures which are needed in response to the current difficult financial situation.</p> <p>Some charges will continue to be implemented in line with the financial year from 1 April 2019. These tend to be where the fees and charge increases are prescribed by statute. Fees and charges relating to schools will be implemented from 1 September 2019. The Fees and Charges 2019/20 booklet includes separate columns to highlight which changes are effective from 1 February 2019, those which are effective from 1 April 2019 and those which are effective from 1 September 2019.</p> <p>Income budgets for non-statutory fees and charges for 2019/20 have been increased by an average of 3% across each individual service. This has allowed Service Heads to increase individual fees by more or less than 3% but, overall, services will be required to meet their budgeted income target.</p> <p>All statutory fees have been increased by the sum set by the approving body, where the increase has been published. Where the fee is shown as TBC, this relates to some Social Care and Housing fees and charges which will be proposed for 1 April 2019 and will be presented to the Executive and Full Council in February 2019.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>The Executive is requested to approve the schedule of Fees and Charges for 2019/20 as outlined in the booklet below.</p>	
B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?	
<p>Individual Services considered differing level of fees in order to achieve the requirement of a 3% increase in the overall level of non-statutory fees for the service.</p>	
C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?	
<p>The Executive has delegated authority for decision making in relation to fees and charges.</p>	

CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?		
N/A		
D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?		
N/A		
DD - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Author of 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	
E - Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	
F - Appendices:		
Appendix A – Schedule of Fees and Charges 2019/20		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Fees and Charges 2019-20

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Adult Services

Adult Social Care

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Anglesey Business Centre

Leisure

Destination

Highways, Waste and Property

Highways

Waste Management

Council Business

Legal

Notes

1. **Applicable Period**

1.1 All fees and charges are from the specified date to the 31st March 2020 (inclusive) unless otherwise stated.

2. **VAT**

2.1 All Fees and charges are inclusive of VAT (VAT subject to change), unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Key to VAT Indicators

- S** - Inclusive of Standard Rated VAT (20%, subject to change)
- Z** - Zero rated
- E** - Exempt from VAT
- N** - Charge net of VAT (VAT should be added to the fee/charge)
- O/S** - Outside the scope of VAT / Non-business
- N/A** - Not applicable

2.3 VAT status may be subject to change in year.

2.4 Recharges between Isle of Anglesey County Council services are exclusive of VAT.

Adult Social Care

Service		Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Residential Accommodation in the Authority's Homes for Older People					
Standard charge (for residents who have the financial means to pay the full cost)			TBC		O/S
Home Care					
If you are above pension age with a current weekly income of or above £236.35 and:	If you are below pension age with a current weekly income of or above £160.59 and:				
below £241.34 per week	below £165.58 per week		TBC		O/S
between £241.35 - £246.34	between £165.59 - £170.58		TBC		O/S
between £246.35 - £248.59	between £170.59 - £172.83		TBC		O/S
between £248.60 - £251.34	between £172.84 - £175.58		TBC		O/S
between £251.35 - £266.34	between £175.59 - £190.58		TBC		O/S
between £266.35 - £281.34	between £190.59 - £205.58		TBC		O/S
between £281.35 - £294.19	between £205.59 - £218.43		TBC		O/S
between £294.20 - £296.34	between £218.44 - £220.58		TBC		O/S
between £296.35 - £306.34	between £220.59 - £230.58		TBC		O/S
above £306.34 or savings above £24,000.00	above £230.58 or savings above £24,000.00		TBC		O/S
Meals in Day Services					
(Applies to all meals and refreshments supplied at all Day Service locations)					
Meals in Day Services for adults (excluding people with learning disabilities)		£6.10			O/S (Meals supplied to persons not in receipt of a Social Services assessment are S)
Mid-day snack in Day Services for people with learning disabilities		£2.50			
Other refreshments (tea / coffee/ cake) in Day Services		£1.40			

Telecare Services				
Tier 1 – Equipment, Service and Maintenance	£46.60			If supplied as part of care package - O/S. If supplied to disabled - Z. If supplied to elderly not as part of a care package, or to third parties (e.g. Housing Associations) - S.
Tier 2 & 3 – Equipment, service, monitoring and maintenance	£92.95			
Installation charge	£44.30			
Service and Maintenance	£110.80			
Services only	£71.60			
Blue Badges (organisational and replacement (lost/stolen))		TBC		O/S
Independent Sector Residential and Nursing Homes				
Residential (Adults)		TBC		O/S
Residential (EMI)		TBC		O/S
Basic Nursing Care (Social Care Element)		TBC		O/S
Nursing (EMI) (Social Care Element)		TBC		O/S

Housing

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Houses into Homes Fees				
Up to £50,000		£345.00		O/S
Over £50,000		£395.00		O/S
Home Improvement Loan Scheme		15% of the loan value (may also be subject to a third party valuation fee)		
Garage Rents		TBC		Various
Fees				
1 Bed House/Bungalow		TBC		Various
2 Bed House/Bungalow		TBC		
3 Bed House/Bungalow		TBC		
4 Bed House/Bungalow		TBC		
5+ Bed House/Bungalow		TBC		
1 Bed Flat		TBC		
2 Bed Flat		TBC		
3 Bed Flat		TBC		
4+ Bed Flat		TBC		
Bedsit		TBC		
Application notice to request a force order		TBC		
Court Fee		TBC		
Warrant		TBC		
Re-issue of warrant		TBC		
Dwelling Service Charges				
Cleaning of communal areas		TBC		O/S if in respect of a Council house lease, and E for other leases.
Lift maintenance		TBC		
Aerial within communal areas		TBC		
Heating and lighting within communal areas		TBC		
Fire alarms and fire equipment		TBC		
Door entry		TBC		
Sewerage Charges		TBC		
Painting of communal areas		TBC		
Ground maintenance (domestic Properties)		TBC		
Ground maintenance (sheltered properties)		TBC		
Management fee		TBC		

Education

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
School Meals:				
Pupils and supervisory staff:				
Primary schools		£2.40 per meal	£2.60 per meal	O/S
Secondary schools		£2.50 per meal	£2.70 per meal	O/S
Other staff and visitors:				
Primary schools		£4.26 per meal	£4.44 per meal	S
Secondary Schools		£2.82 per meal	£3.24 per meal	S
Pre-Breakfast Club Care				
30 minutes pre-breakfast club care		£1.00 per child	£1.00 per child ¹	E
School Buses:				
Post-16		£130.00 per annum	£140.00 per annum	O/S
Under 3 miles		£116.00 per annum	£125.00 per annum	O/S
Out of catchment		£160.00 per annum	£175.00 per annum	O/S
Other Charges				
Photocopies		£0.10 per sheet		S
All Weather Pitch Millbank				
Members				
Full Pitch		£48.00 Adult £31.00 Youth		S
Full Pitch (internal hire)		£40.00 Adult £26.00 Youth		N/A
Half Pitch		£31.00 Adult £19.00 Youth		S
Half Pitch (internal hire)		£26.00 Adult £16.00 Youth		N/A
Hire of Football Pitch		£48.00 Adult £31.00 Youth		S
Hire of Football Pitch (internal hire)		£40.00 Adult £26.00 Youth		N/A

¹ Please note that should this fee be delegated to the schools, the fee charged may differ as it is within the discretion of the school's governing body.

Non-Members				
Full Pitch		£62.00 Adult £39.00 Youth		S
Half Pitch		£40.00 Adult £23.00 Youth		S
Hire of Football Pitch		£62.00 Adult £39.00 Youth		S

Libraries & Culture

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Museums and Culture				
Llynonn				
Adult	£4.70			S
Seniors	£3.50			S
Children	£3.50			S
Adults (Group 15+)	£4.00			S
Seniors/Children (Group 15+)	£3.25			S
Group Workshop (15+)	£4.30			E
Family (4)	£12.65			S
Beaumaris Gaol				
Adult	£5.75			S
Seniors	£4.70			S
Children	£4.70			S
Adults (Group 15+)	£5.20			S
Seniors/Children (Group 15+)	£4.40			S
Family (4)	£17.20			S
Beaumaris Court				
Adult	£4.15			S
Seniors	£3.30			S
Children	£3.30			S
Adults (Group 15+)	£4.00			S
Seniors/Children (Group 15+)	£3.10			S
Family (4)	£12.10			S
Beaumaris Joint Ticket				
Adult	£8.70			S
Seniors	£7.15			S
Children	£7.15			S
Adults (Group 15+)	£8.10			S
Seniors/Children (Group 15+)	£6.95			S
Family (4)	£27.00			S
Oriel Ynys Môn				
Commission on sales	35%			Various

Room Hire				
Main Art Gallery evening hours (6-11pm, 2 hours minimum) or Oriol Kyffin Williams evening hours (6-11pm, 2 hours minimum)	£85.00 per hour			E
Tunncliffe Room – Commercial:				
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£35.00			E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£105.00			E
Full Day (7 hours)	£210.00			E
Evening (6 – 11pm)	£42.00 per hour			E
Additional Hours	£37.00 per hour			E
Tunncliffe Room – Educational:				
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£18.00			E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£54.00			E
Full Day (7 hours)	£108.00			E
Additional Hours	£22.00 per hour			E
Tunncliffe Room - Non-profit Organisations :				
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£15.50			E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£47.00			E
Full Day (7 hours)	£94.00			E
Additional Hours	£19.00 per hour			E
Tunncliffe Room – Council:				
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£22.00			E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£66.00			E
Full Day (7 hours)	£120.00			E
Additional Hours	£27.00 per hour			E
Small Meeting Room				
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£10.00			E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£30.00			E
Full Day (7 hours)	£60.00			E
Additional Hours	£12.00 per hour			E
Miscellaneous				
Workshops	£4.00 per person			E
Digital copies sent by email	£6.00 per hour			S
Digital copies sent by CD/DVD	£12.00 per hour			S
Paid research service	£30.00 per hour			S
Filming at OYM and sites				
Per Hour – Single use	£78.00			S

Reproductions- Images				
Reproduction in books and periodicals	£36.00			S
Reproduction in exhibitions (non commercial)	£48.00			S
Reproduction for educational use	£36.00			S
Reproduction for commercial use, for sales etc	£126.00			S
Reproductions - images -broadcast & online				
Welsh /Regional, up to 10 years	£60.00			S
British, up to 10 years	£72.00			S
Worldwide, up to 10 years	£84.00			S
Web use	£48.00			S
Web use online digital streaming	£96.00			S
Postage and packaging				
Parcelforce Worldwide - Prints (postage £11.99)	£15.00			S
Packaging -(postage as Royal Mail prices online)		https://www.royalmail.com/sites/default/files/Our-prices-2018-effective-26-March-2018.pdf		S
Libraries and Information Service				
Charges for late returns of books / cassettes / CDs (per item):				
1 day late	£0.30			O/S
2 days late	£0.40			O/S
3 days late	£0.50			O/S
4-7 days late	£0.80			O/S
Cost for each week late (maximum of £8.00)	£0.80			O/S
Charges for late returns of videos / DVDs (per item)				
Per week or part thereof – Premium service (maximum £30.00)	£3.10			O/S
Per week or part thereof – Regular service (maximum £15.00)	£2.00			O/S
Charges for late returns to mobile libraries (per item)				
1 st and 2 nd visit	£0.00			O/S
3 rd visit	£0.60			O/S
4 th visit	£0.80			O/S
5 th visit	£1.35			O/S
Maximum total cost	£6.20			O/S
Requests (per item)				
Children (under 16)	£0.00			O/S
Adults – In stock within Wales (includes LINC)	£0.00			O/S
Request - not available within Wales	£10.50			O/S

Hire of CDs / DVDs (per item)				
CDs	£1.50 per CD per 3 weeks			O/S
Premium DVD – (DVDs added to stock within 1 year)	£3.10 per DVD per week			O/S
Older DVDs and children's DVDs	£2.00 per DVD per week			O/S
Lost Membership Card				
Children	£1.50			O/S
Adult	£2.50			O/S
Charges for items lost/damaged				
Children's books – Welsh	New LMS automatically charges full retail price. North Wales library Authorities agreement			O/S
Adult's books – Welsh				O/S
Fiction – children				O/S
Non-fiction – children				O/S
Fiction - adult [pk]				O/S
Non fiction - adult [pk]				O/S
Fiction - adult [hb]				O/S
Non fiction - adult [hb]				O/S
Talking books - adults				O/S
Talking books - children				O/S
DVD - Adult				O/S
DVD - Children				O/S
CD - music				O/S
Administration cost on long overdue items invoiced for.				£5.30 each invoice
Withdrawn items of stock – minimum charge				
Paperback Fiction - adult [English]	£0.80 each Or £3.60 for 5			S
Hardback Fiction - adult [English]	£1.10 each Or £1.80 for 2			S
Hardback Non-fiction - adult [English + Welsh]	£1.50 each Or £2.50 for 2			S
Paperback Non Fiction - adult [English + Welsh]	£1.10 each Or £1.80 for 2			S

Reference books	individually priced			S
Welsh Fiction - adult	£0.80 each Or £3.60 for 5			S
Children's Books [all languages]	£1.00 each Or £3.50 for 5			S
Use of Computer Equipment				
Visitors not possessing a UK Library Card	£2.70 each ½ hour			O/S
Photocopies / Computer Printouts and Disks				
A4 B&W	£0.15 per sheet			O/S
A4 B&W – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£0.10 per sheet			O/S
A4 B&W – back to back	£0.30 per sheet			O/S
A4 B&W – back to back 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£0.20 per sheet			O/S
A3 B&W	£0.30 per sheet			O/S
A3 B&W – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£0.20 per sheet			O/S
A3 B&W – back to back	£0.60 per sheet			O/S
A3 B&W – back to back 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£0.40 per sheet			O/S
A4 Colour	£0.80 per sheet			O/S
A4 Colour – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£0.50 per sheet			O/S
A4 Colour – back to back	£1.60 per sheet			O/S
A4 Colour – back to back 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£1.00 per sheet			O/S
A3 Colour	£1.60 per sheet			O/S
A3 Colour – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£1.20 per sheet			O/S
A3 Colour – back to back	£3.20 per sheet			O/S
A3 Colour – back to back 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£2.40 per sheet			O/S
CDR Disks	£0.85 each			O/S
CDR/W Disks	£1.80 each			O/S
Memory Stick (USB) 1Gb	£6.70 each			O/S
Fax Service				
1st page - UK	£1.90			O/S
Additional page - UK	£0.50 each page			O/S
1st page - Europe	£2.90			O/S
Additional page – Europe	£1.10 each page			O/S

1st page - North America	£4.00			O/S
Additional page - North America	£1.60 each page			O/S
1st page - Rest of the World	£5.00			O/S
Additional page - Rest of the World	£2.10 each page			O/S
Receiving an A4 fax	£1.10			O/S
Letting Rooms				
2 hour session - weekdays	£22.00			E
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund raising - weekdays	£33.00			E
Cost per additional half hour - weekdays	£6.00			E
2 hour session – Saturday	£33.00			E
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund-raising - Saturday	£44.00			E
Cost per additional half hour – Saturdays	£7.00			E
Hire of computer facilities (inc. room hire)				
2 hour session – Weekdays daytime	£33.00			S
2 hour session – Evenings and Saturdays	£38.50			S
NOTE - Rates for hire of computer facilities are negotiable for long-term use and all day sessions				
Exhibition Sales Commission	30% of sales			S
Commercial Advertising – Posters				
Fee for 4 weeks	£3.75			S
Anglesey Archives				
Stationery				
Pencils	£0.45 per pencil			S
Readers Tickets (CARN Ticket)	£1.00 per ticket			S
Reprographics				
All items sent by post will be at the large letter second class rate (if first class or recorded delivery is requested items will be charged accordingly)				
Photocopies				
B/W A4 copies	£0.50 per sheet			S
B/W A3 copies	£0.70 per sheet			S
Colour A4 copies	£1.10 per sheet			S
Colour A3 copies	£1.30 per sheet			S
Photocopies - sent by post				
1-3 B/W A4 sheets	£6.20			S
4-7 B/W A4 sheets	£6.95			S
1-3 B/W A3 sheets	£6.95			S
4-7 B/W A3 sheets	£7.55			S
1-3 Colour A4 sheets	£12.20			S
4-7 Colour A4 sheets	£14.00			S
1-3 Colour A3 sheets	£14.00			S
4-7 Colour A3 sheets	£15.70			S

Reader printouts			
B/W A4 prints	£1.15 per sheet		S
B/W A3 prints	£1.25 per sheet		S
Reader printouts - sent by post			
1-3 B/W A4 sheets	£8.60		S
4-7 B/W A4 sheets	£10.50		S
1-3 B/W A3 sheets	£10.50		S
4-7 B/W A3 sheets	£12.00		S
Computer printouts			
B/W A4	£0.55 per sheet		S
B/W A3	£0.70 per sheet		S
Colour A4	£1.10 per sheet		S
Colour A3	£1.25 per sheet		S
Computer printouts - sent by post			
1-3 B/W A4 sheets	£6.25		S
4-7 B/W A4 sheets	£6.95		S
1-3 B/W A3 sheets	£6.95		S
4-7 B/W A3 sheets	£7.50		S
1-3 Colour A4 sheets	£12.20		S
4-7 Colour A4 sheets	£14.00		S
1-3 Colour A3 sheets	£14.00		S
4-7 Colour A3 sheets	£15.70		S
Scanned copies			
Printed on A4 plain paper	£3.70 per sheet		S
Printed on A3 plain paper	£4.45 per sheet		S
1 scanned copy saved to CD	£3.70		S
2-5 scanned copies saved to CD	£7.55		S
6-10 scanned copies saved to CD	£12.85		S
Scanned copies - Sent by Post			
Printed A4 plain paper	£3.70 per sheet + P&P		S
Printed A3 plain paper	£4.45 per sheet + P&P		S
1 digital copy (JPEG file type) saved to CD	£3.75 + £2.85 P&P		S
2-5 digital copies (JPEG file type) saved to CD	£7.50 + £2.85 P&P		S
6-10 digital copies (JPEG file type) saved to CD	£14.00 + £2.85 P&P		S

Digital copies - sent by email				
1 JPEG file type	£4.00			S
2-3 JPEG file types	£8.00			S
4-5 JPEG file types	£12.10			S
Post and packaging using UK postage rates (overseas mail will be weighed and charged accordingly):				
up to 100g – second class	£1.20			S
up to 200g – second class	£1.60			S
up to 500g – second class	£2.00			S
up to 700g – second class	£2.50			S
Photographic permits for use in the Search room				
1 day	£7.00			S
1 week	£19.30			S
1 year	£95.30			S
Use of Tripod	£10.30 per hour			S
Reproduction in books and periodicals	£33.10			S
Research				
Paid research service (1 hour minimum & 2 hours maximum per request)	£33.00 per hour			S
Official letter				
Official letter / letter of certification	£8.40			S
Filming on Premises				
(1 hour minimum)	£66.00 per hour			S
Television				
Welsh / regional broadcast - up to 10 years	£132.00 per image			S
British broadcast - up to 10 years	£156.00			S
Reproduction worldwide - up to 10 years	£192.00			S
Web use	£69.60			S
Web use on line digital streaming service	£219.60 per image			S
Dewi O. Jones Room Hire				
Per Hour	£25.50			E
Per Half Day: 09.30 – 13.00	£76.50			E
Per Half Day: 14.00 – 16.30	£60.00			E
Per Full Day: 09.30 – 16.30	£110.00			E
Penalty charge for overstaying booking period	£40.00			E
Refreshments (Tea / Coffee only) 1 - 10 people	£10.00			S
Refreshments (Tea / Coffee only) 11 – 20 people	£20.00			S
Refreshments (Tea / Coffee only) 21 – 30 people	£30.00			S

Public Protection

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Environmental Health Licences / Permits / Registrations				
Animal Regulation / Welfare				
Riding establishments	£143.40 plus vet's fees			O/S S
Dog breeding establishments	£177.80 plus vet's fees			O/S S
Animal boarding establishments	£177.80 plus vet's fees			O/S S
Performing animals	£223.75			O/S
Pet Shops	£177.80 plus vet's fees			O/S S
Zoo licence	£332.75 plus vet's fees			O/S S
Dangerous wild animals	£504.45 plus vet's fees			O/S S
Dog control	Statutory Fee: £25.00 plus Collection Fee: £79.55			O/S S
Dog control	Statutory Fee: £25.00 plus Collection Fee from Mona Kennel: £42.45			O/S S
Dog Registration - metal registration tab	£5.80			O/S

Taxis				
Operator's licence (5 year licence)		£519.30		O/S
Vehicle licence (new and renewal)		£221.70		O/S
Driver licence (3 year licence)(does not include costs of DVLA checks) (new and renewal)		£330.00		O/S
Transfer fee		£47.20		O/S
Test fee		£57.25		O/S
Re-test Fee		£57.25		O/S
Re-test Fee within 24 hours (minor faults)		£28.60		O/S
Vehicle licence plates (new)		£68.95		O/S
Renewal plates		£45.00		O/S
Replacement plates		£28.60		O/S
Replacement plate bracket		£28.60		O/S
Replacement driver's badge		£20.70		O/S
Knowledge re-sit fee		£26.50		O/S
DVLA Mandate		£5.00		O/S
DBS check fee		£44.00		O/S
Civil Registration Fees				
Marriage & civil partnership booking Fee - Register Office	£46.00			O/S
Marriage & civil partnership booking Fee - Approved Premises	£120.00			O/S
Advanced booking fee 12-24 months non refundable	£65.00			O/S
Town hall ceremonies – Holyhead	£240.00			O/S
Cefni Suite ceremonies – Llangefni:				
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£200.00			O/S
Fridays / Saturdays	£240.00			O/S
Sunday / Bank Holiday	£350.00			O/S
Marriage Followed by Baby Naming	£132.00 plus marriage fee			S
Mon Suite ceremonies – Llangefni:				
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£140.00			O/S
Fridays / Saturdays	£170.00			O/S
Sunday / Bank Holidays	£280.00			O/S
Marriage Followed by Baby Naming	£132.00 plus marriage fee			S

Wedding in hotel:				
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£380.00			O/S
Fridays / Saturdays	£410.00			O/S
Sunday / Bank Holiday	£500.00			O/S
Marriage Followed by Baby Naming	£132.00 plus marriage fee			S
Cefni Suite & approved premises - extended hours:				
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs) 6pm - 8pm	£140.00			O/S
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs) 8pm – 12am	£275.00			O/S
Fridays / Saturdays 6pm - 8pm	£195.00			O/S
Fridays / Saturdays 8pm – 12am	£320.00			O/S
Sunday/Bank Holidays 6-8pm	£270.00			O/S
Sunday/Bank Holiday 8-12pm	£385.00			O/S
Licensing of premises for civil ceremonies	£1,485.00			O/S
Additional room in an approved premises	£215.00			O/S
Wedding rehearsals	£60.00			O/S
Administration fee – name change etc.	£66.00			S
Baby naming ceremony:				
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£276.00			S
Fridays / Saturdays	£342.00			S
Sunday / Bank Holidays	£390.00			S
Renewal of vows:				
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£276.00			S
Fridays / Saturdays	£342.00			S
Sunday / Bank Holidays	£390.00			S
Historical search of 3 years either side of a chosen date	£42.00			S
Other:				
Certificates issued within 24 hours (surcharge):				
Collected	£35.00 ²			O/S
Posted	£38.00 ²			O/S
Standard 3-5 working days:				
Collected	£11.00 ²			O/S
Posted	£14.00 ²			O/S
Certification of documents	£5.00 per copy			O/S
Citizenship ceremonies – priority service (surcharge)	£115.00			O/S
Photo Opportunities in Mon Suite	£14.40			S

² Please note this fee will be implemented as of the 16th of February 2019 as per legislation.

Miscellaneous				
Street Trading Consents				
Retail and catering				
Week	£171.85			O/S
Month	£257.80			O/S
3 month seasonal	£745.70			O/S
6 month seasonal	£1,377.00			O/S
Annual	£2,063.00			O/S
Mobile units	£1,147.40 annual			O/S
Other				
Tattooing / semi-permanent make-up	£131.10 per premises plus £65.55 per practitioner			O/S
Ear / cosmetic piercing	£131.10 per premises plus £65.55 per practitioner			O/S
Acupuncture	£131.10 per premises plus £65.55 per practitioner			O/S
Electrolysis	£131.10 per premises plus £65.55 per practitioner			O/S
Sex Shop / sex cinema	£1,032.60 (including potential hearing costs)			O/S
Health Act 2006 – smoking offences	Statutory fines			O/S
Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (3 year licence):				
Site Licence	£375.95			O/S
Collectors License	£257.50			O/S

Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 Variations:				
Collector to Site	£53.05			O/S
Site to Collector	£31.93			O/S
Licensee Name Change (not transfer)	£30.23			O/S
Change of Site Manager	£50.37			O/S
Change to Number of Sites, etc.	£30.23			O/S
Licensing searches and enquiries	£97.85 per hour			S
Pre-licensing advice :				
Minimum Charge	£97.85			S
Each hour or part thereof will be charged at standard rate per hour per officer	£97.85			S
Fees for small lotteries, for gaming machines and for permits for amusements with prizes are all set by central government				
Gambling Act 2005				
Regional Casino				
Annual fee				O/S
Transfer application				O/S
Application for re-instatement				O/S
Application for provisional statement				O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)				O/S
Large Casino				
Annual fee				O/S
Transfer application				O/S
Application for re-instatement				O/S
Application for provisional statement				O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)				O/S
Small Casino				
Annual fee				O/S
Transfer application				O/S
Application for re-instatement				O/S
Application for provisional statement				O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)				O/S
Converted Casino Premises				
Annual fee				O/S
Transfer application				O/S
Application for re-instatement				O/S

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/479/schedule/made>

Bingo		
Annual fee		O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Adult Gaming Centre		
Annual fee		O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Betting (Track)		
Annual fee		O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Family Entertainment		
Annual fee		O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S
Betting (Other)		
Annual fee		O/S
Transfer application		O/S
Application for re-instatement		O/S
Application for provisional statement		O/S
Licence application (Provisional Statement holders)		O/S
Variation application		O/S

Pest Control Treatment				
Commercial pest control (dependant of size of premises)	£86.04 per visit			S
Commercial pest control treatment contracts (Total cost variable, depending on size of premises, frequency of visits per annum etc.)	£63.15 per hour plus cost of materials			S
Domestic pest control – rats and mice				
3 day response	£45.00			S
Domestic pest control treatments (except rodents)				
Cockroaches	£97.85			S
Bedbugs (subject to survey)	£200.86			S
Wasps, bees, ants, other – 3 day response	£60.00			S
Fumigation				
Up to 3 bedroom	£72.12			S
4 bedroom and above	£92.70			S
Other Environmental Health Charges				
Dog fouling	http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/cleannighbour/fixedpenalty/			O/S
Night time noise offence				O/S
National food hygiene rating system – rerating	http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/business/business-health-and-safety/food-safety-for-businesses/national-food-hygiene-rating/111987.article			O/S
National food hygiene rating system – failure to display rating fixed penalty				O/S
Certificates for damaged food	£100.00 per certificate			O/S
Copies of the Food Premises Register	£20.00			O/S
Copies of the FSBB Catering & Retail Pack	£30.00			O/S
Copies of the FSBB Diary Sheets	£25.00			O/S
Immigration inspections	£225.00			S
Houses in Multiple Occupation		£665.00		S
Houses in Multiple Occupation Additional Licensing Scheme		£665.00		S
Fees for serving Enforcement Notices as prescribed under Section 49 of the Housing Act 2004 (including inspection fee)	£265.00			O/S
Request for HHSRS Housing Inspection – commercial	£225.00			S
Consent to operate loudspeakers in streets	£95.00 plus cost of advertisement			O/S
Abandoned vehicles	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/2095/contents/made			O/S

Applications for EPA authorisations:			
Permits to business that produce pollution and regulate those business premises	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-pollution-control-general-guidance-manual		O/S
LA permits for Part A(2) installations	http://gov.wales/legislation/subordinate/nonsi/epwales/2016/local-authority-permits-a2/?lang=en		O/S
LA permits for Part B installations and mobile plant and solvent emission activities	http://gov.wales/legislation/subordinate/nonsi/epwales/2016/local-authority-permits-b/?skip=1&lang=en		O/S
Copies of the Authorisations Register	£10.00		O/S
The Private Water Supplies (Wales) Regulations 2010. These Regulations prescribe the fees local authorities can make for regulating private water supplies:			
Risk assessment			O/S
Small supplies sampling			O/S
Large supplies sampling			O/S
Investigation			O/S
Authorisation	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2017/1041/made		O/S
Taken under Reg. 10			O/S
Taken during check monitoring			O/S
Taken during audit monitoring			O/S
Potable water supplies sampling (e.g. port health, ships etc.)			O/S
Private water supplies enquiry			S
Contaminated land enquiry (up to 2 hours officer time included)	£195.70 +		S
Search & enquiry hourly fee applies to additional time	Hourly fees		
Issue of Shellfish Movement Permits	No Charge		N/A
Export Health Certificates	£72.00		S
Export Health Certificates - same day request	£84.00		S
Other Export Health Certificates (maximum 5 per request)	£72.00		S
Other Export Health Certificates – same day request (maximum 5 per request)	£84.00		S
Export certificate A4 size requiring data input	£24.00		S
Export Certificate A3 size requiring data input	£30.00		S
Copy of Chinese Export Certificate	£18.00		S
Changes to Chinese Export Certificate once Certified Copy Provided	£18.00		S
Export Certificate - Set up to a New Location (including 1 Certificate)	£120.00		S
Ships Sanitation Certificate	http://www.porthealthassociation.co.uk/		O/S

Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013				
Single Caravan	£159.65			O/S
Small site (2 – 10 units)	£339.90			O/S
Medium site (11 - 50 units)	£403.75			O/S
Large site (51 + units)	£509.85			O/S
Vary conditions	£159.65			O/S
Lodge rules	£53.56			O/S
Replacement licence	£43.26			O/S
Menai Bridge Fair				
Zone A – Bridge Street and Wood Street (up to 2 meters)	£15.00 per metre (minimum charge £20.00)			O/S
Zone A – Bridge Street and Wood Street (in excess of 2 metres)	Above fee plus £1.50 for each additional 0.1 metres			O/S
Zone B – Telford Road (up to 2 metres)	£12.50 per metre (minimum charge £20.00)			O/S
Zone B – Telford Road (in excess of 2 metres)	Above fee plus £1.25 for each additional 0.1 metres			O/S
Zone C – Water Street (up to 2 metres)	£10.00 per metre (minimum charge £20.00)			O/S
Zone C – Water Street (in excess of 2 metres)	Above fee plus £1.00 for each additional 0.1 metres			O/S
Metrology				
Special Weighing and Measuring Equipment Examining, adjusting, testing, certifying, stamping, authorising or reporting of special weighing or measuring equipment. Types of equipment, specifically excluded from tables include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic or totalising weighing machines. • Equipment designed to weigh loads in motion. • Bulk fuel measuring equipment tested following a Regulation 65 or 66 occurrence. • Weighing or measuring equipment tested by means of statistical sampling. • The establishment of calibration curves for templets • Templets graduated in millilitres. • Testing or other services in pursuance of a community obligation other than EC initial or partial verification. 	£97.85 per officer per hour (Individually calculated by a local authority based upon the above figure of at the place where the service is provided)			O/S

• Certifying of weighing or measuring equipment where a statement of actual error is required.				
Weighing Instruments				
Not exceeding 1 tonne	£154.90			O/S
Exceeding 1 tonne to 10 tonnes	£252.40			O/S
Exceeding 10 tonnes	£561.75			O/S
A charge to cover any additional costs involved in testing instruments incorporating remote display or printing facilities could be based on the basic fee given above plus additional costs at the rate of £97.85 per extra officer per hour. When supplying specialist equipment (including, but not limited to, weighbridge test unit, van and test weights) an additional fee may be charged hourly, daily or per appointment, according to circumstances.				
Measuring Instruments for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants				
Single / multi-outlets (nozzles):				
(a) First nozzle tested	£97.85 per officer hour			O/S if no other third party service available, S if not.
(b) Each additional nozzle tested	£97.85 per officer hour			O/S if no other third party service available, S if not.
A charge to cover any additional costs involved in testing ancillary equipment which requires additional testing on site, such as credit card acceptors could be based upon the basic fee given above plus additional costs at the rate of £97.85 per extra officer/hour.				
Calibration Certificates				
Providing Calibration Certificate	£57.65			O/S if no other third party service available, S if not
Notes for testing Metrology Equipment:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Whenever equipment is tested and no appropriate fee is prescribed in the Schedule of Fees, the work should be costed out at a rate of £97.85 per hour. To ensure that the authority is competitive in its commercial calibration service the above schedule should be used as the costing basis for calibration activities associated with ISO 9000 work, but with discounts to be agreed with respect to multiple submissions on the same site. The scale of discount applicable will be determined by the Chief Public Protection Officer, having regard to commercial considerations only. This may be extended to other calibration activities, if the local authority monopoly is removed. 				

“BUY WITH CONFIDENCE” – TRADER APPROVAL SCHEME		
New application fee 0-5 employees	https://www.buywithconfidence.gov.uk/business/costs/	S
New application fee 6-20 employees		S
New application fee 21-49 employees		S
New application fee 50+ employees		S
Annual Membership Fee 0-5 employees		S
Annual Membership Fee 6-20 employees		S
Annual Membership Fee 21-49 employees		S
Annual Membership Fee 50+ employees		S
Additional Premises		S
Additional Trading Styles		S

Planning

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Planning Service				
A4 – general :				
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£0.10 per sheet			E
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£0.50 per sheet			E
Black and White	£0.10 per sheet			S
Colour	£0.60 per sheet			S
A3 – plans etc :				
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£0.50 per sheet			E
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£1.05 per sheet			E
Black and White	£0.60 per sheet			S
Colour	£1.30 per sheet			S
A2 – plans :				
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£4.95 per sheet			E
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£8.20 per sheet			E
Black and White	£5.80 per sheet			S
Colour	£9.85 per sheet			S
A1 – plans :				
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£6.00 per sheet			E
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£9.30 per sheet			E
Black and White	£7.25 per sheet			S
Colour	£11.15 per sheet			S
A0 – plans :				
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£7.10 per sheet			E
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£10.40 per sheet			E
Black and White	£8.50 per sheet			S
Colour	£12.50 per sheet			S
Copies on CD	£20.00			S
Planning application fees	Fixed fee set by Central Government http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/e/i/e/Planning_Application_Fees_October_2015.pdf			-
Office or Site Meetings	£126.30			S

Building Regulation Applications					
Table A: New Dwellings and Dwellings Created by Conversion					
No of Dwellings:					
1	Plan Deposit Charge	£200.27			S
	Inspection Charge	£371.93			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£572.20			
2	Plan Deposit Charge	£286.87			S
	Inspection Charge	£532.76			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£819.64			
3	Plan Deposit Charge	£368.06			S
	Inspection Charge	£683.56			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,051.62			
4	Plan Deposit Charge	£470.90			S
	Inspection Charge	£874.55			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,345.45			
5	Plan Deposit Charge	£589.99			S
	Inspection Charge	£1,095.70			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,685.69			
6	Plan Deposit Charge	£687.42			S
	Inspection Charge	£1,276.63			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,964.05			
7	Plan Deposit Charge	£703.65			S
	Inspection Charge	£1,306.79			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,010.44			
8	Plan Deposit Charge	£795.67			S
	Inspection Charge	£1,477.68			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,273.35			
9	Plan Deposit Charge	£882.28			S
	Inspection Charge	£1,638.52			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,520.79			
10	Plan Deposit Charge	£979.70			S
	Inspection Charge	£1,819.45			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,799.16			
11	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,033.84			S
	Inspection Charge	£1,919.98			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£2,953.81			
12	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,131.26			S
	Inspection Charge	£2,100.92			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£3,232.19			

13	Plan Deposit Charge		£1,174.57			S
	Inspection Charge		£2,181.34			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge		£3,355.91			
14	Plan Deposit Charge		£1,272.00			S
	Inspection Charge		£2,362.28			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge		£3,634.28			
15	Plan Deposit Charge		£1,331.53			S
	Inspection Charge		£2,472.85			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge		£3,804.38			
16	Plan Deposit Charge		£1,401.90			S
	Inspection Charge		£2,603.53			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge		£4,005.43			
17	Plan Deposit Charge		£1,466.86			S
	Inspection Charge		£2,724.16			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge		£4,191.01			
18	Plan Deposit Charge		£1,542.64			S
	Inspection Charge		£2,864.89			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge		£4,407.53			
19	Plan Deposit Charge		£1,623.83			S
	Inspection Charge		£3,015.67			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge		£4,639.50			
20	Plan Deposit Charge		£1,694.20			S
	Inspection Charge		£3,146.35			
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge		£4,840.55			
Table B: Charges for Certain Small Buildings, Extensions and Alterations to Dwellings (Formerly Schedule 2)						
Detached and Attached Garages and Carports used in common with existing dwellings						
1.	The erection of a detached or attached garage with a floor area not exceeding 40 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£108.25			S
		Inspection Charge	£201.05			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£309.30			
Extensions/Conversions works / Loft Conversions & Building Alteration works to Dwellings						
2.	Conversion of existing garage to form additional accommodation with a floor area not exceeding 40 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£97.43			S
		Inspection Charge	£180.95			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£278.38			

3.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which does not exceed 10 sq. m including means of access and work in connection with that extension	Plan Deposit Charge	£108.25			S
		Inspection Charge	£201.05			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£309.30			
4.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which exceeds 10 sq. m, but does not exceed 40 sq. m, including means of access and work in connection with that extension.	Plan Deposit Charge	£162.38			S
		Inspection Charge	£301.57			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£463.96			
5.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which exceeds 40 sq. m, but does not exceed 60 sq. m, including means of access and work in connection with that extension.	Plan Deposit Charge	£189.68			S
		Inspection Charge	£352.26			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£541.94			
6.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which exceeds 60 sq. but does not exceed 80 sq. m, including means of access and work in connection with that extension.	Plan Deposit Charge	£227.34			S
		Inspection Charge	£422.20			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£649.54			
7.	Conversion of a loft space to form additional residential accommodation with a floor area not exceeding 50 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£189.68			S
		Inspection Charge	£351.00			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£540.68			
8.	Conversion of a loft space to form additional residential accommodation with a floor area exceeding 50 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£227.34			S
		Inspection Charge	£422.20			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£649.54			

9.	Replacement windows and doors	Plan Deposit Charge	£78.00			S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£78.00			
10.	Renovation of a single thermal element e.g. replacement roof / floors.	Plan Deposit Charge	£92.80			S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge			
		Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£92.80			
Please note: Where other minor building work is carried out at the same time as an extension referred to in 3 to 8 above, the additional charge will be as follows:-						
11.	Cost of works < £1,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£61.86			S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge			
		Building Notice or Revision Charge	£61.86			
	Cost of Works between £1,001 & £5,000	Plan Deposit Charge	92.80			S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge			
		Building Notice or Revision Charge	£92.80			
Where the estimated cost of works is in excess of £5,000 the charge will be in accordance with Table C						
New Electrical Installations & Electrical Works to existing properties						
12.	Electrical wiring in connection with a new extension to a dwelling under construction with a floor area not exceeding 60m ²	Plan Deposit Charge	£309.30			S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge			
		Building Notice or Revision Charge	£309.30			
13.	New electrical installation to a dwelling still under construction or a re-wire of an existing dwelling (up to max of 5 bedrooms)	Plan Deposit Charge	£402.10			S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge			
		Building Notice or Revision Charge	£402.10			

Table C – Work other than work to which Tables A and B apply (Formerly Schedule 3)					
(BASED ON ACTUAL ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORKS AS CARRIED OUT BY VAT REGISTERED CONTRACTORS)					
Estimated Cost of Works					
< £1,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£123.72			S
	Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£123.72			S
£1,001 - £5,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£185.58			S
	Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£185.58			S
£5,001 - £10,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£97.43			S
	Inspection Charge	£180.94			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£278.36			S
£10,001 - £15,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£119.08			S
	Inspection Charge	£221.15			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£340.22			S
£15,001 - £20,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£140.74			S
	Inspection Charge	£261.36			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£402.10			S
£20,001 - £25,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£162.38			S
	Inspection Charge	£301.57			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£463.96			S
£25,001 - £30,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£184.03			S
	Inspection Charge	£341.77			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£525.80			S

£30,001 - £35,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£205.68			S
	Inspection Charge	£381.98			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£587.66			S
£35,001 - £40,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£227.34			S
	Inspection Charge	£422.20			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£649.54			S
£40,001 - £45,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£238.16			S
	Inspection Charge	£422.30			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£680.46			S
£45,001 - £50,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£259.81			S
	Inspection Charge	£482.51			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£742.32			S
£50,001 - £55,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£281.46			S
	Inspection Charge	£522.72			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£804.18			S
£55,001 - £60,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£303.12			S
	Inspection Charge	£562.93			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£866.05			S
£60,001 - £65,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£324.77			S
	Inspection Charge	£603.13			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£927.90			S
£65,001 - £70,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£346.42			S
	Inspection Charge	£643.34			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£989.76			S

£70,001 - £75,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£368.06			S
	Inspection Charge	£683.56			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,051.62			S
£75,001 - £80,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£389.72			S
	Inspection Charge	£723.77			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,113.49			S
£80,001 - £85,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£411.37			S
	Inspection Charge	£763.97			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,175.34			S
£85,001 - £90,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£433.02			S
	Inspection Charge	£804.18			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,237.20			S
£90,001-£95,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£454.67			S
	Inspection Charge	£844.39			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,299.06			S
£95,001- £100,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£476.33			S
	Inspection Charge	£884.60			S
	Building Notice or Reversion Charge	£1,360.93			S
For developments in excess of £100,000 contact the Building Control Team Leader					
Obtaining copies of Building Regulation documents for your property (requests should be in writing)					
For a search of all applications since April 1996 referring to your property		£26.25			O/S
For copies of approvals/notices/completion certificates shown on the search relating to your property		£31.50			S
Research and commercial enquiries (minimum charge) Photocopying charges will be extra		£126.30 per hour			S

Pre-planning advice on large applications	Fixed fee by Welsh Government http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/Journals/u/d/w/PreApplication_Statutory_Enquiries_Fees_2016_Anglesey_English.pdf			
Build Environment and Landscape				
High hedges complaints		£320.00		Z
Office or Site Meetings (minimum charge)	£126.30 per hour			S
Site Inspection (minimum charge)	£126.30 per hour			S
GIS DATA SETS (FOR EXAMPLE - TPO's, HEDGEROWS, LISTED BUILDINGS)	£91.25 per set plus £91.25 admin fee			S

Anglesey Business Centre

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Anglesey Business Centre Meeting Room Hire (excluding VAT)				
Llynonn				Subject to VAT where applicable, i.e. S – for external clients, No VAT on internal hires
Cost per hour	£26.00			
Cost per half day	£57.00			
Cost per full day	£98.00			
Rhosyr				
Cost per hour	£21.00			
Cost per half day	£53.00			
Cost per full day	£72.00			
Lligwy				
Cost per hour	£21.00			
Cost per half day	£53.00			
Cost per full day	£72.00			
Cybi				
Cost per hour	£21.00			
Cost per half day	£53.00			
Cost per full day	£72.00			
Parys				
Cost per hour	£15.00			
Cost per half day	£40.00			
Cost per full day	£59.00			
Refreshments	£1.45 per cup			S

Leisure

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Leisure Centres				
Leisure Card (Annual Payment)				
Children and young people (under 18 years old) and registered disabled		£8.00		E
60+ years old		£12.00		E
Adults (18 – 59 years old (inclusive))		£21.00		E
Teams / groups / clubs		£70.00		E
Leisure Card (3 month membership)				
Unemployed (3+ months)		£5.20		E
<p>For all casual group bookings, the booking is charged at the full rate All prices are based on per booking, per hour (unless stated otherwise) Swimming = per swim</p> <p>DHLC = David Hughes Leisure Centre PALC = Plas Arthur Leisure Centre ALC = Amlwch Leisure Centre HLC = Holyhead Leisure Centre</p>				
General				
Showers (member – adult)		£3.00		S
Showers (member – concessionary)		£2.00		S
Showers (non-member – adult)		£3.75		S
Showers (non-member – concessionary)		£2.50		S
Staff Time (30 mins)		£14.00		S
Sports Hall				
Full Hall (member – adult)		£45.00		E
Full Hall (member – concessionary)		£26.00		E
Full Hall (non-member – adult)		£56.25		E
Full Hall (non-member – concessionary)		£32.50		E
Full Hall - Commercial Hire (exc. VAT) (member – adult)		£67.50		N/A
Full Hall - Commercial Hire (exc. VAT) (non-member – adult)		£84.40		N/A
Party pool inflatable (member)		£84.00		E
Party pool inflatable (non-member)		£105.00		E
Party - bouncy castle (member)		£67.00		S
Party - bouncy castle (non-member)		£84.00		S

Various party packages		POA		S
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat Bowling (member – adult)		£8.50		E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat Bowling (member – concessionary)		£5.00		E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat Bowling (non-member - adult)		£10.70		E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat Bowling (non-member – concessionary)		£6.25		E
Squash court (member – adult)		£8.50		E
Squash court (member – concessionary)		£5.00		E
Squash court (non-member – adult)		£10.70		E
Squash court (non-member – concessionary)		£6.25		E
Table tennis (per table) (member – adult)		£8.50		E
Table tennis (per table) (member – concessionary)		£5.00		E
Table tennis (per table) (non-member – adult)		£10.70		E
Table tennis (per table) (non-member – concessionary)		£6.25		E
Schools use –without instructors (30 minutes)				
Full hall		£18.00		E
Half hall		£13.50		E
Instructors for the above		£14.00		E
Room Hire				
Activities Room (With Catering) (member – adult)		£15.50		S
Activities Room (With Catering) (non-member – adult)		£19.40		S
Meeting Room (member – adult)		£15.60		S
Meeting Room (non-member – adult)		£16.25		S
4hrs consecutive booking (member – adult)		£47.40		E
4hrs consecutive booking (non-member – adult)		£60.00		E
Full day (member – adult)		£94.20		E
Full day (non-member – adult)		£118.00		E
Fitness room / Weights room				
Induction (member – adult)		£12.50		E
Induction (member – concessionary)		£9.00		E
Induction (non-member – adult)		£15.70		E
Induction (non-member – concessionary)		£11.25		E

Individual Use:				
Fitness session (16+)		£5.00		E
Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim (member – adult)		£12.00		E
Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim (member – concessionary)		£8.50		E
Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim (non-member – adult)		£15.00		E
Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim (non-member – concessionary)		£11.00		E
Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim (member – adult)		£34.00		E
Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim (member – concessionary)		£25.00		E
Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim (non-member – adult)		£43.00		E
Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim (non-member – concessionary)		£31.00		E
Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (member – adult)		£11.00		E
Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (member – concessionary)		£8.00		E
Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (non-member – adult)		£14.00		E
Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (non-member – concessionary)		£10.00		E
Youth Fitness Training 14-16 years old - with instructor present		£2.90		E
Direct Debit - All Leisure Centres				
Full Package		£28.00		E
Off Peak Package		£19.00		E
Swimming Lessons		£16.00		E
Youth Package		£16.00		E
Gym & Swim		£23.00		E
Annual Membership Packages:				
Full Package		£280.00		E
Off Peak Package		£190.00		E
Youth Package		£160.00		E
Gym & Swim		£230.00		E
Non-refundable administration charge for raising bill		£6.00		S
Exercise By Invitation				
Non acute		£2.00		E
Cardiac rehabilitation		£2.00		E
Fit 4 Life		£2.50		E
Sessions & Courses - Dry Side				
Fitness Session (0.5 hour) (member – adult)		£3.50		E
Fitness Session (0.5 hour) (member – concessionary)		£2.50		E
Fitness Session (0.5 hour) (non-member – adult)		£4.40		E
Fitness Session (0.5 hour) (non-member – concessionary)		£3.20		E
Fitness Session (1 hour) (member – adult)		£5.00		E
Fitness Session (1 hour) (member – concessionary)		£3.80		E
Fitness Session (1 hour) (non-member – adult)		£6.25		E

Fitness Session (1 hour) (non-member – concessionary)		£4.75		E
Fitness Session (2 hour) (member – adult)		£6.00		E
Fitness Session (2 hour) (non-member – adult)		£7.50		E
Personal Training 1:1 (member – adult)		£12.00		E
Personal Training 1:1 (member – concessionary)		£11.00		E
Personal Training 1:1 (non-member – adult)		£15.00		E
Personal Training 1:1 (non-member – concessionary)		£13.75		E
Personal Training 1:2 (member – adult)		£17.00		E
Personal Training 1:2 (member – concessionary)		£16.00		E
Personal Training 1:2 (non-member – adult)		£21.25		E
Personal Training 1:2 (non-member – concessionary)		£20.00		E
Children's activities		£3.20		E
Crèche - commercial		£2.10		S
Swimming				
Public swimming (per session) (member – adult)		£4.10		E
Public swimming (per session) (member – concessionary)		£2.50		E
Public swimming (per session) (non-member – adult)		£5.20		E
Public swimming (per session) (non-member – concessionary)		£3.20		E
Weekly ticket (Monday-Sunday) (member – adult)		£9.00		E
Weekly ticket (Monday-Sunday) (member – concessionary)		£6.00		E
Weekly ticket (Monday-Sunday) (non-member – adult)		£11.00		E
Weekly ticket (Monday-Sunday) (non-member – concessionary)		£8.00		E
Family - daily swim ticket		£10.50		E
Family - weekly swim ticket		£21.00		E
Lessons (30 minutes) (member – adult)		£5.70		E
Lessons (30 minutes) (member concessionary)		£4.50		E
Lessons (30 minutes) (non-member – adult)		£7.20		E
Lessons (30 minutes) (non-member – concessionary)		£5.70		E
One to one private lessons (30 minutes) (member – adult)		£22.00		E
One to one private lessons (30 minutes) (member – concessionary)		£18.00		E
One to one private lessons (30 minutes) (non-member – adult)		£27.50		E
One to one private lessons (30 minutes) (non-member - concessionary)		£22.50		E
IOA Swimming Club Use – per session		£30.00		E
IOA Club - lane hire		£10.00		E
Exclusive use of main pool		£72.10		E
Exclusive use of teaching pool		£36.10		E
Lane hire		£15.50		E

Swimming - schools use - 1 instructor per class included (30 Minutes)				
Class up to 14 children (1 instructor required)		£33.00		E
15 - 29 children (2 instructors required)		£35.00		E
Over 30 children (3 instructors required)		£38.00		E
Additional instructor		£14.00		E
Outdoor Facilities				
Game Fee (member – adult)		£100.00		E
Game Fee (member – concessionary)		£80.00		E
Game Fee (non-member – adult)		£125.00		E
Game Fee (non-member – concessionary)		£100.00		E
Half 3G pitch (PALC) (member – adult)		£45.00		E
Half 3G pitch (PALC) (member – concessionary)		£35.00		E
Half 3G pitch (PALC) (non-member – adult)		£56.25		E
Half 3G pitch (PALC) (non-member – concessionary)		£43.75		E
Full 3G pitch (PALC) (member – adult)		£75.00		E
Full 3G pitch (PALC) (member – concessionary)		£55.00		E
Full 3G pitch (PALC) (non-member – adult)		£93.75		E
Full 3G pitch (PALC) (non-member - concessionary)		£68.75		E
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (member – adult)		£28.00		E
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (member – concessionary)		£20.00		E
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (non-member – adult)		£35.00		E
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (non-member - concessionary)		£25.00		E
Tennis - cost per head (member – adult)		£4.70		E
Tennis - cost per head (member – concessionary)		£2.60		E
Tennis - cost per head (non-member – adult)		£5.90		E
Tennis - cost per head (non-member - concessionary)		£3.25		E
Tennis court - schools use		£6.30		E
Equipment Hire				
Ball / Racket		£2.00		E

Destination

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
St. George's Pier – Menai Bridge				
Laying at pier (per overnight stay)	£18.00			S
Freshwater supply – small boats	No Charge			N/A
Freshwater supply - vessels over 15 tonnes	£8.00 per tonne of water			S
Car Parking Permit (Annual)	£80.00			S
Navigational Light Dues (Commercial)	£0.32 per tonne			S
Permanent berth on Pier (allocation based on Business Case)	£2,060.00 per annum			S
Beaumaris Pier				
Laying at pier (per overnight stay)	£18.00			S
Freshwater supply – small boats	No Charge			N/A
Freshwater supply - vessels over 15 tonnes	£8.00 per tonne of water			S
Licence for Booking Kiosk (Seasonal – 1 st March – 31 st October)	£450.00			S
Mooring Licence Fees				
Red Wharf Bay and Cymyran - constant	£0.62 (Per metre x area)			S
Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and Fryars Bay – constant	£1.03 (Per metre x area)			S
Waiting List Fee	£12.50 per annum			S
Amlwch Outer Harbour				
Berthing – visiting yachts and pleasure craft	£18.00			S
Mooring licence fees (all craft except commercial fishing)	£44.75 per meter, per annum			S
Commercial fishing mooring licence fees	£89.60 per meter, per annum			S
Freshwater supply - small boats	No Charge			N/A
Freshwater supply - vessels over 15 tonnes	£8.00 per tonne of water			S
Diesel – tanker/bowser	£50.00			S
Sale of Marine Diesel (Under 1000 litres)	Market Value + 20%			S
Sale of Marine Diesel (Over 1000 litres)	Market Value + 15%			S
Sale of Marine Diesel (Over 2000 litres)	Market Value + 10%			S
Sale of Marine Diesel (Over 3000 litres)	Market Value + 5%			S
Boat storage fee (compound / outer pens)	£6.00 per week			S
Conservancy / harbour fee - all vessels	£57.94			Z

Amlwch Inner Harbour				
Mooring licence fees all craft except commercial fishing	£44.75 per metre per year			S
Commercial fishing mooring licence fees	£89.60 per metre per year			S
Non licensed vessels - visiting yachts and pleasure craft	£18.00			S
Non licensed vessels – conservancy / harbour fee – all vessels	£57.94			Z
Waiting List Fee	£12.50 per annum			S
Registration of all power driven craft (under 10hp, no launch fee)				
Annual Registration				
By post or in Llangefni	£15.00			O/S
At slipway	£20.00			O/S
At private slipways in partnership (75% Council / 25% seller)	£20.00			O/S
Launching fees				
Daily charge	£16.00			S
Annual permit	£160.00			S
Annual permit - reduced for power boat training certificate	£105.00			S
Companies launching to demonstrate or test (written agreement)	£87.40			S
Commercial				
Commercial launching vehicle	£800.00 per vessel per annum			S
Safety boats for events	No charge (application still required)			N/A
Miscellaneous				
Use of Foreshore by Film Crews/Events etc.				
Half day	£446.00			S
Full day	£787.00			S
Local Film Companies (per location)	£100.00			S
Use of foreshore by charitable organisations	At the discretion of Maritime Function staff			S
Car parking fee at Breakwater Country Park, Holyhead				
Annual Permit		£30.00		S
1 hour	£1.00			S
2 hours	£1.50			S
4 hours	£2.00			S
Up to 12 hours	£3.00			S

Highways

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Path Diversions & Extinguishment Orders				
Initial advice and site visit (up to two hours)	No charge			N/A
Application withdrawn or refused after being considered by officers	£232.00			O/S
Order made, but withdrawn following its advertising	£804.00			O/S
Order which is confirmed by the authority unopposed	£1,319.00			O/S
If the order is opposed but objections are subsequently withdrawn	£1,442.00			O/S
If objections are received and sustained and the order is submitted to the National Assembly	£2,472.00			O/S
Multiple applications – if the application involves the diversion of more than one path, the fee for each additional path included in the same order	£346.00			O/S
Temporary Path Diversion & Closure Orders				
Emergency up to 21 days	£232.00			O/S
Short term work up to 5 days (2 weeks' notice required)	£232.00			O/S
Longer term works up to 6 months (6 weeks' notice required and 2 adverts)	£1,381.00			O/S
Extension on 6 months order (application to Welsh Government) (6 weeks' notice and 1 advert)	£917.00			O/S
Street Works				
Skip company registration	£330.00			O/S
Skip permit (one month)	£37.00			O/S
Scaffolding company registration	£340.00			O/S
Scaffolding permit	£43.00			O/S
Section 171 (materials on highway)	£250.00			O/S
Section 50 existing (apparatus in highway)	£250.00			O/S
Section 50 new	£350.00			O/S
Road closures	£2,575.00			O/S
Events on the Highway				
Traffic Regulation Orders for the Disabled	Actual Cost			O/S
Access Protection Markings	£80.00			O/S
Parking Dispensation	£18.00			O/S
Tourism Sign Application	£60.00			S
Tourism Sign Design and Installation	Actual cost + Fees			S

Temporary Restriction Order Fees				
Event Prohibition of vehicles order (Road Closure, approx. 6 events per annum)	£637.00			O/S
Event Amending Traffic Order (Limited waiting, one way etc, approx.. 6 events per annum)	£531.00			O/S
Tourism Sign	£64.00			O/S
Small scale community or charitable events	Free			N/A
Search Requests				
Basic search at a single location	£67.20			S
Basic search at up to 5 locations	£134.40			S
Advanced Town Searches	£262.80			S
Advanced Area Searches	£541.20			S
Application for major developments	£67.20 per hour			S
SAB (Sustainable Drainage Solution) - pre-application decisions for major residential or non-residential developments	£240.00			S
SAB (Sustainable Drainage Solution) - pre-application decisions for minor residential and non-residential developments	1 hour free then standard staff hourly rate thereafter			S
Car Parks				
Cars				
30 minutes	£0.50			S
1 hour	£1.00			S
2 hours	£1.50			S
4 hours	£2.00			S
Up to 12 hours	£3.00			S
Beaumaris				
Buses 4 hours	£4.50			S
Buses 12 hours	£6.00			S
Cars 4 hours	£2.50			S
Cars 12 hours	£3.50			S
Coastal				
4 hours	£3.50			S
12 hours	£4.50			S
Trailer	£6.00			S

Rhosneigr, Fron Tywyn & Lôn St Ffraid				
1 hour	£1.00			S
2 hours	£2.00			S
4 hours	£3.50			S
12 hours	£4.50			S
Trailer	£6.00			S
Rhoscolyn				
2 hours	£2.00			S
4 hours	£3.50			S
12 hours	£4.50			S
Trailer	£6.00			S
Llanfairpwll Park & Share				
1 day	£0.50			S
2 - 7 days	£2.00 per day			S
Stanley Crescent, Holyhead				
1 day	£1.00			S
2 - 7 days	£1.00			S
Parking Season Ticket				
12 months	£170.00			S
6 months	£120.00			S
Other Car Park Charges				
Car park possession (small compound 4-6 bays)	£80.00 to £100.00 per week			S
Car park possession (large compound)	Up to £250.00			S
Market stall in car park	£5.00			S
NOTE: Please note that services which require an input from Legal Services will incur a variable additional charge.				

Waste Management

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
New or replacement black wheeled bin for residual waste (delivery and administration charge only and not sale of the black wheeled bin)	£33.00			S
Bulky waste Collection 'A' (up to 4 items per collection)	£29.00			O/S
Bulky waste collection 'B' (up to ½ tonne per load)	£93.00			O/S
Bulky waste collection 'B' (up to 1½ tonnes per load)	£241.00			O/S
Sale of radar key	£6.50			E
Sale of compost bin (purchase, delivery and administration)	£35.00			S
Trade refuse collection/disposal charges	Actual current rate charged by the Council's waste collection contractor plus a 20% administration charge			S
All Other Fees e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandoned shopping & luggage trolley • Removal of refuse sacks • Hire of wheeled bins for organised events • Public conveniences - additional opening 	Actual cost incurred plus a 20% administration charge			Various

Legal

Service	Fee / Charge 1 st February	Fee / Charge 1 st April	Fee / Charge September	VAT
Local Land Charges				
Search	£118.05			S
Form LLC1	£6.00			O/S
Online LLC1	£4.00			O/S
Con 29 (excl. question 22)	£12.00 per question			S
Question 22	£16.38 per question			S
Discretionary Legal Fees				
Planning obligations (section 106 agreements)				
Self-build single affordable dwelling	£573.70			O/S
All other agreements (for 3 hours work, relevant hourly rate will be applied on time spent in excess of 3 hours, see rates set out below)	£861.10			O/S
Simple deeds of release	£273.20			O/S
Sale of land or Grants of leases				
Where no solicitor instructed by other party (for 3 hours work, relevant hourly rate will be applied on time spent in excess of 3 hours, see rates set out below)	£621.55			S
Where a solicitor instructed by other party (for 6 hours work, relevant hourly rate will be applied on time spent in excess of 6 hours, see rates set out below)	£1,243.10			S
Grants of leases (to include variations, assignments and releases)	Actual time spent at relevant hourly rate*			S
Section 38 and 278 agreements (Highways Act)	£861.10			O/S
Traffic regulation orders where requested by third parties (for 4.5 hours work, relevant hourly rate will be applied on time spent in excess of 4.5 hours, see rates set out below)	£519.10			O/S

Register of Common Land				
Correcting other mistake under section 19(2)(b)	£324.70			
Updating names and addresses under section 19 (2)(d)	£54.15			
Accretion of diluvion under section 19(2)(e)	£54.15			
Applications under Schedule 2, paragraphs 6 to 9 inclusive (buildings registered as common land or town and village green or land wrongly registered as common land or town or village green)	£2,101.20			
*Appropriate hourly rates				
Head of Function, Legal Services Manager or Solicitors	£172.70			VAT will be charged in consistency with the enquiry it relates to.
All other fee earning staff	£103.85			
NOTE - The Head of Function or the Legal Services Manager will, at their discretion, have the power to waive the fee in certain cases of proven financial hardship.				

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	17.12.2018
Subject:	Regional Homeless Strategy
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Alun Mummery
Head of Service:	Ned Michael
Report Author:	Eliw Llŷr
Tel:	01248752137
E-mail:	EliwLlyr@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	n/a

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>Recommend that the Executive:</p> <p>R1 approves the Regional Homelessness Strategy and Local Action Plan.</p> <p>1.0 Background</p> <p>The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 states that all Local Authorities must adopt a Homeless Strategy in 2018 in order to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of homelessness • Suitable accommodation is provided for people who are or may become homeless; • Satisfactory support is available for people who are or may become homeless. <p>Prior to producing the strategy Local Authorities are required to undertake a local review in line with section 51 of the Welsh Government’s Code of Guidance on the Allocation of Accommodation and Homelessness. Local Authorities are required to undertake a review of their Homelessness service as a basis for producing the Strategy.</p> <p>The strategy aligns with the objectives of the Council Plan, 2018-22.</p> <p>1.1 Regional approach</p> <p>It was agreed by the North Wales Heads of Service to produce a Regional Homeless Strategy.</p> <p>Establishing a collective understanding and regional approach towards preventing homelessness will have the following benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase the opportunity for the development of more effective working with key partner organisations, such as the Health Service, who operate on a regional basis

to tackle some of the underlying causes of homeless.

2. There will be a consistent approach among local authorities with their interpretation and implementation of the homelessness legislation and in the delivery of homelessness services across the North Wales locality. This will help to reduce the potential for variation in the availability and delivery of services across the region.
3. There will be more opportunities for authorities to share their resources, expertise and specialist services.

The Regional Strategy will include an overarching regional document and a 12 month Regional and Local Action Plan.

The six Local Authorities include: Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Wrexham, Denbigh and Flint.

As the Homelessness Strategy states, Homelessness affects councils across North Wales and this process highlights collaboration at both strategic and operational levels in order to deal with and seek to reduce the effects of homelessness. The Local Action Plan has been prioritised by the Service and is achievable in 2019.

One risk in implementing the Regional Strategy is that ownership is shared and lack of commitment by one or more partners can have an impact on progress. In order to try to respond to this the Chartered Institute of Housing, who has supported us in formulating this strategy, has agreed to be a 'critical friend' as we tackle the Regional Action Plan.

See **appendix 1** for a copy of the Draft Strategy and Local Action Plan.

Local Review

Project Development Workshop Ltd (PDW) were commissioned to undertake a local review for Anglesey.

The review was conducted between March and May 2018 in line with the Code of Guidance. In addition, PDW looked at the following:

- Are services fit for purpose?
- How are contracts and relationships managed?
- How well is the homelessness service delivered with partners?
- Is the capacity within teams appropriate and are team functions achieving their goals and expected outcomes?

The data for the period April to mid October shows that 377 people have had contact with the Homelessness Service either by way of a pre-arranged meeting or by visiting the office to inform staff that they are at risk of becoming homeless or are homeless. The reasons given for being homeless, were breakdown of a relationship, friends, family or parent not

able to offer accommodation or leaving prison.

In accordance with the Act, an assessment of their circumstances must be undertaken with advice and support given and a decision to secure emergency, prevent homelessness, help to secure accommodation or duty to secure accommodation. This can mean bed and breakfast, offering solutions to remain in the property or helping to find private accommodation.

Consultation

Following approval by the Executive Committee to consult based on the communication plan, 16.6.18, extensive consultation has been undertaken whilst conducting a review of our Homelessness Service which has fed into this Strategy, see **appendix 2** for further information.

The main messages are:

- Information about performance needs to be better co-ordinated
- Homelessness is acknowledged across teams
- Our staff are enthusiastic and willing to help our customers who are facing a period of emotional strain and uncertainty
- Customers are important to us within our service

This Scrutiny Panel, 13 November, 2018 has scrutinised the Strategy as well as the consultation report.

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

Housing Act, 2014 requires LAs to produce review of its homeless service and subsequent strategy

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Approval of Strategy is required within the Housing Act, 2014

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

yes

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

yes

E – Who did you consult?

What did they say?

1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Scrutiny	<p>The Partnership Regeneration Scrutiny Committee, 13/11/18 recommend that the Executive Committee approve the Regional Strategy and Local Action Plan.</p> <p>The Chair of the Partnership and Scrutiny Committee will attend on 17/12/18 to provide feedback.</p>
8	Local Members	
9	Any external bodies / other/s	

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	
5	Equalities	Impact assessment completed
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

FF - Appendices:
Appendix 1 Regional Homeless Strategy and Action Plans Appendix 2 Consultation Report

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

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People, homes and services

A regional approach to tackling homelessness in North Wales

DECEMBER 2018 - DEC 2022



Chartered
Institute of
Housing
Cymru



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL



Foreword

When, as a group, we initially discussed what the title for this strategy should be, there was a tacit recognition that addressing homelessness across the region was more than simply increasing the supply of the right type of housing.

Yes, the shortage of supply is a big contributing factor to people presenting as homeless, whether they are rough sleepers, those on social housing waiting lists, or those sleeping on a friend's sofa without any prospect of any affordable permanent accommodation.

But all the evidence from the individual homelessness reviews, carried out by the six North Wales local authorities to inform this strategy, suggests a more complex explanation as to why so many are sleeping rough or waiting to be housed.

It is about the specific groups of people in need of support, the type of homes we need to provide them with and the services that allow them to live sustainably in those homes – **People, Homes and Services.**

Common themes emerged around the types of demographics presenting as homeless, particularly young people, those with complex needs such as mental health issues, and those leaving prison.

The reviews also identified common themes around the gaps in the type of accommodation, as well as the gaps in data to inform a strategic approach to combatting the issue.

Finally, commonality across the region emerged on other root causes such as welfare reform, lack of early intervention and a lack of collaboration with the health service, and in some cases between council service areas.

Fundamentally, this strategy recognises that homelessness, and the issues that cause it, has no regard for local authority boundaries and that if we are really going to address this issue, then all six councils need to work together to join up data, services and solutions.

This document sets out a strategy based on working together to reach the overarching goal – eradicating homelessness in North Wales. The strategy has been developed within the context of local housing reviews and strategies, and will inform commissioning plans and funding priorities for each local authority area.

Matt Dicks
Director, CIH Cymru

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1. Introduction

1.1 Legislative background:

Part 2 of the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 places a statutory duty on each local authority in Wales to carry out a homelessness review and formulate a homelessness strategy. A homelessness strategy, under section 50 of the Act, is a strategy for achieving the following objectives in the local housing authority's area:

- The prevention of homelessness;
- That suitable accommodation is and will be available for people who are or may become homeless;
- That satisfactory support is available for people who are or may become homeless.

1.2 Additional legislative and regulatory considerations:

When preparing this strategy partners have referred to and taken into account the following:-

- 10 Year Homeless Plan
- National Housing Pathway for Ex-Service Personnel
- National Pathway for Homelessness Services to Children, Young People and Adults in the Secure Estate
- Preventing Homelessness and Promoting Independence: A Positive Pathway to Adulthood
- The Homelessness (Suitability of Accommodation) (Wales) Order 2015
- Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016
- Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 and Population Needs Assessment
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and Assessment of Wellbeing
- Regional Strategic Plans
- Equalities Act (Wales) 2010
- Allocation of Housing and Homelessness (Eligibility) (Wales) Regulations 2014
- Code of Guidance to Local Authorities on the Allocation of Accommodation and Homelessness, 2016
- Welfare Benefit Reforms

1.3 Key objectives:

The aim of this strategy is to address the root causes of homelessness, with the ultimate aim of ending it altogether in North Wales. After carrying out a Homelessness Review in each local authority areas, the six authorities across the region will meet that goal by achieving the following key objectives:

- **Developing a regional approach to tackling homelessness in North Wales**
- **Sharing best practice across the region**
- **Developing shared services and collaboration where possible**
- **Developing a better understanding of the causes of homelessness through better data capture across the region**
- **Reducing homelessness in North Wales**

1.4 the North Wales homelessness picture

This was the picture of homelessness in North Wales in July 2018:

Number on household
Waiting List in North Wales:

7,022



75%

of Welsh people think Welsh
Government should house
rough sleepers



509

in temporary
accommodation

84

sleeping rough



Two-thirds

of Welsh people believe Welsh Government
should provide a good quality home to everyone



2. The regional approach

2.1 Background

The Williams Commission on Public Service Governance and Delivery, which reported in 2014, noted that:

“The public sector relationships in Wales are overly complex and this complexity does not serve Wales well. The structures, relationships and responsibilities of public sector bodies in Wales, and the partnerships between them, must be streamlined, accountability clarified and synergies maximised.”

And that:

“There is a need for a step change in the performance and delivery of public services in Wales.”

The Commission also recommend the reduction in the number of councils in order to streamline the delivery of public services in Wales. Whilst the Welsh Government has stopped short of reorganisation, a collaborative approach has continued to dominate its agenda in terms of the delivery of public services since the commission published its report.

In June 2017, the Heads of Housing of the six North Wales local authorities, together with the Chartered Institute of Housing Cymru, undertook a commitment to work together to develop a regional homelessness strategy.

A working group was established and communication opened with the Welsh Government. The Welsh Government agreed to the regional approach outlined in the document in **Appendix A**, provided that each of the six local authorities in the region “adopts/signs up to the regional strategy”.



2.2. Key Shared issues

The local reviews have been carried out and common themes and key areas for action have been identified across the region:



2.2.1 People (This is not an exhaustive list but the groups highlighted by the local authority individual reviews)

Key issues	
Youth homelessness	<p>Ensuring correct information is provided to young people via different social media platforms</p> <p>Misunderstanding/lack of knowledge of service provision amongst young people</p> <p>The impact on young people and their housing needs, when family life reaches crisis point</p> <p>Clarifying what we mean by young people and understanding the needs of different groups of young people such as 16-17 year olds in B&B, 20-35 year-olds in one-bed accommodation - a lack of understanding as to why different groups are presenting as homeless</p> <p>Failure to identify at-risk young people at an earlier stage - e.g. vulnerable people/ACES agenda - and a need to provide more joined up services, e.g children services not communicating with housing at an earlier stage</p> <p>Shortage of shared accommodation and one-bed accommodation</p> <p>Shortage of right type of accommodation</p> <p>Many young people aren't tenancy ready - i.e. not financially literate, not experienced living independently</p>
Rough sleepers	<p>Numbers are growing</p> <p>Shortage of the right type of accommodation e.g. emergency accommodation</p> <p>Lack of joined up working between charities and local authorities in delivering outreach services</p> <p>Addressing the "drug and alcohol culture" - a proportion don't use their accommodation because of drug culture. Drug users less likely to use emergency shelter accommodation</p> <p>Lack of support for people with mental health issues</p>

Complex needs	<p>Lack of a clear definition of what Complex Needs mean</p> <p>Lack of co-ordination in service provision</p> <p>Lack of adaptive housing and coordinated use of resource across region</p> <p>Welsh Government commitment to Supporting People Programme</p>
Prison leavers	<p>Prisoner Pathway - not enough resource</p> <p>Lack of collaboration across region</p> <p>No longer within Priority Need</p> <p>Lack of suitable accommodation for those convicted of arson</p>

2.2.2 Homes

Key issues

Housing first	<p>Shortage of funding</p> <p>Lack of Clarity from Welsh Government in terms of its housing first strategy and what it means - is it a health and/or housing spend?</p> <p>Lack of political appetite at a local level in certain Local Authority areas</p>
Improved access to accommodation - supply	<p>Under 35s accommodation</p> <p>Unwillingness of Private Rented Sector (PRS) to take tenants on welfare benefits</p> <p>Lack of consistency in housing support in PRS</p> <p>Upfront letting agency fees</p>

Temporary accommodation

- People unable to move on
- Shortage of right type accommodation
- Too expensive
- Continual risk assessments required

2.2.3 Services

Key issues

Prevention/ intervention

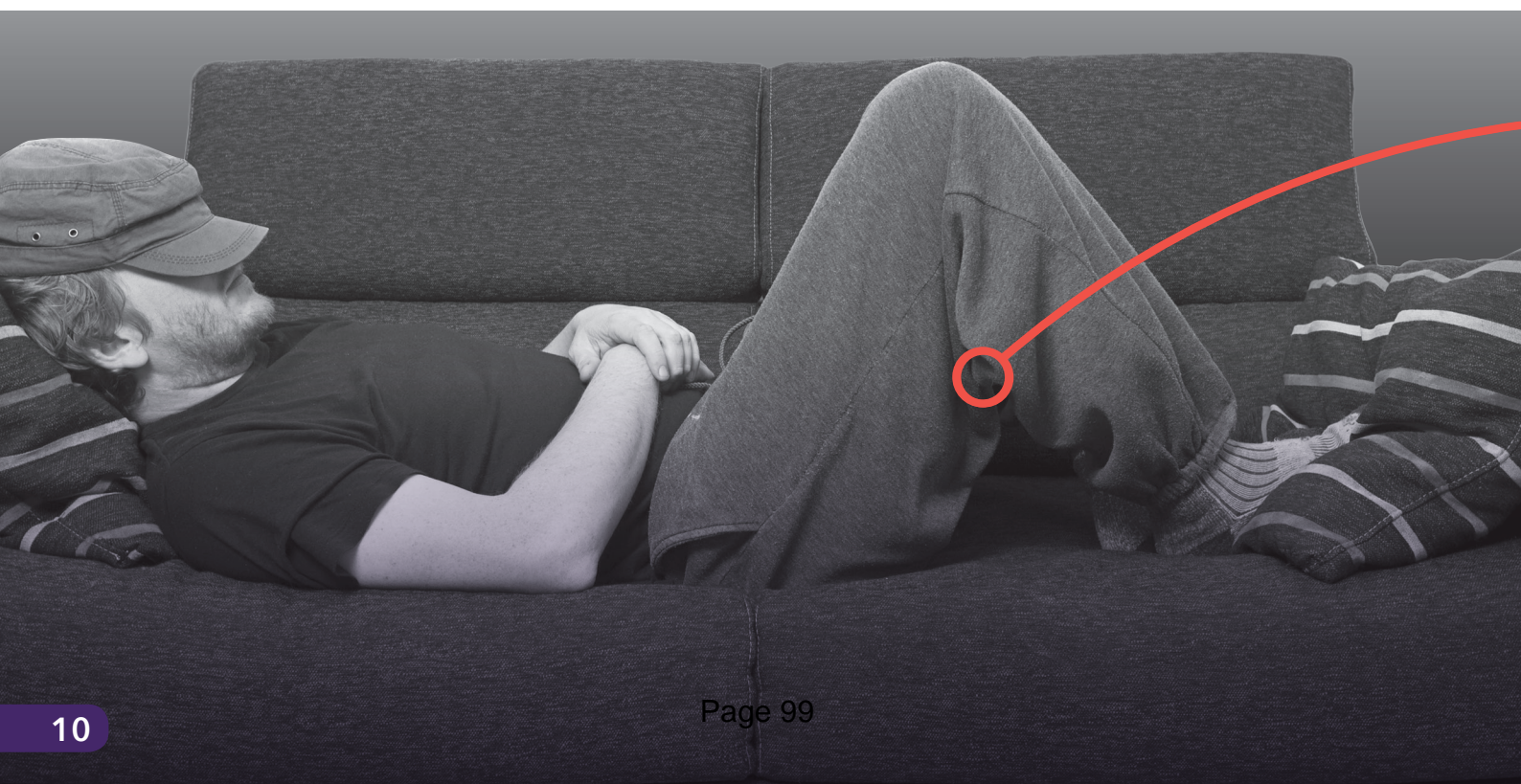
- Intervention takes place at crisis point - homelessness is a symptom not the cause
- Lack of holistic approach to prevention across Local Authority departments - it's every department's responsibility to prevent homelessness

Welfare reform

- Implementation of Welfare Reform agenda

Health

- Lack of collaboration and services in locality and at a regional level
- Lack of understanding of housing within health sector



3. The collaborative framework

3.1 The strategic aim

The core strategic commitment from the six local authorities in North Wales is to create a culture of better collaboration across the region, in terms of addressing the specific issues causing homelessness as outlined above. That agenda will be cemented into the strategic approach of each authority by adoption of the Regional Homelessness strategy as set out in this document. Each authority will develop its own local action plan based on the priorities of the regional strategy and this section outlines where collaboration can take place at a regional level.

3.2 Collaborative work plan

Based on the correlation of key themes, key areas of collaboration across the region have been identified:

3.2.1 People

Youth homelessness:

- Develop a regional approach for young people in terms of information on:
 - Being tenancy ready
 - Financial literacy Welfare/Benefits
 - Promoting a Young People's Positive Pathway to Housing
- Creating better links between accommodation and employment opportunities
- Creating the right support and prevention tools to help maintain tenancies

Rough sleepers:

- Create a regional charity liaison hub to improve consistency and strategic delivery of support
- Promote Streetlink App and Information on reporting homelessness and how public can assist homeless people
- Change perceptions of politicians and public in relation to stereotypes in terms of emergency accommodation, shared accommodation and housing first
- Pulling data sets together at a regional level to create a better understanding of:
 - Why people refuse certain types of accommodation
 - Why tenancies end/Why people present as homeless
 - What PRS want in terms of support and how can we encourage landlords to let to Welfare Benefit claimants
- Develop better engagement with rough sleepers to understand need

Complex needs:

- Develop definitive and shared definition of complex needs across region
- Coordinate use of research across region and individual local authorities in terms of data on complex needs
- Develop/utilise right type of housing
- Develop better collaboration across local authority departments around complex needs

Prison leavers:

- Increase resource for Prisoner Pathway by developing a reciprocal agreement across region - creation of regional Prisoner Pathway network of officers
- Improve monitoring of Prisoner Pathway and develop a data map of impact it's having across region

3.2.2 Homes

Housing First:

- Joined up communications approach to persuade local politicians of the merits of Housing First
- Feed into on-going Welsh Government roll out programme to better understand WG vision
- Share best practice across region

Improved access to accommodation - supply:

- Raise awareness of Homelessness Strategy with other departments
- Embedding homelessness at a strategic level across the region
- Increasing supply that is suitable and accessible
 - o Social new build
 - o Utilising more PRS stock
- Develop a suite of incentives across the region to encourage landlords to work with Homelessness Service
- Working with PRS to reduce negative perception of taking on Welfare Benefit tenants
- Regionalising comms approach with PRS landlords
- Further promote Tai Teg web portal

Temporary accommodation:

- Explore innovative solutions to temporary accommodation
- Learning from Local Authorities that don't use bed and breakfast accommodation to meet temporary accommodation needs - sharing best practice across the region
- Communications campaign to address public perceptions of temporary accommodation and the people that use it
- Where it is necessary, explore regional service level agreements with temporary accommodation providers

3.2.3 Services

Prevention/intervention:

- Create cross-regional data set to better inform why people present as homeless
- Raising awareness amongst statutory services within local authorities to understand that earlier intervention can prevent future homelessness
- Create a regional map of the prevention tools available at both a local and regional level
- Share information services across the region
- Sharing training resource across the region

Welfare reform:

- Develop a regional early intervention hub
- Set up a regional best practice group
- Plug data gaps to better understand the impact of sanctions on homelessness
- Regionalise pre-eviction protocols

Health and social care:

- Better demonstrate cost-benefit of investment in housing and homelessness agenda in terms of savings to health service through sharing of best practice
- Creating a louder voice for housing on Public Service Boards



4. Outcomes

The ultimate aim of this strategy is to reduce homelessness and work towards its eradication across North Wales, measured against an evaluation system (see section 5 below).

5. Monitoring and evaluation

A Regional Homelessness Delivery group has been set-up to implement the regional strategy and action plan. The group is made up of the Housing Strategy leads from the 6 Local Authorities and will meet once a quarter. Where necessary sub-groups will be set-up to deliver some of the actions, membership of the sub-groups will include the relevant partners and frequency of the meetings will be determined by the group.

The progress made against the Regional Action Plan (Appendix B) will be presented quarterly to each Local Authority (LA) Strategic Housing Partnership which oversees the implementation of the LAs Local Housing Strategy and related strategies. The role of the LA Strategic Housing Partnership is to co-ordinate and strengthen housing related activities across all services and partner organisations.

An annual report will be prepared detailing the progress made against the regional action plan and each Local Authority will present the report to their Economy and Plan Scrutiny Committee. The LA will also include progress made against the local Action Plan within the report and will ensure it is publically available online on the LA's website.

Appendix A

Outline - North Wales regional homelessness strategy

The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 has introduced the most fundamental changes to homelessness legislation since the introduction of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977. Alongside the ground breaking statutory duty linked to the prevention of homelessness, the Act also introduced, for the first time, a statutory duty upon a local housing authority to undertake a Homelessness Review and to produce a Homelessness Strategy, with the strategy being published by the end of 2018.

Should the North Wales local authorities produce individual Homelessness Strategies; these would contain similar aims and objectives. Therefore, the North Wales Heads of Housing recommended that the six North Wales local authorities work together to collectively produce and publish a Regional Homelessness Strategy.

CIH Cymru agreed to act as facilitator for the project and met with project leads from the local authorities on 25 October to develop an approach and work plan.

The benefits of such a strategy could include:

- The potential for local authorities to collaboratively procure and deliver homelessness services will be enhanced. There will also be increased opportunity for the development of more effective working with key partner organisations, such as, Health Service, i.e., who operate on a regional basis.
- There will be a more consistent approach among local authorities with their interpretation and implementation of the homelessness legislation, i.e., reasonable steps, and in the delivery of homelessness services across the North Wales locality. This will help to reduce the potential for variation in the availability and delivery of services across the region.
- Local authorities will be able to develop a broader and more detailed understanding of regional issues, better understanding issues neighbouring authorities are encountering.
- There will be more opportunities for authorities to share their resources and expertise and specialist services. It was also recognised that there would be improved collaboration amongst local authorities, for example, with the management of MAPPA cases.
- Establishing a collective understanding and regional approach towards preventing/ tackling homelessness will result in local authorities, together with their partners, having a stronger, more positive influence on the development of future Welsh Government policy, particularly, around housing, homelessness and supporting people issues.

Approach:

- Each council will undertake local reviews and develop local action plan
- The local plans will be analysed, and common themes and areas of cooperation will be identified to develop a draft regional strategy and action plan
- Consult on draft regional strategy and action plan (politically and cross sector)
- Publish final regional strategy and action plan



Appendix B – Regional Action Plan

Theme	Action	Task	Output
<p>People</p> <p>Youth Homelessness</p>	<p>Develop a consistent approach across North Wales to support young people to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Become tenancy ready. (2) Maintain their tenancy 	<p>Map out existing services available to support young people in each County.</p> <p>Gather information from the Single Pathway (and any other methods available) to identify the demand for support services in each County.</p> <p>LAs to share existing referral processes with partners to maximise the use of services available and good practice examples.</p> <p>Identify areas for collaboration.</p> <p>Train front line officers on how to develop effective personal plans for young people.</p>	<p>Each LA will offer robust personal plans for young people that include support to access training and employment opportunities, and resolve any debt and management money issues.</p>
<p>Rough Sleepers</p>	<p>Deliver a consistent service across North Wales that responds to rough sleepers</p>	<p>Develop a regional communication plan to promote Street Link.</p> <p>Develop a regional engagement toolkit to improve communication with rough sleepers to better understand their needs.</p> <p>Each LA to develop local outreach services based on local need and share good practice to ensure consistent approach.</p>	<p>Improve engagement with those who have a street based lifestyle to reduce the need of people sleeping rough</p> <p>Improve consistency and delivery of support to rough sleepers.</p>

Theme	Action	Task	Output
Complex needs	Develop a coordinated approach to responding to customers with complex needs.	<p>Agree what the definition of complex needs is across the region.</p> <p>Share data and good practice.</p> <p>Identify areas for collaboration.</p> <p>Train front line officers on how to respond to customers with complex needs and ensure the right support services are in place.</p>	The complex needs of customers will be met.
Prison leavers	Continue to provide Housing Solutions to prison leavers prior to release maximising opportunities to work in collaboration to ensure effective use of resources.	<p>Develop a reciprocal agreement across the region.</p> <p>Share monitoring data and develop a data map of the impact it is having across the region.</p>	Increase the resources for Prisoner Pathway
Homes	In collaboration use innovation to respond to the accommodation needs of customers.	<p>Share data and good practice.</p> <p>Identify areas for collaboration</p>	Implement a successful approach to Housing First in each local authority area.
Improved access to accommodation	Develop a regional approach to improve the access to the private rented sector	Develop a consistent approach to landlord incentive schemes across the region.	Improve the access to accommodation in the private rented sector.
Temporary accommodation	Explore innovative solutions regionally to reduce the cost of temporary accommodation.	<p>Share data and good practice.</p> <p>Identify areas for collaboration</p>	Reduced costs for LAs.

Theme	Action	Task	Output
Services Prevention	Deliver a consistent service across North Wales that responds to the Housing (Wales) Act 2014.	Map out prevention tools available at both a local and regional level. Train frontline officers on prevention tools available.	Better understanding of why people are presenting as homeless.
Mitigation of Welfare Reform	Develop a collaborative approach to reducing the impact of Welfare Reform on working age claimants affected by Universal Credit	Set-up a regional best practice group and share data to better understand the impact of WR (including the impact of sanctions) and develop effective mitigation measures. Regionalise pre- eviction protocols.	Reduce the impact on customers and public services.
Health and Social Care	Develop closer working arrangements with Health Services	Identify areas for collaboration.	Create the links between health and housing.

Theme	Action	Task	Output
People Providing welfare advice/ financial inclusion to homeless clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruit an additional FI officer to be embedded into Homeless team on a part time basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map out existing financial inclusion offers to support homeless clients - Referral process to be agreed between homeless and income team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maximising income to reduce risk of future homelessness - Long term financial robustness for customers - Reduce customers returning on a frequent basis who are deemed as 'homeless' due to improved financial stability - Improved customer satisfaction
Services Implement equal ground standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure we meet national legislative requirements of implementing the equal ground standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Liaise with Shelter to implement local equal ground standard - Develop quarterly case studies on on how equal ground standard has brought success plus lessons learnt to our delivery - Consider our accessibility – community hubs etc (reduce the impact of entering a formal office by some individuals with complex needs & vulnerabilities) - Customer service training - Mental health awareness - Equal opportunities training - Addressing and acknowledging additional needs such as literacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earlier prevention of homelessness due to improved relations with Housing Options team – two way clarity - Improved relations during the homeless cycle - Swifter compliance of homeless investigations due to increased communication with customer
Services Promote Housing Options service to encourage earlier presentations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify key stakeholders to actively promote the Housing Options service / SPOA to allow people to prevent as homeless prior to crisis point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a short film - Develop a list of all relevant contacts / email addresses / telephone numbers - Develop a simple marketing plan to ensure all ideal stakeholders are involved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earlier prevention - Manage expectations - Improved relations with key referring agencies such as health and social services - Customers can be provided with information, advice and assistance prior to homelessness

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bring Health (BCUHB) on board as this is viewed as an area which requires stakeholder improvement - Increased marketing on Corporate social media / website accounts - Update corporate website and improve the navigation whilst considering vulnerable clients - Stakeholders to openly provide constructive feedback on areas of required improvements by Housing Options 	
<p>Services Ensure services for customers suffering relationship breakdown are mapped and information on provision is shared with customers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Realising this is one the main contributors to homelessness - Map out existing mediation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop marketing collateral – leaflets, posters, social media - Ensure clarity on all mediation services, if appropriate for individual clients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased awareness on couples seeking support (through Relate or Teulu Môn) should personal relations pose a risk to future homelessness
<p>Services Develop a complex needs protocol and case assignment / review progress and monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a coordinated approach to responding to customers with complex needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree what the definition of complex needs is across the region and ensure this is agreed locally with partners - Share data and good practice with social services, SP providers - Identify areas for collaboration with partners i.e. local GPs and Community Nurses - Train front line officers on how to respond to customers with complex needs and ensure the right support services are in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The complex needs of customers will be met. - To provide intelligence for future planning of services
<p>People Develop a process to manage bed and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Process and protocol development in regards to managing B&B's more effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small contribution from customers per night to support the ongoing costs of B&B 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced costs

breakfast accommodation more effectively to ensure customers are in sustainable homes as quickly as possible and spend and numbers are accurately recorded		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swifter decisions on homelessness - Reduce overall annual B&B costs - Consider innovation for temporary accommodation solutions - Increase support and guidance from Shelter - Focus group with individuals who have been placed in temporary accommodation on how B&B's have affected their lives and how this can be improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homeless customers are reporting they feel better with a more long term focus - Improved customer satisfaction due to swifter decisions resulting in a more permanent tenure (private or local authority) - Having a more suitable alternative for emergency accommodation from those stepping down from statutory services such as mental health
People Mental Health Pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement the Mental Health Pathway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appoint a Mental Health Assessor - Arrange training for staff on dealing with Mental Health matters - Work with Health and other key agencies on the Mental Health Pathway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase knowledge and skills on Mental Health issues for staff - Better outcomes for customers presenting with mental health matters
Services Working in partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with the Homeless Prevention Forum to establish sub groups which help address issues within the Regional and Local Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agree workstreams and representation from the Forum to develop during the year and to feed into the regional and local action plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-ordinated response to issues by all partners

Appendix 2

This is a summary of the consultation that took place during the Service Review and consultation period of the Strategy.

Responses received during consultation period

The North Wales Regional Homeless Strategy 2018-22 consultation was conducted during October and November, 2018. As each Local Authority conducted a review of their Homeless Service with consultation taking place during the reviews via workshops with stakeholders, surveys with customers and social media this was a basis to developing this Regional Homeless Strategy. Both Homeless Reviews and this consultation period for this Regional Homeless Strategy are felt to be sufficient in being able to agree the Strategy and Actions Plans.

Summary of responses

Do you agree with the overall aim of the North Wales Regional Strategy?

72% agreed with the overall aim

Of the responses two customers had given personal experience of trying to access homeless and support services.

Do you agree with the objective of the Strategy?

70% agreed with the objective of the Strategy

'The objectives are balanced against the Legislation'

Each individual review from the Local Authorities have identified shared objectives to reduce Homelessness across North Wales

All responses agreed with this and one comment was made that it is a 'good example of partnership working'

Responses to the Regional Action Plan included

'we strongly support the task of 'training frontline staff on how to develop effective personal plans for young people' and think this would be of great use'.

Organisations which have responded:

Clwyd Alyn Housing Association
Local Authorities – Benefits and Revenue Service, Housing Services, Environmental Health
Llandudno Hospitality and Local Establishments
Shelter Cymru
Ynys Mon Homeless Forum
Llais Ni Ynys Mon

A specific event was held with Digartref Service Users on the Homeless Strategy

7 service users attended

The notes from the session have split the discussion into 3 main topics:

1. Communicating with Anglesey Council
2. In tenancy support (previous/current services)

3. Any further support (suggestions for the future)
1. Communicating with Anglesey Council- the group was asked about any thoughts and feelings (positive or negative) that they had about any communication they had experienced with Anglesey Council.
Key messages were:
 - It can be difficult to access services and support services could be signposted better
 - Facebook and twitter offers limited communication as Housing Services do not access them directly
 - Housing Benefit letters can be difficult to understand
 - Although the Council cannot help more help could be given in directing people to support services
 - More information / posters could be used to give information
 2. In tenancy support (previous/current services)
 - Floating support is very important
 - There was an acknowledgment that accessing floating support can be difficult as there is a waiting list
 - Council see B&B as last resort
 3. Any further support (suggestions for the future)
 - Empty buildings could be used as temporary housing
 - GISDA café was seen as a good idea
 - Group had enjoyed contributing to Housing Services – video on being homeless / reviewing information leaflets

Feedback from the Homeless Service Review

The following part gives a summary of the consultation that took part during the Service Review of the Homeless Service which has been fed into the Regional Strategy and subsequent Action Plans. This part also highlights the ongoing consultation /participation opportunities.

In partnership with Digatref Cyf, the Housing Service has developed the Service User Homelessness Prevention Forum. This is a group of young people who are or have been service users who help to influence the development and improvement of the service. They have been recognised in the TPAS Cymru Participation Awards by coming second in the improving services category 2017. They are an active, enthusiastic and engaged group.

The overarching aim of the Service User Homelessness Prevention Forum, is to enable young people to work in partnership with Anglesey's Homeless Prevention forum in preventing homelessness on Anglesey.

The aims of the Service User Homelessness Forum are:

- Ensure young people have an opportunity to share knowledge, information, ideas and good practice about homelessness and prevention of homelessness issues.

- To promote effective joint working between service users, service providers, stakeholders, organisations, statutory bodies and interested parties, in order to develop a cohesive and co-ordinated approach to tackling and preventing homelessness.
- To progress the action plan of the Homelessness Strategy.
- To have an active role in the review of Anglesey's Homelessness Strategy and Action Plan.

Some of their achievements are listed here;

1. Helped set-up an innovative housing development project

Action 4 in the interim homeless action plan: Explore options to facilitate sharing, particularly for single people under age 35 as a response to welfare benefit changes which restrict housing costs to shared accommodation rate

- Designed an under 35s housing options questionnaire – designed to help the Council understand young people's housing needs.
- Supported an application for 4 self-contained modular units in Holyhead aimed at young people (under 35 years old) that offer an opportunity to learn independent living skills before moving to larger permanent accommodation. – Welsh Government Innovative Housing Grant
- Interviews architects
- Supported consultation events

2. Support the development of the interim homeless strategy and monitor progress quarterly.

Forum members said they feel they are helping to influence services and said the following;

"It makes me feel like I have done something good when I hear they have listened to what we have said!"

"If we didn't tell them what we thought, they wouldn't know what is needed"

"This has been an excellent experience for me, I have learnt so much. I never thought the Council would listen".

Service User Homeless Prevention Forum

As part of the review a focus group was held with 12 members of the Service User Homelessness Forum. Their feedback is provided below

16 members attended

Views on the following services:

Lighthouse

- Heard about it from a member of staff at the Job Centre
- Excellent Service:
 - Signpost you to other services who can help.
 - Somewhere to go in the day; given food, can use the shower
- Could improve their service by offering day time activities.
- Very supportive.

The Wallich

- Offer good tenancy support services.
- Excellent in helping to find accommodation.

The Council

- Had to fight for support because they did not know how to deal with a customer with mental health.
- Was in B & B for weeks, when I chased up I was not on the system.
- I was given keys to a new house (in Llangefni) and asked to leave the B&B (in Felinheli) within hours, had no transport.
- Do not talk to internal departments (social services, housing benefits)
- Will not help me because I have no local connection – I have to leave the hostel in May because I am 25.
- Offer a good service but not enough accommodation and B&Bs to put you in.
- Can be patronising on the phone and it takes a long time to get through to the right department.
- Need more 1 bedroom accommodation.
- I did not get support from the Council –need to improve their communication.
- Hard to access services when you have no transport to get to Llangefni.
- Housing applications are long and hard to understand.

Private landlords

- Private sector is not affordable.
- Shared accommodation is the only affordable options but there is any landlords offering this.
- Don't want young people on Housing Benefits.

Shelter Cymru

- I was homeless for months and put myself in jail because I knew I would get help with accommodation when I came out. Shelter Cymru found me accommodation.

Digartref

- Offer excellent service; inspire training, help to with a CV.
- No recommendations for improvement.

Service Users Housing Support Perspective

A Service User group for Housing Support was also held, which was well attended by users across a variety of tenures. There was a presentation by DWP on Universal Credit and welfare reform and it was also an opportunity for PDW to explain the homelessness review. The meeting was well organised and attendees asked questions about issues raised during the forum. During this review, it was clearly evidenced that the council has a well-developed service user network which it uses to good effect in involvement and improvement of services, gaining valuable feedback from user experience.

Homelessness Forum

The Council hosts the Homeless Forum which is made up of council officers and partners in the main at the practitioner level. They meet to discuss issues such as:

- Homelessness across Anglesey and particular issues
- The homeless strategy
- New initiatives

With the Homeless Forum we discussed how effective the group was and should there be improvements. The participants recognised that a Homeless Forum is essential for shared working.

Online survey results

During the review the council hosted an online survey for customers to feedback their views on how homelessness or threatened homelessness is dealt with by the Council. The survey ran for a four-week period in April and in all, 38 people responded.

Survey questions and responses:

Q1. Have you accessed the homeless service within the last 12 months?

60.% of customers replied yes to this question

Q2. How easy was it to contact the homeless service?

64% of respondents stated that it was easy or very easy to contact the homeless service

Q3. How did you contact the Homeless service?

1	phone	58.6%	17
2	visit to office	55.2%	16
3	kiosk	3.4%	1
4	email	6.9%	2
5	other	17.2%	5
6	Comments:	0.0%	0

Q.4 How satisfied were you with how regularly you were kept informed of the progress of your case?

58% of customer were satisfied or very satisfied with the regular information they received on the progress of their case.

Q5. How satisfied were you with the support or advice you received from the homeless team?

67% of customers were satisfied or very satisfied with the support or advice from the homeless team

Q6. Did you get the solution you needed?

70% of customers replied yes

Some customers who replied made the following comments (Q7)

“Was kept waiting for a long period of time at the age of 17, had to sofa surf from house to house when I was pregnant”

“It took three months to be housed in a safe place close to my relatives which, resulted in my mental health deteriorating, but they did what they could”

“I am still homeless six months after first asking for help!!”

Q8. Overall how would you rate your experience?

64% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with their experience

Q9. Please tell us what you think the homeless service could do better?

“They do a good job so far”

“Availability of appointments”

“Be quicker”

“Be more accessible particularly by phone and drop in”

“Not a lot of help at all, very hard to get in touch with people, waiting time is ridiculous”

Overall the scores are largely positive about the service provided by the Housing Options service, however, time waiting to be seen is a recurring theme. The new remodelling approach due to be launched in April 2018 anticipates dealing with this issue.

Telephone survey

PDW carried out a telephone survey, contacting 40 customers and receiving replies from 19 customers. This is a summary of the responses we received;

What was the reason why you were homeless?

Parents/friends/family eviction	3
Relationship breakdown	2
Domestic Abuse	4
Eviction from social housing	
Eviction from private rented sector	5
Leaving Army	
Leaving Prison	2
Other	3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug abuse. • Disabled parent being rehomed and pregnant daughter needed to get out of home before this could happen • Antisocial behaviour from neighbours forced emergency vacation of home

Which other organisations did you approach or were you referred to?

Shelter	5
CAB	4

Solicitor	
MP	1
Other	

How easy was it for you to contact the Housing Options service?

- 83% of customers said it was easy or very easy to contact Housing Options

How did you contact the Housing Options service?

- 6 customers phoned the service
- 17 visited the Llangefni office

Where Housing Options staff knowledgeable about you circumstances?

- 89% of customers confirmed that the Housing options staff were knowledgeable

Where the staff helpful and sympathetic?

- 50% confirmed that they were

How satisfied were you with the quality of service you experienced from the Housing Options service?

- 62% of customers said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of the service
- *'although it took a while to find a house it was worth waiting for'*

How satisfied were you with the advice you received from the Housing Options team?

- 54% of customers were satisfied or very satisfied with the advice they received
- *'staff were very helpful'*

Prevention of homelessness

Could the service have prevented you from becoming homeless?

- 80 % felt the service could have prevented them from becoming homeless'
- *'I wasn't offered any financial advice or support as a victim of domestic abuse'*
- *'The Council could have offered more help and support in the 2 months leading up to the original eviction notice'*

Did you get the solution you needed?

- 67% of customers stated they got the help they needed'
- *'the officer was particularly helpful in this very difficult case'*

How satisfied were you with how regularly you were kept informed of the progress of your case?

- 50% of customers were satisfied with how regularly they were kept informed

Bed and breakfast accommodation

Were you placed in bed and breakfast accommodation?

- 4 customers responded that they were placed in bed and breakfast accommodation, with 60% of them satisfied or very satisfied with the standard
'The B+B was fine, it was not a suitable location but in itself it was nice'

Temporary accommodation

Were you placed in temporary accommodation?

- 2 were placed in temporary accommodation with 100% satisfied with the standard
'The temporary accommodation turned out to become the new home'

Did you receive any support during your stay in temporary accommodation?

- **36% of customers received support whilst they were in temporary accommodation**
How did you consider the support you received?
- 70% of customers stated they were satisfied or very satisfied with the support they received overall
'Offered and took counselling to cope with stress and pressure of being homeless. Offered and took storage for possessions'

Overall, how would you rate your experience?

- 66% of customers were satisfied or very satisfied with their experience
'Although I was not placed in temporary accommodation I was offered support if I required it through the Council'

Improving services - what could be done to improve the Housing Options services?

'Communication needs to be more often even if nothing in the case has changed just to let people know that they are still in the system'

'Communication follow ups, no one contacted me to let me know how things are going had to call Council follow-up meetings when placed in accommodation'

'There needs to be more homeless accommodation on Anglesey especially for large families, this lady has 6 children'

'Please update people on progress more often or answer emails'

Summary

In summary, the Service Review found the following for access to the service;

- There is a Corporate Customer charter in place for the Housing Service which includes the Housing Options Service

- There is a fact sheet for customers, includes information on the Private Rented Sector, Social Housing and contact details
- There is a single point of access leaflet for customer which explains what housing related support is, how to contact the service, how customers are referred and how to get involved in the service
- The website provides information for customers on homelessness and homeless prevention, homelessness advice, housing debt and money problems, eviction and sleeping rough service, supporting people programme
- The council meets many of the requirements of Shelter Cymru's Equal Ground Standard

There are a number of strengths across the service;

- It is positive that the Housing Service has a customer care charter, however it is not currently monitored for performance
- There are strong elements of mainstreaming the service within the Housing Service with the Customer Care team taking and completing the first contact assessment for customers
- The staff who work in Housing Options and all colleagues within the Housing Service who assist customers who are homeless or threatened with homelessness are enthusiastic and show a strong passion to help customers
- It was clear during observations, focus groups and testing of the service that the customer is important within the service

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	17 December 2018
Subject:	Children and Families Services Progress Report
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Llinos Medi
Head of Service:	Fôn Roberts, Head of Children and Families Services
Report Author:	Elin Williams, Children & Families Services Transformation Programme Manager
Tel:	01248 751813
E-mail:	ElinWilliams@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Relevant to all Members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p><u>Background</u></p> <p>As Elected Members you are fully aware of the background regarding the Service Improvement Plan and that this is regularly reviewed by the Children’s Services Improvement Panel.</p> <p>Since the last report the focus of the work within the Children & Families Services has been:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>1. <u>CIW Inspection</u></p> <p>CIW returned to re-inspect Children and Families Services for two weeks during October 2018. The Service is now awaiting CIW’s report.</p> <li style="margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>2. <u>Recruitment and Retention</u></p> <p>We have continued to advertise and recruit experienced Social Workers. Several appointments have been made and we now only have 1 vacant Social Worker post that needs to be filled. Recent Social Work interviews took place and 2 vacant posts were filled. We continue to employ agency staff, but we are now starting to depend less on agency staff to cover vacant posts within the Service.</p> <p>The Legacy Cases Team continue to be in place and are looking at historic cases that need to be revisited.</p> <p>The restructure of the Child Placement Team has been completed.</p> <p>3. <u>Improvement in Performance Indicators</u></p> <p>There continues to be improvement against Performance Indicators (PIs) during the last</p>

quarters.

The following evidence the improvement during Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 of 2018/19 compared to the cumulative figures for 2017/18 on these specific national Performance Indicators and local Performance Indicators:

	Key Performance Indicator	2017/18 Cumulative	Q1 2018/19	Q2 2018/19
PM C-24	The percentage of assessments completed for children within statutory timescales (42 working days).	67.57%	91%	91%
PM C-27	The percentage of re-registrations of children on local authority Child Protection Registers (CPR) within 12 months of previous end of registration.	6.35%	0%	0%
PM C-34	The percentage of all care leavers during previous year (2016-17 for 2017-18 and 2017-18 for 2018-19) who are in education, training or employment at 12 months after leaving care.	38.00%	63%	75%
PM C-36	The percentage of care leavers who have experienced homelessness during the year, to include all 16-24 year old relevant young people.	5.00%	4%	4%
SCC006	The percentage of referrals during the year on which a decision is made within 1 working day.	86.31%	96.00%	96.88%

The figures continue to be encouraging and show that the Service is improving against performance indicators. The Service continues to work hard to ensure that the

improvement is maintained and is further improved.

4. Service Improvement Plan (SIP)

Work has continued to make further progress and improvements with the Service Improvement Plan that was created following the CIW inspection in October and November 2016. The SIP continues to be maintained and updated by the Children and Families Service and it also continues to be monitored and scrutinised by the Children's Services Improvement Panel, the Scrutiny Committee and the Executive Committee.

The following shows how many of the action points in November 2018 have changed their RAYG status since the SIP was created in February 2017:

RAYG	February 2017	May 2018	September 2018	November 2018
Red	21	0	0	0
Amber	0	5	3	2
Yellow	0	10	8	6
Green	0	6	10	13

As the table shows, the improvement pace within the Service has been significant, with 13 action points having progressed to green status. There are no action points showing as red and there are only 2 on amber and 6 on yellow.

The 2 amber points are around:

1. Improvement in the quality of practice;
2. Review all children who are looked after to ensure outcome based care and support plans are in place in securing permanence.

It is envisaged that the work will continue to ensure that all action points that were raised by CIW can progress to a green status by end of March 2018.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- To confirm that the Executive is satisfied with the steps taken to progress implementation of the Service Improvement Plan and the pace of progress.
- To confirm that the Executive is satisfied with the pace of progress and improvements made to date within Children and Families Services.

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

Not applicable.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?
 The Service needs confirmation by the Executive that they are satisfied with the steps taken to progress implementation of the Service Improvement Plan and improvements made to date within Children and Families Services.

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

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

DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	This was approved by the SLT on the 19 th November 2018.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	As above.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	N/A
4	Human Resources (HR)	N/A
5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7	Procurement	N/A
8	Scrutiny	The report is due to be presented to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee on the 10 th December 2018.
9	Local Members	N/A
10	Any external bodies / other/s	N/A

E – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	N/A
2	Anti-poverty	N/A
3	Crime and Disorder	N/A
4	Environmental	N/A
5	Equalities	N/A
6	Outcome Agreements	N/A
7	Other	N/A

F - Appendices:
 Service Improvement Plan (SIP)- September – October 2018:



SIP English version
9.0 September-Octo

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

Children Services Improvement Plan Version 9.0 September - October 2018

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

	ACTION TO BE TAKEN AND LINKS TO CIW RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	EXPECTED OUTCOME / IMPROVEMENT AND EVIDENCE	LEAD OFFICER	START	END
1.	A confident and competent workforce with sufficient capacity to provide a consistent and effective service						
1.1	<p>Develop the Workforce Strategy to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment good practice Retention and support Clear induction arrangements Buddying Coaching and mentoring Shadowing Enhanced post qualification training and development opportunities First year in practice guidance (this is not needed as we are following the First Three Years in Practice Guidance produced by the Care Council for Wales). <p>Links to CIW Recommendation 5: A robust workforce strategy should urgently be developed to include short, medium and long term aims for recruitment and retention of social workers.</p>	<p>September - October 2018 The current Workforce Strategy is being up-dated.</p> <p>November 2017 – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are examples of Practice Leaders coaching/mentoring newly qualified Social Workers. Enhanced post qualification training and development opportunities – these needs will be identified in Appraisals and Supervision. Two trainee Social Workers have commenced in their roles. Continued to progress work in the Workforce Action Plan. Observation of practice – the Good Practice Group have been discussing how best to implement this. Social Care Ambassadors Denu Talent – we are progressing with this, an email has been issued to the Heads of Services asking for work experience opportunities <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 members of staff have successfully gained a 2 year traineeship to train to become qualified Social Workers, the aim of this strategy is that we ‘Grow our Own’ ensuring we have qualified Social Workers who will be working for the Service for at least 2 year after they qualify. Workforce Action plan being progressed to monitor progress against the short-term actions up until December 2017. Meetings held every 6-8weeks to monitor progress. Service re-structure was implemented on the 4th of October. The 8 Practice Leaders took responsibility for their Practice Groups, managing smaller groups across Early Intervention and Intensive Intervention with each Practice Leader responsible for 3 or 4 Social Workers. This will mean that the Social Workers will have more access to their Practice Leaders, enabling them to have early advice on dealing with individual cases and adequate support and supervision. <p>August 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A traineeship plan has been developed jointly with HR offering the opportunity for one member of staff to train to be a Social Worker over two years through the Bangor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate Induction session available on a monthly basis for new staff. Ensure progress with the Action plan, Meetings will be held every 6-8weeks to monitor progress plus to monitor other workforce issues. Further work to be undertaken to complete the restructuring, including reviewing the arrangements for the Child Placement Team, making the best use of Support Workers to support families, as well as ensuring that administrative support is appropriate for Practice Groups to effectively carry out their responsibilities. Review the Workforce Strategy late Summer 2018. 	<p>Yet to be done Newly qualified social workers report they have received clear guidance and expectations, support, and constructive feedback regarding their practice and on the quality of their work.</p> <p>Staff report positive satisfaction in the workplace and feel supported in carrying out their responsibilities.</p> <p>Commenced Audit of work providing evidence of a confident and competent workforce.</p> <p>Clear improvement in recruitment and retention rates with more staff recruited to permanent posts and reduction in staff leaving.</p> <p>Induction - all new staff receive a comprehensive induction and are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Evidence that induction meetings are being held and that new staff of the opinion that they are useful in relation to guidance and expectations, support, informing their practice and quality of work.</p>	Melanie Jones & Margaret Peters	Jan 2017	Ongoing

Children Services Improvement Plan Version 9.0 September - October 2018

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

	ACTION TO BE TAKEN AND LINKS TO CIW RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	EXPECTED OUTCOME / IMPROVEMENT AND EVIDENCE	LEAD OFFICER	START	END
Page 125		<p>University with the possibility of securing a permanent post in the service post qualification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Induction programme produced for new staff • Workforce Action plan being progressed to monitor progress against the short-term actions up until December 2017. <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workforce Strategy completed. • Action Plan in preparation <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Workforce Strategy produced in collaboration with HR that includes relevant sections on recruitment, retention and support, induction arrangements, buddying, coaching and mentoring, shadowing, enhanced post qualification training and development opportunities, first year in practice guidance. • Strategy shared with staff for comments. • Induction expectations on Managers highlighted – this linked to advantages of new structure and increased number of practice leads. • HR related issues – weekly meetings established to address all related issues including recruitment. • 4 bilingual, newly qualified Social Workers recruited. • All social worker posts filled with temporary/permanent staff/recruitment in place. • Open advert for experienced social workers. • Session for induction guidance for Managers happened in March. • First year in practice guidance being reviewed by Practice Learning Co-ordinator 					
1.2	<p>Resolve Staffing matters to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit to permanent posts • Exit strategy for agency staff 	<p>September – October 2018</p> <p>It has been agreed that this risk is tolerable. Staffing matters are going to be on-going due to continuous changes in staffing that are inevitable and out of control of the Service.</p> <p>We have an Exit Strategy for agency staff in place.</p> <p>April – August 2018</p> <p>We appointed 5 Social Care practitioners who will qualify as Registered Social Workers later on in the year. They will support the Practice Groups in preparation for the next CIW Inspection until they qualify.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of Agency staff. • 3 Newly Qualified Social Workers will commence in the Service late September bringing the number of vacant permanent Social Worker posts down to 3. • The rolling advert to attract experienced permanent Social Worker will be advertised 3 times during the next 6 months. 	<p>Yet to be done</p> <p>A stable and permanent workforce which results in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency of practice across the service. • Improved quality of support to children and families. • Better relationships established between families and social workers leading to improved outcomes for children and families. 	Senior Management Team and HR	Nov 2016	October 2018 and will be an on-going matter

Children Services Improvement Plan Version 9.0 September - October 2018

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

	ACTION TO BE TAKEN AND LINKS TO CIW RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	EXPECTED OUTCOME / IMPROVEMENT AND EVIDENCE	LEAD OFFICER	START	END
Page 126		<p><u>November 2017 – January 2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One permanent Social Worker appointed early January • Fôn Roberts has been in post as Head of Service since early December. • We continue to reduce the number of Agency staff, 7 Agency staff are currently employed on a temporary basis covering 5 empty Social Worker Posts. One Agency Staff if funded through the Edge of Care Grant. • 2 members of staff have started their Traineeship. • A new recruitment initiative was put in place in November to try to attract permanent experienced Social Workers. Rolling adverts are included in the Guardian for a year. • 4 x additional Support Workers recruited within TAF funded from Families First • Additional Personal Advisor recruited funded with St. David’s Day Welsh Government Grant to provide practical and emotional support to young people who leave care when they are 18years old. <p><u>September & October 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of Service has been appointed and will commence in post at the beginning of December. • We have recruited 8 new Social Workers over the last few months, all of whom are local and apart from one social worker are fluent Welsh speakers. This will ensure that we are able to meet the linguistic needs of children and families coming into contact with the service. • 7 Agency staff are currently employed on a temporary basis covering empty Social Work and Team Manager Posts. • We have developed Social Work Traineeship arrangements internally and 2 of our staff will now train to become qualified Social Workers over the next 2 years. • We have failed to appoint to the post of Quality Assurance Manager which has slowed our progress in relation to delivering on the Quality Assurance Framework. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings are being held every two weeks between HR and Children’s Services senior managers to ensure that recruitment and 		Partners report an improvement in joint working with Children Services due to reduction in staff turnover.			

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Page 127		<p>workforce development issues move on at pace. This to include regular updates on staffing levels, staffing chart and caseload.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed the Resilient Families Team • Appointed 2.5 Engagement Officer in Teulu Môn • 8 Practice Leaders now appointed commencing on the 4th of September • Discussions to be held around extending Agency Staff contracts to be extended until end of December <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency staff contracts extended until end of September 2017 to ensure workforce of sufficient numbers and experience. Aim to reduce agency social workers during September. • 1 qualified and 3 student social workers appointed to posts. 1 qualified and 1 student commencing in July. 5 vacant posts being advertised on a rolling basis • 7 Practice Leaders appointed. Further vacant post being advertised. • Appointed to vacant IRO post with commencement date of 10th of July. • Service Manager Early Intervention and Prevention appointed. Commencement middle of August. • Service Manager Intensive Intervention appointed. Agency Service Manager covering on a temporary basis. • Retaining permanent and temporary social workers continues to be a challenge for the service. • Providing sufficient support and guidance to staff remains a high priority. <p><u>May 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly meetings established between HR and Children's Services senior managers to ensure that recruitment and workforce development issues move on at pace. This to include regular updates on staffing levels, staffing chart and caseload. • We continue to advertise for experienced social work posts on a rolling basis 					

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR recruitment briefings have been held for Managers. HR to provide regular updates regarding recruitment and retention rates for the Service. Continued guidance from Finance on cost implications of agency staff. Exit strategy is in place for agency staff where posts have been filled by permanent workers. 					
<p>1.3</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 128</p>	<p>Review of Supervision Policy. This will include following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Practice Formal and informal or ad-hoc Supervision Purpose of Supervision Benefits of Supervision Roles and Responsibilities Minimum Frequencies and Cancellation Planning for a Supervision Session Recording of Supervision Disputes Confidentiality and Access Links with Other Policies and Procedures <p>Links to CIW Recommendation 7: Senior leaders should take steps to improve the frequency, consistency and quality of front line staff supervision; an assurance mechanism must be implemented to ensure compliance and quality.</p>	<p>February – March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior managers observed supervision sessions across the service: these individual audit tools are yet to be analysed: so that we can report on the findings. This will be done once all individual audits are presented. <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Audit of supervision arrangements commenced in October 2017 across Children’s Services. This audit has not progressed as planned – as the relevant managers have not completed the work of auditing supervision records across teams. They have been asked to provide the reasons for this. Anecdotal evidence would suggest that this is an issue around recording of the supervision records. A staff survey has been completed: and this shows some positive results. Mentoring for managers on outcome-focused supervision workshops designed to develop reflective practice held in December for Practice Leaders. On-going advice and guidance provided to individual social workers on completing assessments, recording and assessing risk. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A feedback form has been developed by colleagues in Training to ask what staff have learnt from the training they have received, have they put what they’ve learnt into practice, what would they change about the course if anything. Staff completed these forms during the Staff Conference in October. We are currently analysing the information. A planning workshop was held for Senior Management Team with Rhonwyn Dobbins in preparation for the 3 outcome focused supervision workshops. We have continued to remind staff that supervision is a priority and that all staff need to have regular supervision in line with the Policy. Supervision 		<p>Commenced</p> <p>Staff positively report that the quality of their assessments and plans have improved through regular and quality supervision. The Supervision Survey responses indicate a lack of consensus across the service on this: and the impact of supervision on the quality of practice needs further work. :</p> <p>The response to the impact of the new structure on the capacity to provide professional leadership to support the workforce through regular and quality supervision shows that this is still work in progress.</p> <p>Clear guidance on standards and good practice clearly communicated and available to all through regular Supervision. 67% of responders agreed that supervision helped them better understand what they need to be doing. This needs building on.</p> <p>Managers complying with the Supervision Policy and Risk Model incorporated into Supervision sessions with staff. 83% agreed or strongly agreed that they were able to do this. This will be tested further during an evaluation of the recent coaching/mentoring of the Risk Model</p> <p>Regular audits across Children and Adult Services showing good quality and consistent Supervision. Regular audits are showing that improvement in management oversight and supervision remains inconsistent.</p>	Senior Management Team	Dec 2016	<p>Completed Aug 2018</p> <p>Ongoing tracking and auditing</p> <p>QA June 2017</p> <p>The Supervision Policy has been completed but too early to evidence outcome.</p>

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Page 129		<p>continues to be tracked by the Head of Service to ensure compliance. Managers/Practice Leaders will be held accountable for non-compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit of supervision arrangements commenced in October 2017 across Children’s Services, including staff perception of supervision through questionnaires and focus groups. Initial feedback from the auditor is that progress with the work is slow as managers are unable to provide all the records of supervision that were to have happened in the nominated period. It is unlikely that this review will provide evidence of systematic and consistent compliance with the policy. • Practice Leaders are very new in post and have only being supervising their staff since the beginning of October. We will undertake a repeat audit in February 2018. • Mentoring by Bruce Thornton has started to work with each practice lead in terms of how they embed the Risk Model in their work including during supervision. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangements made with Rhonwyn Dobbing on undertaking outcome focused supervision training for Practice Leaders. Three workshops will be held and the purpose is to support supervisors in examining their role in outcome-focused supervision and to consider the value of outcome focused supervision for service users, workers, social work practice and for the organisation. It should also strengthen the role of supervisor, consider core skills and challenges for different practice groups. <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the Supervision policy held and training on the risk model held in June. • On-going tracking and monitoring of supervision arrangements to ensure compliance of the Policy. <p><u>May 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision policy revised and shared with staff • Tracking arrangements in place to monitor strict compliance with Supervision policy • Supervision policy completed • Training on the Risk Model and its link with staff Supervision has been provided to all staff in June. • Supervision training provided to all staff and Managers. 		<p>Assurance mechanism established centrally to ensure compliance with Supervision policy.</p> <p>Staff report that they are effectively supported to carry out their duties. – Circa 75% agreed or strongly agreed in the supervision survey that they are effectively supported to carry out their duties. 79% agreed or strongly agreed that they receiving supervision often enough.</p> <p>Managers’ report that they are enabled to support staff to the required standards. – 83% agreed or strongly agreed that they were able to do this.</p>			

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Page 130	<p>1.4 Provide developmental opportunities for Practice Leaders to support the workforce in carrying out their duties. Areas of focus:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles for making correct and safe case management decisions (management oversight of decision making) Improving and managing practice and performance including providing constructive challenge and direction to staff Managing difficult conversations Providing regular and quality Supervision Developing Practice leaders in coaching and mentoring skills <p>Links to CIW Recommendation 6: Arrangements for team managers and senior practitioners should be reviewed to ensure capacity to effectively and consistently provide management oversight of decision making, challenge and direction for staff across the service; a leadership and development programme should be made available to build resilience.</p>	<p>September – October 2018 Need to further develop Practice Leaders. Looking to hold a session with Practice Leaders and create a tailor made plan of what needs to be done in terms of opportunities to support them in carrying out their duties.</p> <p>April – August 2018 Due to an increase in the number of children on the child protection register and an increase in care proceedings it has been a challenge for Practice Leaders to ensure their staff manage their cases effectively.</p> <p>Practice Leaders have continued to be supported in supporting for their Practice Groups with regular supervision being held in accordance with the Supervision policy.</p> <p>February-March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service Manager Intensive Intervention holds monthly meetings with Practice Leaders to focus on the quality of Social Work practice and improvement required. Arrangements for PL are regularly reviewed to ensure they have capacity to supervise and support their staff. <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The office re-organisation has happened with Practice Leaders located with their Practice Groups. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Service Induction Programme is continuing (see below) Practice Leaders took on responsibility of their Practice Groups at the beginning of October. Most had a 3 week induction period with no management responsibility for staff. <p>August 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A repeat audit was undertaken in May/June 2017 confirmed positive progress was being made in relation to referrals that proceeded to Strategy and Conference: Quality of Strategy Discussions/Meetings Quality of Assessment. <p>Key Themes are as follows:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR to provide regular updates regarding recruitment and retention rates for the Service. (This could be part of what is discussed in the 6-8 weekly meetings with HR). 	<p>Commenced Managers’ report enhanced confidence in their skills in making correct and safe case management decisions. 83% of staff who completed the Staff Questionnaire in November 2017 agreed.</p> <p>Staff report that they feel better supported by their line managers in carrying out their responsibilities leading to a reduction in staff turnover, improve staff retention and providing stability in the workforce. 74% of staff who completed the Staff Questionnaire in November 2017 strongly agreed or agreed.</p> <p>Increased confidence in workforce and organisational reputation in feedback from partners.</p> <p>Regular case file audits showing an improvement in the quality of assessments and care and support plans. Regular audits across the Service showing correct and safe management decisions being made by Managers.</p>	Senior Management Team	Jan 2017	<p>March 2018</p> <p>Too early to evidence outcome, developmental opportunities for Practice Leaders have been given</p>

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Page 131		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance and recording at Strategy Meetings has improved • Increased use of Risk 2 tool • Strategy meetings timely • Increased use of Chronologies evident • Improved quality of assessments evident. • Consistency of forms still a problem (S.W.report /Core/Risk2/ Care and Support Assessment and Eligibility tool all in use). • Conceptual shift from filtering risk to identifying strengths not fully embedded • An Away Morning was held on the 28th of July for Senior Staff Members to agree arrangements for the restructure of the service and to start discussing arrangements for Practice Leaders. • 8 Practice Leaders successfully appointed • Service induction programme is in place for September to include training sessions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision for the Service, overarching organisation, SIP • Managing sickness absence & Return to Work Interviews • Complaints and Flexi • Collaborative Communication • Supervision Workshops -3 x full days workshops on Outcome focused supervision • PLO and Court work • Time Management & Diary Management, Prioritising Work and Expectations • Delivering ACE Parental Groupwork Sessions • Performance • Capability • Management Style Course • Quality Assurance and Audits • Thresholds & Correct decision making and staff carrying out actions • Care planning & Reviewing C & S, CP & LAC • Case recording • Assessments and Risk Model • Caseload Management – Allocation of cases, Step down to TAF and not closing cases to Children’s Services, reduced caseload for newly qualified – maximum 12 cases • Family Group Conferencing, Participation and Parenting Development Work • North Wales Police Public Protection Unit • CAF/CASS 					

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Page 132		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivational Interviewing <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audits started for Quarter 1: Case file audits, multi-agency audits, thematic audits, analysis available end of July Training held for Managers on Managing difficult conversations 7 Practice Leaders appointed, 4 internal staff and 3 external. Training provided to Managers on Providing regular and quality Supervision 4 Managers currently undertaking accredited Leadership and Development training. Service restructure and establishing smaller operational Teams is proceeding and will ensure increased capacity for Managers to provide consistent guidance, supervision and support to staff. Arrangements have been made for Adults Services Managers to support Children's Services Managers in their professional development. 					
	<p>CIW Recommendation 4: Continue to support senior leaders to improve their knowledge and understanding of the complexities and risks involved in delivering children's services to assure themselves, partners, staff and communities that their responsibilities are discharged to maximum effect.</p> <p>CIW Recommendation 8: Strong political and corporate support for children's services must continue to ensure the service improvements needed are prioritised and the pace of improvement accelerated and sustained.</p>	<p>February – March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laming visits have happened <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Members Panel continues to meet on a monthly basis. Seven meetings have been held to date. 3 Laming visits have happened since October 2017, with visits to the Early Intervention Service, Resilient Families Team and Specialist Children's Services <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Members Panel has continued to focus on monitoring and challenging the implementation of Children's Services Service Improvement Plan, holding the Director of Social Services and Head of Service to account. Four meetings have been held since the Local elections in May. The purpose of Laming visits has been reviewed and the questions asked during visits are and will be linked to relevant outcomes in the SIP. Laming visits for Members have been scheduled until May 2018. A recent Laming visit was undertaken to the Child Placement Team on 27.10.17 by the Assistant Chief Executive, Scrutiny Chair and an elected member of the Panel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support senior leaders to improve their knowledge and understanding of the complexities and risks involved in delivering children's services. 	<p>Yet to be done Senior leaders' and elected members' report that their involvement in the Social Services panel has developed their understanding of the key underlying issues and risks associated with the service and their ability to scrutinise the effectiveness of the service.</p> <p>Senior managers within the service report that the support and challenge provided by senior leaders and elected members have continued to improve.</p> <p>Professional partners and communities report that the Council are effectively discharging their responsibilities in line with SS&WB Act.</p> <p>Commenced Senior leaders and elected members report that the Service Improvement Plan is delivered on time and to the required quality.</p>	Chief Executive Director of Social Services	January 2017	On-going Number of Councillors attended the Inclusion Festival

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Page 133		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Leader of the Council, is also the Portfolio Holder for Children’s Services and she is very supportive and closely involved with the monitoring of the Service Improvement Plan through monthly meetings with the Head of Service to discuss progress and developments. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A schedule of monthly Laming visits between July 2017 and May 2018 has been presented and agreed by the Children Services Improvement Panel on 21/08/17. Laming visits have commenced. • Initial discussion held with Andrew Bennett, Public Health Research, Training and Consultancy about the possibility of running a session available for all Members/Senior Leaders around Adverse Childhood Experiences. • The Second Members Panel was held on the 21st of August and a tracking document has been produced for the work of the panel. <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Council Leader/Director of Social Services the Interim Head of Children’s Services and Interim Scrutiny Manager have reviewed the role of the SS&WB Member panel in the creation of the ToR for the Children’s Panel • Elected members and Senior Leaders to continue with regular Laming visits. • Children’s Improvement Group held on a monthly basis chaired by the Director of Social Services to drive improvement and changes required. <p><u>May 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SS&WB Member panel to continue to monitor the completion of the Service Improvement Plan. • Elected members and Senior Leaders to continue with regular Laming visits. • Corporate Parenting work to be further developed (see.5.3). • Additional resources required to provide more insight regarding the complexities of Children Services 					

2. Quality and timely assessments, interventions and decision making to protect, support and manage the risks for children: good quality chronologies, record keeping & research evidence and tools

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2.1	<p>Improvement in the quality of practice.</p> <p><u>Areas of focus:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Child protection, child protection and LAC social work visits Risk Model – improve analysis of risk Assessment - What matters, 5 areas of assessment. Outcomes focused plans Complete Care and Support plans under the SS&WB Act Establish and maintain high quality relationships with children, young people and their families. Record keeping Collaborative Communications’ course on strengths based conversations. <p>Recommendation 10: The quality of assessments and plans should be improved to ensure that they are consistently of a good quality, with a clear focus on the needs, risks and strengths of children and families, and that desired outcomes, timescales and accountabilities for actions are clear.</p>	<p>September – October 2018 Work continues to improve the quality of practice. Quality of practice report for Q2 imminent. Delayed due to focus on inspection preparation. Is likely to show that there is some good work completed against some of the improvement imperatives identified in the last quarter but some messages around the need to focus on LAC Care and Support Planning as a priority.</p> <p>A draft ‘<i>Cryfder ar y Cyd</i>’ model has been completed. Work has also been completed by the Independent Safeguarding Reviewing Officer on improving arrangements around Case Conferences.</p> <p>April – August 2018 Work has been completed against some of the improvement imperatives identified in the last q. In relation to the areas of focus identified in the Column to the left:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is good compliance with the need to have a CP Plan for each child whose name is on the CPR. (94% at June 18) Transition to Part 6 Care and Support Plans requires further support and development. <p>The findings of the Q1 Quality report in respect of the quality of practice showed that the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of assessments was Inconsistent but improving. The use of genograms and chronologies appears to be improving. Building on this should amount to – ensuring this is consistently applied and staff supported to analyse the information as part of their assessment. There is a need to improve the analysis and provide a clear rationale being evident for any steps to be taken. Part 4 care and support plans being embedded Compliance with the need for a Part 6 Care and Support Plan: and the quality of the completed plans is poor. Supervision supporting improved practice and improved decision making and management overview was inconsistent. Some Examples of 	<p>The service needs to focus on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Practitioner forums to focus on Risk Model: Newly Qualified Workers and Reflective Practice – lunch and learn sessions The use of genograms and chronologies appears to be improving. Building on this should amount to – ensuring this is consistently applied and staff supported to analyse the information as part of their assessment. Assessments and analysis within the majority of written assessments/case notes/minutes of meetings should consider the impact/meaning for the child, with a clear rationale being evident for any steps to be taken. Consistent recording to evidence of management decision making and oversight including the rationale for decisions Recording basic information in WCCIS requires some attention: and staff should have a “record tidy day” before September 2018 to make sure that all the basic data is up to date. The service may consider a One Page Profile/Case Summary on each file Case notes need to be analytic, always clearly identify the purpose of the session, the intervention during that session, and the plan for upcoming sessions etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working to achieve Manageable Caseloads– Practice Leads must work with their practitioners to step down cases whether this is possible Focus on improving assessments – small group learning sessions on 	<p>Yet to be done Review the thresholds for a child becoming looked after as a consequence of evaluations that thresholds for CP registration and Part 4 meetings have been identified as poor practice</p> <p>Evidence in ‘prevention’ and ‘supporting’ with more children remaining at home.</p> <p>Regular audits and oversight reports are happening however they are not able to report consistent improvements in the quality of practice, assessing risk and record keeping.</p> <p>Positive feedback from service users outweighed complaints/negative comments. However this needs to be tracked on a longer basis.</p> <p>Increase in positive feedback from service users on the progress they have achieved with the support of Children’s Services. There were less complaints in Q3. However this needs to be tracked on a longer basis.</p> <p>Commenced Action plan being progressed with a pace in terms of improving the child protection conference process</p> <p>Completed Regional templates for ‘assessment’ / ‘care and support planning’ which clearly records needs, risks, strengths, outcomes, accountabilities for actions and their associated timescales are available for use within the service</p>	<p>Senior Management Team</p> <p>Training</p>	<p>Jan 2017</p>	<p>March 2018</p>

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Page 135		<p>Management Decisions which provided evidence of serious concerns / allegations being addressed in a timely and commensurate way. The current set-up of the Practice Groups allows for dynamic supervision to occur not only within the line management but increasingly across the service. Needs to be more Consistent recording to evidence of management decision making and oversight including the rationale for decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 out of the 13 cases in the case file audit were deemed to be up to date in terms of recording and significant events recorded. Case recording was rated as good and timely in 10 out of the 13 cases although it was identified as taking longer to be recorded than the 5 days as pointed out by one auditor The recording of basic information in WCCIS requires some attention: and staff should have a “record tidy day” before September 2018 to make sure that all the basic data is up to date and to provide a The service may consider a One Page Profile/Case Summary on each file. <p><u>Assessment-</u> To ensure consistency within the assessment process across Children & Families Services a Single Point of Access is being established and will include all referrals to the Ynys Môn Specialist Children’s Service, i.e. for social work, community Paediatric learning disability nursing, Learning disability psychology service, transition co-ordinator.</p> <p>Finance was secured from the 17/18 Families First budget and the post of Inclusion and Wellbeing Officer was developed as part of Teulu Môn, but with close links to Specialist Children’s Service.</p> <p>Following the recruitment process the officer came into post on the 6th of August. We will be able to pilot the process until the end of March 2019. The officer will undertake the ‘What Matters’ conversation within 10 days and following us the individual/family will be either signposted, referred on to TAF or other Children & Families Services teams, or Specialist Children’s Services. This will ensure that all referrals with receive a consistent response and ensure that it is</p>	<p>developing assessment practice: and how to use the eligibility tool.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved preparation for Statutory Reviews and Review Case Conferences Corrective action in terms of Placement with Parents’ cases Lac Care Plans or LAC Care and Support Plans must be put in place on relevant cases within the next month Practice Leads and Manager must make sure that their management oversight is recorded Acute focus on Permanency Planning for Looked after children to reduce the numbers of children being looked after – Complete the cases that require revocation: and identify all cases where an SGO might be appropriate and focus on progressing those cases. Continue to develop the new skills and knowledge to deliver a new way of working Review the Case Conference Process – to focus on review of practical arrangements, reporting, child protection plans and role of core group. Genograms and especially chronologies still remain an area for improvement, particularly as a tool to help assessment, or if there have been a number of previous referrals. Attention to detail in basic information records on WCCIS – especially school, GP and parental information / PR. Management supervision. Although management oversight of cases appeared to be generally good, and decision making was clear, there was little evidence of recent formal, reflective supervision in this sample of cases. Purposeful case recording which provides a clear overview of the 				

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Page 136		<p>‘The Right Referral, at the Right Time’ for the child/young person and their family/carers.</p> <p>There is a clear expectation that all open Care and support, CP and LAC cases require an up to date assessment, care plan and chronology. Staff are progressing this work as a priority</p> <p><u>February – March 2018</u> The Q3 analysis of practice quality was completed. Previous reports showed that the process of monthly casefile audits was taking root within the service, with sufficient returns upon which to draw out thematic conclusions. In Q3, the level of returns was not sufficient to form a firm base for analysis. The nature of the other evaluations was mainly case specific and included two management reviews which included some earlier periods of practice. As a result, drawing service wide matters from audit was limited for this quarter. This was partly mitigated by the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic analysis of practice by the independent safeguarding officers • Quarterly overview and oversight feedback by the independent safeguarding officers • Analysis of the Q3 complaints and compliments <p>The findings showed that the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of assessments was Inconsistent. • Quality of care and support plans including the pace for completing assessments and implementing work accelerated and sustained was poor. • Supervision supporting improved practice and improved decision making and management overview was inconsistent. • Quality and consistency of record keeping was inconsistent, but with evidence of improvement. • Quality, consistency and timeliness of child protection enquiries and improvement in the level of understanding and application of thresholds for referrals, assessments and child protection was inconsistent. 	<p>case and an understanding of why certain actions were taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the significance of unexplained bruising in immobile babies • Further embedding of the Gwynedd/Thornton Risk Model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Q1 2017/18 practice quality report – The Service must concentrate and ensure compliance with the basic requirements to improve performance data. The priority for the next reporting period is to improve assessing practice. Training is provided by Bruce Thornton on using the Risk Model in assessments. We will work with staff to define standards for assessments. • Reflective Practice in Social Work <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Child protection 2. How to establish and maintain high quality relationships with children, young people and their families. 3. Record keeping. 4. Guidance to be developed on good practice around record keeping. Bruce Thornton commissioned to establish an operational model within the new system -WCCIS. 5. Practice guidance to be developed around CP and LAC social work visits. 				

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

	ACTION TO BE TAKEN AND LINKS TO CIW RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN/TO TAKE TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	EXPECTED OUTCOME / IMPROVEMENT & EVIDENCE	LEAD OFFICER	START	END
Page 137		<p>A thematic audit on Placement with Parents showed that the cases were not meeting the statutory requirements.</p> <p>Following an earlier audit which identified that not all cases had child protection plans – a return audit showed that these were now in place with only a couple of individual cases remaining. The same work was carried out for LAC children – however limited progress has been made in ensuring that each LAC child has an up to date plan</p> <p>Positively the analysis of the December casefile audit (which was only completed in February) showed some very good work, both in a number of the cases (6 rated ‘good’) and also in the work of the auditors, many of whom have provided helpful and insightful comments. The audit focused on practice since October 2017. The audit found good practice in the following areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case recording was mostly up to date. • Management decisions in response to referrals were being made within 24-hours, were clear, and were being responded to appropriately. • Where strategy discussions were needed, it appeared that these were also being held in a timely way and were resulting in clear decision making which was succinctly recorded. This appears to be true of management decisions in general throughout this audit. • Many of the cases audited this month were at quite an early stage, but auditors generally praised the standard of assessment and analysis, including clear decision making in one case regarding case closure. • In the vast majority of relevant cases (8 out of 11), statutory responsibilities were being met – such as holding strategy discussions, completing assessments and S47 investigations within timescales. • In 7 out of 10 relevant cases the work done around case transfer and case closure was judged to be ‘good’; there was generally evidence on file that case closure was being discussed with children, parents and partner agencies and that their views were being sought, and there were some good summaries of reasons for closure on file. 					

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 138		<p>Motivational Interviewing and Brief Solution Focused Therapy training delivered in Q4. It is too early to see how this has impacted on practice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a clear expectation that care and support assessment need to be current with an analysis in relation to risk of significant harm. Social Work staff have been provided with clear guidance that there needs to be care plans in place for all children on CP register, Looked After and care leavers and that social work visits should be undertaken in accordance with statutory timescales. • There has been a continued reduction in children on CP register where multi-agency Conference has assessed that the risk of significant harm has reduced sufficiently. At the end of March 2018 there were 46 children on the register compared with 48 at the end of December 2017. • The number of looked after children has remained stable during this period with 144 looked after in March 2018 compared with 139 in December 2017. <p><u>November – January 2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Q3 analysis of practice quality has not yet been completed. A number of practice evaluations were held during the period – and the learning has been disseminated to the practice leads/managers. A summary conclusion is that practice remains inconsistent in many areas: and some of the basic requirements are not being met e.g. child protection plans, Care and Support Plans. Audits have shown that there are improvements in the standard of recording: however it is to the staffs credit that this is being maintained despite difficulties in familiarising themselves with a new system. There are some examples of Practice Leads seeking to work in a different way – to embed new ways of working: but this is not consistently applied across the service. However practice remains inconsistent: and that the service is yet to realise a number of its improvement objectives in terms of the quality of practice, assessment, analysis, risk management and care and support planning • An Interim Manager has been appointed to help drive practice improvements via coaching/mentoring, 					

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 139		<p>development of processes and procedures and establishing practice standards. This work is ongoing. The coaching and mentoring by Bruce Thornton on the Gwynedd/Thornton Risk Model is continuing and an evaluation is underway. Anecdotal evidence is that this is helpful.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been less complaints to the service in Q3 compared to Q2, - 12 down to 3, and the positive comments increased from 24 to 31. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative Communications course held on the 28th and 29th of September and the shift to working under the SSWBA is still ongoing. • The summary of quarter 2 performance does evidence a range of evaluation sources – management reviews, complaints, thematic audits, regular casefile audits. Main findings is that the practice remains inconsistent: and that the service is yet to realise a number of its improvement objectives in terms of the quality of practice, assessment, analysis, risk management and care and support planning. There are signs of some improvement in initial decision making and recording. • Targeted interventions continue to be undertaken with individual Social Workers who have not improved the quality of their practice • A Court Action Plan has been developed to focus on improving the quality and analysis of all assessments undertaken to inform our decision making and will support arrangements for ‘front loading’ public law cases. Practice Leader’s now have oversight of the Court timeframe for cases within their Practice Groups and will support and guide Social Worker’s to ensure better preparation for Court and that documents are filed on time. • Children’s Services have adopted the Thornton/Gwynedd Risk Model to continue supporting social workers to work proactively with families to manage risk - spending much more time working alongside them helping them to change so that the family is a safe place for their children. • Bruce Thornton co-author of the model is undertaking a Practice Coach/Mentoring Development role for a period of 7 months to focus on: 					

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 140		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing coaching and mentoring to help develop the skills, knowledge and competence of practitioners and practice leaders. • Support Service Managers to implement, process, systems and procedures to ensure that the Risk Model is implemented within service processes • Support the development of the Risk Model within critical and reflective supervision. • Despite the inconsistency in practice, we have positive evidence of the workforce working directly with families leading to improved outcomes. We have seen a significant reduction in the children on the Child Protection Register from 102 in March 2017 to 56 on the register on 31st of August, 2017 a 55% decrease. • The number of Looked After Children has remained consistent during the last 8 months because we are trying to support children to remain living at home when it is safe to do so. • Ongoing discussions regarding the requirements for Performance Monitoring Reports from the new Social Care System – WCCIS which was rolled out in August. We were only able to report on 4 out of the 6 corporate scorecard indicators due to further work being required to establish an accurate picture to current performance. This work has been ongoing and the Service has an action plan in place to improve the position and provide accurate and up to date data for consideration. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audits – both case file and thematic – on a service and multi-agency basis - held during the month. Caseloads for frontline team remain higher than the service management team would wish for, evidence from audits suggests that practice remains inconsistent. • Draft Framework for Improving Quality of Practice developed for consultation • SMT considering findings of the Q1 quality report – recommend prioritising improvements in assessment practice • Challenged and supported individual workers to improve their practice 					

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 141		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice evaluation Report Q1 2017/18 doc Case file auditing completed on the following practice areas: LAC step down audit, Report for placement panel, planned monthly case file audits by Team Managers, Responsive auditing (Stage 2 complaints) and Initial decision making, screening, strategy discussions and meetings and simple assessment. Service User views and evaluation of previously conducted management reviews. This report shows that practice remains inconsistent however; there are examples of good practice that have been confirmed by CIW as achieving the required outcome for the child/ren and their families. • CIW tracked two cases – ‘Case files were read, social workers, managers and families interviewed. The cases provided evidence of good outcomes for families. A good range of services were effectively used. The social workers interviewed were very motivated and committed to providing a high quality service. They achieved a very high level of engagement with the families. The families were motivated and supported to address and change deeply engrained patterns of behaviour related to substance misuse and domestic violence. Social workers were well supported although not always through formal supervision.’ Case 2 provided evidence of : ‘Good use of systems and services. A good range of services - LAC, Domestic Violence, FGC in planning, specialist service therapeutic assessment. Children’s and family’s needs have been met. Social worker was skilled able to maintain her relationship with mother and children and do direct work with children. From the discussions and file she had made a significant contribution in moving the mother’s expectations, thanking and behaviour.’ • A repeat audit was undertaken in May/June 2017 on the referrals that proceeded to Strategy and Conference: Quality of Strategy Discussions/Meetings Quality of Assessment. Key Themes are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance and recording at Strategy Meetings has improved • Increased use of Risk 2 tool • Strategy meetings timely • Increased use of Chronologies evident 					

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 142		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved quality of assessments evident. • Consistency of forms still a problem (S.W.report /Core/Risk2/ Care and Support Assessment and Eligibility tool all in use). • Conceptual shift from filtering risk to identifying strengths not fully embedded • Teulu Môn practice guidance being developed by the Early Intervention Service Manager • Bruce Thornton has been commissioned to produce Guidance on Record Keeping and Decision Making • The quality of practice continues to be inconsistent. • Draft Multi Agency practice guidance have been completed to be ratified at the next Local Delivery Safeguarding Group in October, areas covered are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance Investigation Thresholds • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance – Key Workers and Core Groups • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance- Registration Thresholds. • Part 4 AWCPP2008 • Making Referrals • A draft document has been produced setting out the way of working for the service (Collaborative communication, co- production and assessment of risk). In preparing this document the service has considered the need to improve practice in relation to forming good quality assessments and respond to the requirements within the Social Services and Wellbeing Act (Wales) 2014 to work collaboratively with children and families. This document sets out the service’s vision in how we will assess risk, co-produce and conduct collaborative communication with children and families in Anglesey. <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audits started for Quarter 1: Case file audits, multi-agency audits, thematic audits, analysis available end of July. • Challenged and supported individual workers to improve their practice • The quality of practice continues to be inconsistent. 					

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 143		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff session held for Social Workers to discuss practice standards and ask staff for ideas on what would help to improve the way of working May 2017 • Training Unit have arranged training for all social care staff on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing Carers in the Long-term • Implementing the Induction Framework for Foster Carers • Changing Culture and Measuring Performance in line with Social Services and Well-being Act • Collaborative Communication / Outcome focused conversations • Regional Templates – Including Assessment, What matters, 5 areas of assessment, Care and Support plans which are Outcome focused • Making the Most of Supervision – for Managers • Providing Constructive Feedback and Managing difficult conversations • Making the Most of Supervision – for staff • IFSS Resilient Families training (including Brief Solution Focused Therapy and Motivational Interviewing) • Collaborative Communication - follow-up • General Safeguarding for Social Workers • Risk Model • Child Sexual Exploitation and Return Home Interviews • Motivational Interviewing 					
2.2	<p>CIW recommendation 3: Senior leaders in social services and the police will work together to ensure improvements to the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. quality, 2. consistency and 3. timeliness <p>of child protection enquiries.</p> <p>Practice Guidance to be developed between Police and Children services around child protection referrals, strategy discussion/meetings and enquiries.</p>	<p>September – October 2018 Work continues with the Police.</p> <p>April – August 2018 Considerable work undertaken against the improvement imperatives identified in the last Q. Work has been completed against some of the improvement imperatives identified in the last q.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is good compliance with the need to have a CP Plan for each child whose name is on the CPR. (94% at June 18) • Positive progress by the Safeguarding Unit and the Practice Leads to develop an outcome focused CP plan: in which the Risk Model, 	<p>April – August 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on preparation for Case Conferences • Complete the Review the Case Conference Process – to focus on review of practical arrangements, reporting, child protection plans and role of core group. • Improve skills and knowledge in relation to undertaking s47 Investigations • Thresholds for conference – In some cases the decision to go to conference requires better evidence that the s47 	<p>Yet to be done The QIF is in place - not able to report consistent improvement in the quality, consistency and timeliness of child protection enquiries leading to improved outcomes for children and young people.</p> <p>Staff report clearer guidance and improved understanding of roles and responsibilities through the implementation of the Practice Guidance.</p>	Service Mangers	Jan 2017	Ongoing

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 144		<p>scaling and goal sheets and a collaborative approach are central. Implementation plan to be agreed in Q2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Case Conference processes - Mentoring provided by Bruce Thornton to ensure that they are based on evidence and have the Risk Model integrated. Co-Production by Practice Leads and ISO. Implementation plan to be agreed in Q2. S47 Process. Progress made: new record template developed: with Mentoring provided by Bruce Thornton to ensure Risk Model is embedded. Training arranged for September 2018. Suggest this be mandatory for nominated staff. Practice Procedure will be developed in Q3 reflecting the approach provided in the training. <p>The Q1 oversight by the IS&RO reports:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thresholds for conferences – There has been good progress made to progress some cases as new social workers on the case have progressed the case to court in a timely manner. On the whole this remains inconsistent as in some cases the decision to go to conference requires better evidence that the s47 investigation/Care and Support Assessment has been concluded and the requirements of the AWCPP met. Quality of conferences reports – There has been evidence of some good reports which are clear and concise with each child’s needs addressed separately. There was evidence of use of safety plans in some cases and these were implemented prior to conference. On the whole this remains inconsistent as in some cases there is a need to develop the quality of reports to conference to avoid the main pitfalls: cloning original report with the chronology from initial referral, limited information with no chronology: missing basic information. Quality of CP plans – There was evidence plans of good quality, specific to each child’s needs and clear on what needs to be done in order to 	<p>investigation/Care and Support Assessment has been concluded and the requirements of the AWCPP met.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of conferences reports- Consistently develop the quality of reports to conference to avoid the main pitfalls: cloning original report with the chronology from initial referral, limited information with no chronology: missing basic information. Quality of CP plans – Consistently develop the quality avoiding the main pitfalls – over focus on meeting expectations rather than achieving change: not focused on the child’s outcomes and appear to be a plan of what the parents needs to do but they are not linked to the child’s needs. The voice of the child is not evident in plans. Engagement – Ensure that families are shown the conference report 24 hours before conference, allowing them time to process the information and question the social worker on the issues they are not clear on. Build on the recent improved practice, to ensure that young people are invited to conference and the views of the child is heard. Launch the Practice Guidance <p>Audits would show that we need to improve our arrangements for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recording of Strategy Meetings/Discussions - Ensure that all relevant agencies are part of the Strategy Meetings/Discussions - Ensure improved oversight of s47 investigations - Ensure improved understanding of what a s47 investigation entails 				

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 145		<p>keep the child safe. A good example of a CP plan which was focused on the needs of a new-born baby stated... "A to develop a sense of trust which forms the foundation of a secure attachment... Warm, loving, reliable & predictable safe care to be provided. Primary caregivers' to be attuned & sensitively responsive to A's cues & basic care needs". This focuses on baby's needs. However on the whole this remains inconsistent and the improvement imperatives are - avoiding an over focus on meeting expectations rather than achieving change: not focused on the child's outcomes and appear to be a plan of what the parents needs to do but they are not linked to the child's needs. The voice of the child is not evident in plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement – The service must improve pre preparation and ensure that families are shown the conference report 24 hours before conference, allowing them time to process the information and question the social worker on the issues they are not clear on. There is a need to build on the recent improved practice, to ensure that young people are invited to conference and the views of the child is heard. <p>February – March 2018 See 2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Multi agency guidance were not approved by the Gwynedd and Mon LDG and therefore can only be used as an IOACC document. They have been translated and they will be launched during q1 2018/19. The guidance in terms of thresholds for investigation has been sent to the North Wales Children Safeguarding Board Policy and Procedures Group. There has been no formal adoption to date. We have worked with a subgroup of the NWSCB to develop a regional approach to JIT training. The North Wales Policy and Protocol Sub Group will be discussing the joint protocol between the Police and Children Services at the end of April to decide if it will be approved across the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training and a revised report template which incorporates the Gwynedd/Thornton Risk Model 				

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Page 146		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training arrangements will now be arranged on a multi-agency basis. • Both Service Managers for Early and Intensive Intervention have established a positive working relationship with the Police which allows open and frank discussions to be held to resolve any operational matters. <p><u>November – January 2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following analysis of CID 16 referrals work is on-going between the Police and Children’s Services. • Discussion around piloting arrangements in relation range of measures to improve the flow and quality of information shared between both agencies. <p><u>September & October 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular audits show that there is conflicting evidence in terms of the improvement in the quality, consistency and timeliness of child protection enquiries. A distance travelled audit concluded that attendance and recording at Strategy Meetings had improved and that the strategy meetings were timely. However the Case File Audit (July) and a management review concludes that in several cases auditors expressed concern about strategy discussions or meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not always being held in a timely manner – e.g. one was not till 3 weeks after decision made to hold one • Minutes of discussions are insufficient – i.e. to brief • References are made for need for follow up strategy meetings and then there is no evidence that they have been held. • This is reflected in the Thematic Audit Part 4, and a review of Children subject to Child Protection Plans –decision making, delays, and lack of clear plans and follow through being issues identified. • High level discussions have been held between North Wales Police and Children’s Service around piloting a Multi-Agency Information Advice and Assistant hub. This will progress further in November. • The Police are making progress with their analysis of CID 16’s, and is suggesting that the next step will 					

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Page 147		<p>be for both teams to meet to compare their conclusions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Multi Agency practice guidance have been completed including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance Investigation Thresholds • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance – Key Workers and Core Groups • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance- Registration Thresholds. • Part 4 AWCPP2008 • Making Referrals • The Multi Agency guidance will be ratified by the Corporate Safeguarding Board in December, and will be used by Housing, Education and Partner Agencies in relation to the Safeguarding process. The guidance will also be discussed in the Regional Policies and Procedures Sub Group for them to be used regionally. A training plan will be developed to ensure arrangements are in place for staff to use the Practice Guidance. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have met the IAA hub equivalent in both Conwy and Flintshire County Councils in order to explore options and share their experiences. The visit with both Conwy and Flintshire has assisted us in forming clearer mission for our own IAA. • Developed scope of work with the police on joint audit and improvement in terms of referrals, Strategy meetings and s47 investigations. • An audit was carried out on all 81 referrals which were received by Children’s Services from the Public Protection Unit in the form of CID 16’s between 1st and 14th of June 2017. 20 of the referrals were deemed to be not clear in the reason for sharing the information. Of the 81 only seven stated what the anticipated outcome for the referral would be. Only 15 referrals contained the voice of the child. <p>The Public Protection Unit must ensure that they are more specific in why they are referring the information and must not refer simply because there are children linked to the adults involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSE and Return Home Interviews for looked after children, work is being done to improve performance 					

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Page 148		<p>in these areas taking place with partners - Police and the 6 North Wales Local Authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A repeat audit was undertaken in May/June 2017 on the referrals that proceeded to Strategy and Conference: Quality of Strategy and Discussions/Meetings Quality of Assessment. See 2.1 <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocols currently drafted for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance Investigation Thresholds • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance – Key Workers and Core Groups • Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance- Registration Thresholds. <p>Set of protocols likely to be ready for October.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 week analysis started 10/07/17 in relation to all CID16's that are received at Teulu Môn in order to ensure that appropriate referrals are made to the Council and understand the data and to explore information sharing. A meeting was held on the 26th of June. • Monthly meetings arranged between Children Services and NWP to address operational matters and to develop a Practice Guidance around child protection referrals, strategy discussion/meetings and enquiries. • HOS is made aware of any on-going operational difficulties in relation to joint working with the Police to ensure they are urgently addressed and that children are not left in vulnerable positions. • Audit to be undertaken to monitor the quality, consistency and timeliness of child protection enquiries. <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive discussion held with the Police regarding cooperation. 					
2.3	<p>CIW recommendation 9: Multi-agency arrangements should be established to strengthen operational plans to support effective co-ordination of statutory partners' completion of Joint Assessment Frameworks. – Service no longer using JAF</p>	<p>February-March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-agency meetings continue to be held between Children Services, Police, Education, Health and CAMHS to agree on operational matters. Action Plan to improve Child Protection Conference arrangements were discussed in March and agreement was made on how this will be progressed. 		<p>Commenced Improved multi-agency safeguarding arrangements leading to improved outcomes and experiences for children and young people.</p> <p>Completed</p>	Early Intervention Service Manager	Jan 2017	Ongoing re multi-agency arrangements

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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Page 149	<p>Practice Guidance to be developed between Children Services, Health, Police and Education to ensure clarity in relation to operational arrangements – agreed referral threshold, improvement in the quality of referrals, attendance at strategy meetings, core group meetings and information sharing.</p>	<p><u>November – January 2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have received permission from Welsh Government to amalgamate the current Joint Assessment Framework (JAF) to the care and support assessment form. Work on including the measures that the JAF collects has commenced. The Care and Support Assessment and Plan will be used instead of the JAF. Multi-Agency operational meetings with Police, Health Board, CAMHS, Paediatrician and Education are taking place monthly to discuss joint working arrangements to improve and strengthen current arrangements e.g. the quality of referrals received by Children and Families Services. <p><u>September & October 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work progressed on improving the quality and our understanding of the care and support assessments (Part 1,2,3) this includes the core data set, the what matters conversation and care and support assessment. We have been working to improve our understanding of the national eligibility criteria and gain consistency in recording the eligibility criteria in our assessments. We have identified suitable methods of communication, prompts and tools to improve the quality of the what matters conversation, decision making process and recording. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice guidance completed see 2.2 Meetings held with CAMHS and CAFCASS <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrangements have been made to hold a multi-agency task and finish group under the local delivery safeguarding group to develop the practice guidance. <p><u>May 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Delivery Safeguarding Group agreed on 16.2.17 that a Gwynedd and Ynys Mon multi-agency meeting should be held to discuss current working arrangements and difficulties and to bring them to the attention of the RSCB. 		<p>A multi-agency Practice Guidance clearly defines local roles and responsibilities and safeguarding arrangements.</p>			

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CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice Guidance to be developed between Children Services, Health, Police and Education to ensure clarity in relation to operational arrangements – agreed referral threshold, improvement in the quality of referrals, attendance at strategy meetings, core group meetings and information sharing, see. 3.3(4) 					

3. Quality assurance and performance framework that supports the local authority in effectively managing its responsibilities towards children

	ACTION TO BE TAKEN AND LINKS TO CIW RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN/TO TAKE TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	EXPECTED OUTCOME / IMPROVEMENT & EVIDENCE	LEAD OFFICER	START	END
3.1 Page 150	<p>Review all children who are looked after to ensure outcome based care and support plans are in place in securing permanence.</p> <p>A service and corporate understanding of the profile of looked after children and children on the CPR.</p> <p>Review all cases where the child's name has been on the CPR for 12months + to decide if cases should be discussed in Legal Gatekeeping Panel (care proceedings)</p>	<p>September – October 2018 An independent audit has been completed which shows that there is a priority need to improve the care and support planning for LAC.</p> <p>Work continues.</p> <p>April – August 2018 Work has been completed against some of the improvement imperatives identified in the last q.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transition to Part 6 Care and Support Plans requires further support and development. Of the 43 eligible IROs now work to ensure that they evidence their footprint on the child's file: and where possible to meet the child in between or before reviews. IRO and service Protocol ready for sign off and early discussions held with the WCCIS team in respect of building in the challenge workflow. Corrective Action Placement with Parent's - Planned for the 17/9/2018 with Practitioner Forums planned on the 16 a 17/08/2018 to work with case holders to provide support to complete the corrective action required on existing cases to ensure that they meet the requirements. 	<p>The service needs to focus on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on improving part 6 care and support planning Up to date Care and Support Plans (Part 6) and Pathway Plans must be put in place through a process of engagement and co-production with the child and significant others Preparation for reviews and conferences and information provided which allows the child's plan to be scrutinised and progressed. Progressing of the child's care and support plan outside the review "meeting". Focus on preparation for Statutory Reviews IS&R O aim by September to have developed new approaches to their engagement with children and young people: including the use of Facetime and SKYPE: a new information pack about them and their role and the review process. The next step will be training on child directed reviews. 	<p>Not yet done Case file audit showing that care planning by Social Workers for looked after children is significantly improved through implementation of the Practice Guidance.</p> <p>Commenced Intensive work with those looked after children and young people who need 'step down' arrangements are successful leading to improved outcomes.</p> <p>Council is assured that placements are meeting the needs of looked after children and young people. Children rehabilitated safely home through placement with parents/discharge of Care Orders.</p> <p>LAC Review recommendations are prioritised by Social Workers and the pace for completing assessments and outstanding work is accelerated and sustained.</p> <p>Reduction in the number of children in residential placements by the end of March 2018 due to intensive work undertaken to move them to 'step down' arrangements.</p> <p>Costs and expenditure on costly placements have reduced significantly because of 'step</p>		Jan 2017	March 2018

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CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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	<p>The findings in respect of the quality of practice showed that the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the need for a Part 6 Care and Support Plan: and the quality of the completed plans is poor. Audits suggest that there needs to be further attention to the implementation of required plans in between reviews <p>Focus on preparation for Statutory Reviews remains an issue.</p> <p>Since June, the Part 6 Care and Support Plan (which was agreed on a regional basis) is being completed for all children who become looked after. A small Task Group has been established to support staff on the completion of the document.</p> <p>All cases that have been on the child protection register for over 10 months have been discussed in Legal Gatekeeping Panel with clear decisions made on the direction of cases. If we have entered into pre-proceedings arrangements (PLO) with the family a clear timescale for returning to Panel for review is agreed.</p> <p>February – March 2018 There is evidence that in a number of cases we do not have up to date LAC plans for Looked after children: and that these have not been put in place following an earlier audit and corrective action instruction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster placement Scrutiny Panel has been established by the Service Manager, Intensive Intervention to monitor step down arrangements, that the placements are meeting the needs of looked after children and that LAC review recommendations are prioritised. A Panel to discuss children on the CP register after their 2nd Review (10 months) has been established by the Service Manager, Intensive Intervention to decide on the need to discuss families in pre care proceedings meeting (Legal Gatekeeping Panel). <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of residential placements is underway. A monthly meeting is held by a Service Manager to discuss the children on the CPR who have been on the register for at least 10 months with Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrective Action Placement with Parent's - Planned for the 17/9/2018 <p>Ensure that each LAC has an up to date plan</p> <p>LAC Review recommendations are prioritised by Social Workers and the pace for completing assessments and outstanding work is accelerated and sustained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aim to reduce the number of Children becoming Looked After by: Engaging family, friends and community earlier Being creative – additional support/provision Completing in-depth Care & Support Assessments Engaging the child/young person in the Assessment process Listening to children and Young People SMART Care & Support planning Resilient Families intervention Need to move away from thinking the needs of Children and Young People can be best met by bringing them into care. When parents request for their child(ren) to be brought into care they must be told that the steps mentioned above* must be worked through. 	<p>down' arrangements for children and young people.</p> <p>Review of looked after children and children on the CPR provides detailed information and understanding of their needs. This will assist with the prevention strategy and the work of the Resilient Families Team.</p>			

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	<p>Leaders to decide on any actions required for example discuss case in Legal Gatekeeping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The service is looking at developing local care provision to meet the growing demands of Looked After Children, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Small Group Homes. Salaried foster Carers and a Overall of the Current fostering offer <p>This is favoured by the elected members not only in relation to cost but more importantly so we can keep Anglesey children within their locality, albeit not living with their birth family.</p> <p>The Services completed the Looked After Self-Assessment for Care Inspectorate Wales on the 26th January 2018. The Challenge Meeting is due to take place on 27th of March 2018.</p> <p>The Service also completed the Adoption Review on 25th January 2018 with Care Inspectorate Wales.</p> <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are seeing evidence of the workforce working directly with families leading to improved outcomes – as we have seen a significant reduction in the children on the CP register from 102 in March 2017 to 56 on the register on 31st of August, 2017, 55% decrease. Work has continued in relation to stepping down arrangements from residential care, 3 young people have been identified to either return home or move to alternative care arrangements. Further work has been undertaken by the Resilient Families Team to ensure there is progression in preventing children becoming looked after and progressing with the stepping down arrangements for the 3 young people mentioned above. Recruitment to Social Work post to revoke care orders has commenced. <p>August 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review undertaken of Case Conference minutes for 34 children – indicated that in a significant number of cases there was no evidence to justify the judgement of further significant harm. A Practice Leader is now reviewing the same minutes in an attempt to verify the findings. 					

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One case referred for management attention as the children had been on the register for 4 years. This was positive and led to clearer decision making, direction and action. • The profile of children on the CP register has been completed, work has progressed to reduce the number of children on the register. The number of children on the register on the 31st of August 2017 was 56 compared to 102 at the end of March 2017, 55% decrease. Practice Leader identified to focus on improvements around the quality of work in relation to CP conferences and reducing the length of time that children remain on the register. • Work started to understand and challenge “notice periods” given by care providers. • Work started to challenge Quality of placements offered. • Resilient Families team appointed and we have started to work under the Resilient Families model with families. <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review all children who are looked after has happened and children who need to be ‘Stepped Down’ have been identified. • Head of Service chairs a group – Internal review panel for residential placements: • Ensure that care and support plans meet their wellbeing outcomes to ensure that the LAC review recommendations are actioned and to ensure value for money. • Resilient Families Team posts have now closed. • Care planning for looked after children to be strengthened through development of additional Practice Guidance. • Permanency policy currently under review • We have started to practice differently and more intensively with a small number of families following a similar model to the work of the Intensive Family Support Services. This is the work the Resilient Families Team will be undertaking to support children living at home: both preventing the need for accommodation and supporting return home plans. <p><u>May 2017</u></p>					

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Team Managers to confirm by May 2017 which children/young people will have 'step down' care and support plans. • Agreement reached by May 2017 over the tasks required to achieve permanence and the intensive work required with looked after children /young people and their families to ensure 'step down' arrangements are successful. • Posts within Resilient Families Team and appointments made by May 2017. • Care planning for looked after children to be strengthened through development of additional Practice Guidance. 					
<p>3.2</p> <p>Strengthen and embed the Quality Assurance Framework within the Service, through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IRO and CPC to report quarterly on their assessment of the operational performance through conference and review. 2. IRO and CPC to draw out, on a thematic basis, issues regarding quality and learning for the Service. 3. Managers to undertake regular audits on focused areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision • Recording • Assessment • Quality, consistency and timeliness of child protection enquiries <p>Caseloads and reports regarding the quality of workers' performance to be continuously monitored.</p> <p>CIW Recommendation 13: Performance management and quality assurance arrangements, including scrutiny of service demand and routine auditing of the quality of practice, needs to be embedded so that managers at all levels have timely, relevant and accurate performance and quality assurance information to enable them to do their jobs effectively and to deliver improvements.</p>	<p>February – March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic and planned audits have continued: and we are able to show how these lead of corrective action and improvement work. • Other elements of the QI framework have been implemented – Practice and Meeting Observation • Continued provision of Risk Model Coaching and Mentoring • Completed the Practice Standards • Appointed to a Key post – Quality and Practice Improvement Officer which will enhance the unit's ability to take forward with greater pace the learning and improvement work – learning circles, lunchtime professional meetings, action learning sets etc • IRO/CPC have an improved quality assurance role leading to learning and improvement in the quality of practice • Reviewed the Children Services Procedures which showed that they need to be rewritten in many areas <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is less compliance by managers and Practice Leads with the requirements to complete audits on a planned way. • The Safeguarding Unit have worked together on two thematic reports during this period – which will be fed into the Q3 report. This strengthens the oversight and overview of the independent officers and puts in place another element of the IQ Framework. • An implementation plan for the remaining elements of the IQF has been developed in collaboration with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Audit Plan in line with Service Improvement Plan 2018/19 • Provide Tools, support and training to staff to implement the framework • Take forward with greater pace the learning and improvement work – learning circles, lunchtime professional meetings, action learning sets etc • Appoint to the vacant posts 1.5 in the unit • Complete the IRO/CPC standards • Agree how we review/rewrite the Procedures including whether working with Procedures on Line may be a way forward to ensure access and up-to-date amendments on an ongoing basis, • Guidance to be developed around caseload management to ensure there is sufficient capacity for workers to engage effectively with children and their families – 	<p>Yet to be done</p> <p>WCCIS is supporting performance management and caseload management through easily accessible 'reporting' features made available to Managers.</p> <p>Workers have sufficient capacity to engage effectively with children and their families through Manager's implementation of the caseload Guidance.</p> <p>Commenced</p> <p>Quality assurance reports and case file audits are happening and is showing that the direction of travel for practice is one of improvement: albeit inconsistently.</p> <p>Progress made in ensuring that the IRO/CPC have an improved quality assurance role leading to learning and improvement in the quality of practice.</p> <p>QA and Safeguarding Unit to drive improvement and changes to practice across the Service through learning from thematic and qualitative reports.</p> <p>In Place</p> <p>Regular and timely qualitative reports are submitted without delay to the leadership team, including members. We are able to show how these lead of corrective action and improvement work.</p>	Safeguarding and Quality assurance Service Manager	Jan 2017	March 2018

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<p>CIW Recommendation 14: Caseloads and reports regarding the quality of workers' performance should be continuously monitored to ensure there is sufficient capacity for workers to engage effectively with children and their families.</p>	<p>managers and practice leads: and this will need approval by the SMT in its next meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An interim manager has been brought in as additional capacity to continue in the development of the improvement in a planned and systemic way. The substantive Quality Assurance post currently advertised. All cases that have been judged as inadequate in previous audits will be reviewed by the interim manager. Guideline to support Practice Observation developed: currently with Practice Leaders for consultation. Continued provision of Risk Model Coaching and Mentoring Good Practice Group established to take forward the drive improvement and changes to practice across the Service through learning from thematic and qualitative reports/This needs time to embed and make an impact. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality Improvement Framework approved by the Service Management Team following a period of development, consultation and collaboration. The aim of the framework is to the approach that Children's Services will take to ensure that it is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing safe professional practice Supporting the right children/adults, in the right way, at the right time Evaluating whether it is making a difference to practice improvement Providing a professional context that supports learning, reflection, openness and supportive challenge Taking the improvement agenda beyond compliance with procedure to a commitment to improve the quality of the social work practice delivered to children, their families and carers. A number of the key elements of the framework are in place – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication and ensuring a shared dialog about quality 		<p>Framework and tools for structured governance and scrutiny arrangements through regular case file audits.</p> <p>Completed the Practice Standards</p>			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice improvement group: sharing disseminating: shared dialogue • Coproduce standards • Provide training and development opportunities • Provide practice guidance and procedures • Recruit and retain the right people • Supervision Expectations • Management Overview Expectations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of casefile audits & Multi Agency Audits are taking root within the service. • The Head of Service has decided to set up a scrutiny panel within the service to maintain an overview in relation to permanency planning. • The Improving Quality Framework recommends setting up an IRO recommendations and challenge log. Audits have shown that in the cases where delay in progressing a child’s care and support plan (under part 6) the IRO had been recommending steps to achieve permanency. Those recommendations had not been progressed. • Priority for the next reporting period is Social Work assessments: integrating the risk model into practice and ensuring that the assessment becomes the “currency” within the service. • Bruce Thornton has been commissioned to provide a mentoring/coaching role within the service to ensure that the Risk Model is embedded into practice. • Successful workshop held with staff committing to the vision in the Quality Assurance framework and beginning to work together to provide a different approach. Staff Morale was good and they found the new approach refreshing. The focus is on the officers to report quarterly on their assessment of the operational performance through conference and review, drawing out on a thematic basis, issues regarding quality and learning for the Service. They are currently working on a report on the lack of preparation, reports and plans for reviews and conferences. They will also suggest improvement actions. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Support Officer for Statutory Reviews and Case Conferences appointed 					

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Practice Co-ordinator post advertised previously titled 'Quality Assurance Manager' • Managers have been undertaking regular audits of the focused areas to monitor the quality of workers performance. • Repeat audits on decision making shows improvement in practice. See 2.1 • Audits – both case file and thematic – on a service and multi-agency basis - held during the month • Draft Framework for Improving Quality of Practice developed for consultation • SMT considering findings of the Q1 quality report – recommend prioritising improvements in assessment practice • Challenged and supported individual workers to improve their practice <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality assurance work in Quarter one has included: LAC profile analysis Case file audit Caseload analysis • Recruitment to the business support for Statutory Reviews and Case Conferences to happen by the end of July. • Appointments to vacant IRO post commenced in July. • Further developments have been made with regards to multi-agency quality assurance audits with Education and the Health Board to improve on the quality of referrals and information shared with partner agencies. • Additional funding was agreed for re-establishing the Quality Assurance Manager, post was advertised however we failed to appoint. • Audit of PLO cases completed <p><u>May 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality Assurance Framework has been revised and approved by Children Services. • Quality Assurance Action Plan agreed for the next 12 months focusing on regular audits on focused areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision • Recording • Assessment • Quarterly Assurance reports to be discussed at Children Services Management meeting and a 					

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	<p>Practice Improvement Group to be established to take forward practice improvements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managers to provide monthly highlight reports to Service Managers and HoS on the quality of workers' performance to ensure there is sufficient capacity for them to engage effectively with children and their families. 						
<p>3.3</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 158</p>	<p>Develop the performance framework for Children and Adult Services to include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Outline Performance indicators split into National, Corporate and Service performance. Governance arrangements to include reporting, accountability and mechanism in driving improvement. Continues improvement embedded within the framework. Framework to provide evidence on the quality of practice and experiences of service users Improvement required in priority areas of performance that is outside tolerance and targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Lac Reviews LAC visits CP visits Core group meetings Pathway Plans <p>These will be brought back into target</p>	<p>September – October 2018 Performance Framework has been developed and is ready to be implemented.</p> <p>April – August 2018 The QIF is in place and regular reporting on the quality of practice to the service. The Q1 analysis of practice quality was completed. The level of compliance with the requirements to complete monthly casefile audits and to observe practice is inconsistent. Some Practice Leads do so, to a high standards, others do not. As a result, drawing service wide matters from audit was limited. The independent safeguarding officers provide quarterly overview and oversight feedback by the independent safeguarding officers. An analysis of the Q1 complaints and compliments also feeds into the report.</p> <p>February-March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service Manager and Practice Leader from Intensive Intervention Service meet on a monthly basis with Performance data officer to ensure correct data in relation to CP and LAC visits and Core Group. Regular Practice Group meetings and monthly Service Meetings continue to be held with staff to advise them of the need to ensure all open cases have a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care and Support plan, CP Plan, LAC Care Plan, Pathway Plan and current assessments <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plan continues to be in place as an interim measure to capture information and report on PIs. We are still writing the scripts to access reports from WCCIS – this is a problem for most of the local 	<p>April – August 2018 Compliance by the relevant officers with the expectations of the QIF</p> <p>Protocol within the service in terms of the work of the QIF drives service improvement and learning</p> <p>External Project Manager will commence work with the Service to scope what is required from the System and look at the long term goals in terms of best use of technology for example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Project Board will be set up. 	<p>Yet to be done Overall, a continuous improvement in performance and outcomes for children/young people.</p> <p>Improvement in staff's level of understanding of performance indicators and the clear link with the quality and timeliness of practice. This leading to a continuous improvement in performance and outcomes for children/young people – one indicator being a reduction in looked after children.</p> <p>Commenced Strengthening the reporting and monitoring arrangements in relation to Performance information.</p> <p>Performance information showing an improvement in performance and brought back into target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment Lac Reviews LAC visits CP visits Core group meetings Pathway Plans 	<p>Interim Head of Children Services</p>	<p>March 2017</p>	<p>Completed October 2018</p>

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	<p>authorities that have gone live on the new system, and we're working with Ceredigion Council in particular to enable us to do this. There appears to be a national issue in relation to the consistency of interpretation and reporting for all Local Authorities against the new Performance Indicator's introduced by the Social Services and Well Being Act (Wales) 2014. A letter dated 25th of October was received from Glyn Jones, Chief Statistician, Welsh Government. This letter highlighted the temporary suspension of National Statistics designation for Social Service publications due to concerns about the quality of the data being reported following the introduction of the new Welsh Community Care Information System (WCCIS).</p> <p><u>September & October 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan in place as an interim measure to report against Performance Indicators until these reports can be extracted from the WCCIS system. We have worked closely with the Corporate Transformation Team on this matter in relation to strengthening the reporting and monitoring arrangements. • We are writing the scripts to access reports from WCCIS – this is a problem for most of the local authorities that have gone live on the new system, and we're working with Ceredigion Council in particular to enable us to do this. • We have looked in detail at one of the indicators, % of looked after children seen within statutory time-scales, and suspect that our data collection and analysis may not have been correct, leading to performance that appear worse than they are in reality. Work is progressing to address these issues. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We continue to challenge and support individual workers to improve their practice • A significant improvement has been made in relation to LAC review visits for August after reviewing how the indicators were being measured. 86% of visits being held within timescale. • We are now prioritising indicators relating to Lac Reviews, LAC visits, CP visits, Core group meetings. We will focus on Timescales, Purpose, Recording and Performance. <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p>					

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Page 160		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenged and supported individual workers to improve their practice Practice Guidance currently drafted for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance Investigation Thresholds Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance – Key Workers and Core Groups Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance- Registration Thresholds. Service standards are being developed to ensure good practice in relation to key performance that is outside tolerance and targets. <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioning external expertise in May 2017/June to develop the performance framework across both Children and Adult Services An enhanced tracker system will be developed, based on Best Practice elsewhere; combined with a new structure for Children’s Services, this will enable Team Managers/Practice Leaders to ensure visits are completed when staff are absent from work (whether on annual leave or absent due to sickness absences). 					
3.4	<p>CIW Recommendation 2: Establish multi-agency quality assurance systems and training arrangements to ensure that thresholds for assessment to statutory children’s services are understood by staff and partners and are consistently applied.</p> <p>Development of a multi-agency child protection thresholds protocol incorporating recent Welsh Government guidance.</p> <p>Practice Guidance to be developed between Children Services, Health, Police and Education to ensure clarity in relation to operational arrangements – agreed referral threshold, assessment threshold, improvement in the quality of referrals, attendance at strategy meetings, core group meetings and information sharing.</p>	<p>September – October 2018 It is agreed that the risk is tolerable. Systems, protocols and practice guidance have been developed as far as possible. The Local Authority has invested time and energy to ensure that the relevant audit and assurance sub group of the Gwynedd and Môn LDG provides an efficient platform for taking this work forward. It is fair to say that this is at an early stage due to the need for commitment and direction from others.</p> <p>Training has been arranged for Health Visitors and School Nurses to take place in November.</p> <p>April – August 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First meeting of the Gwynedd and Môn Audit and Assurance group (NWSCB) held to ensure that this work is taken forward within the relevant governance/partnership arrangements MAPF agreed on 1 Anglesey case – scheduled for August 2018 Progress on implementing MAPF 1 & 2 learning 	<p>April – August 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gwynedd and Môn Audit and Assurance group (NWSCB) require a steer from the LDG in terms of areas of focus Progress learning from MAPF Revisit the Referrals audit carried out with education and health <p>Next steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Gwynedd and Môn Audit and Assurance group to the new TOR which will ensure we have a multi-agency quality assurance system in place showing an improvement in the quality and timeliness of practice. Referral to the service must be improved 	<p>Yet to be done All staff and key partners have undertaken the identified training and there is evidence of improvement in the level of understanding and application of thresholds for referrals, assessments and child protection. This is as a result of the Practice Guidance being implemented. Information/referrals from Police to Children Services are scrutinised beforehand including a summary providing reason for the referral and the action requested. This will lead to an improvement in the quality of referrals and decision making and significantly reduce the volume of referrals received by Children Services at the front door.-</p> <p>The quality of referrals received by Children Services is vastly improved due to the improvement in the quality of information provided by partners. This will allow staff to focus on establishing positive relationships</p>	Safeguarding and Quality assurance Service Manager	Dec 2016	Completed October 2018

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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	<p><u>February – March 2018</u> <u>See also 2.1 & 2.2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have agreed to chair the Gwynedd and Mon Audit and Assurance group (NWSCB) to ensure that this work is taken forward within the relevant governance/partnership arrangements • Agreed to increase the capacity of the unit which will support the progress of undertaking multi-agency evaluations • Present MAPF 1 & 2 to the LDG – evidencing transparency and willingness to learn from each other • NWSCB is developing a regional approach to JIT training: we have been part of this work <p>• Multi-agency meetings continue to be held between Children Services, Police, Education, Health and CAMHS to agree on operational matters. Action Plan to improve Child Protection Conference arrangements were discussed in March and agreement was made on how this will be progressed.</p> <p><u>November – January 2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Manager has provided a paper to the Local Delivery Group of the North Wales Safeguarding Children’s Board (NWSCB) – in terms of how it can develop its arrangements to establish multi-agency quality assurance systems. It is crucial that developments around this action happens within the governance of the board • Undertaken 2 MAPF in the period – which has identified useful lessons learnt on a multi-agency basis. These will be presented to the Local Delivery Group of the NWSCB in this Quarter. • Practice Guidance has been developed – but not approved by the Local Delivery Group of the NWSCB. They have been approved for use within IOACC. • Audit CID 16 with Police – show matters that need to be resolved in terms of the difference between sharing information/safeguarding checks/ making a referral. Report with Police to agree before it is presented to SMT 		<p>with families and provide quality interventions.</p> <p>Commenced Multi-agency quality assurance system in place showing an improvement in the quality and timeliness of practice.</p>			

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

ACTION TO BE TAKEN AND LINKS TO CIW RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN/TO TAKE TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	EXPECTED OUTCOME / IMPROVEMENT & EVIDENCE	LEAD OFFICER	START	END
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-Agency Practice Guidance approved by the Corporate Safeguarding Board on the 8th of December, 2017. <u>September & October 2017</u> • Progressing with partners (Police, Health and Education) to implement the multi-agency quality assurance system referred to below. • Summary of Q2 report provided above – shows Regular audits show that there is conflicting evidence in terms of the improvement in the quality, consistency and timeliness of child protection enquiries. A distance travelled audit concluded that attendance and recording at Strategy Meetings had improved and that the strategy meetings were timely. However the Case File Audit (July) and a management review concludes that in several cases auditors expressed concern about strategy discussions or meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not always being held in a timely manner – e.g. one was not till 3 weeks after decision made to hold one • Minutes of discussions are insufficient – i.e. too brief • References are made for need for follow up strategy meetings and then there is no evidence that they have been held. • This is reflected in the Thematic Audit Part 4, and a review of Children subject to Child Protection Plans –decision making, delays, and lack of clear plans and follow through being issues identified. • Work underway with Police and Health - multi agency professional forum regarding two management reviews of cases where review of practice was best done on a multi-agency basis – one completed: one in progress. The completed review shows poor information sharing: lack of focus on risk and missed opportunities to intervene at an earlier stage. • We have undertaken a critical friend review of a case on the CPR register with Gwynedd Council. The completed review shows lack of focus on risk, poor child protection plans and missed opportunities to intervene at an earlier stage to assess risk, engage the family and create change. • A Regional Referral Form has been approved and discussion will occur in the Safeguarding Children’s 					

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

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	<p>Board around North Wales Police also completing the referral form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice Guidance referrals developed, there will be Regional Training to ensure that thresholds for assessments to statutory children's services are understood by staff and partners and are consistently applied. <p>August 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice evaluation Report Q1 2017/18 doc Case file auditing completed on the following practice areas: LAC step down audit, Report for placement panel, planned monthly case file audits by Team Managers, Responsive auditing (Stage 2 complaints) and Initial decision making, screening, strategy discussions and meetings and simple assessment. Service User views and evaluation of previously conducted management reviews. Quarter 1 results have been analysed see 2.1 Progressing with partners (Police, Health and Education) to implement the multi-agency quality assurance system referred to below. <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A multi-agency quality assurance framework has been developed for approval between the Service and the Police, Service and the Health Board and the Service and Education. The results of the audits undertaken in Quarter 1 will be analysed in quarter 1 and will be presented to the Local Delivery Group for quality assurance. Guidance currently drafted for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance Investigation Thresholds Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance – Key Workers and Core Groups Multi-Agency Child Protection Practice Guidance- Registration Thresholds. <p>Set of guidance likely to be ready for October.</p> <p>May 2017</p> <p>Agreement provided by partners to develop and support/prioritise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-agency quality assurance systems Training for Children Services staff and partners on thresholds for assessment and partners roles and responsibilities. Development of a multi-agency child protection threshold 					

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ACTION TO BE TAKEN AND LINKS TO CIW RECOMMENDATIONS	ACTIONS TAKEN/TO TAKE TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	ACTIONS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE IMPROVEMENT	EXPECTED OUTCOME / IMPROVEMENT & EVIDENCE	LEAD OFFICER	START	END
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice Guidance to be developed between Children Services, Health, Police and Education to cover all the areas where development work is required. 					
<p>3.5 CIW Recommendation 11: The quality and consistency of record keeping should be improved; all staff and managers should ensure that their records are of good quality, are up to date and are systematically stored.</p> <p>Training to be provided to staff on expected standards of record keeping.</p> <p>Record keeping Practice guidance to be developed to ensure consistency and quality.</p>	<p>April – August 2018 <u>See 2.1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recording practice Standards approved and adopted WCCIS project underway Audit reports evidence that there is improvement in the quality and consistency of record keeping. This is particularly evident during Quarter 1. <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This work has been redefined into a project to look at development of WCCIS Record Keeping Standards will be agreed as part of the work of agreeing practice standards. A draft is available in terms of recording. Has been submitted for agenda at SMT <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This work has been developed into creating an Operational model within WCCIS (MP Project lead). We do have some useful products – glossary of terms, jargon free session, draft standards which could be developed Recording performance from Q2- The overall evaluation shows that recording practice remains inconsistent although there is evidence of improvements in some audits. <p>August 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the registration as Social Workers; staff have the responsibility to ensure good quality timely recording. Regular case file audit to be undertaken to monitor the quality and timeliness of record keeping on individual cases. <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record keeping continues to be inconsistent Repeat audit of case files in progress to establish if there is improvement in the quality of recording. 	<p>April – August 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the WCCIS project Recording basic information in WCCIS requires some attention; and staff should have a “record tidy day” before September 2018 to make sure that all the basic data is up to date. The service may consider a One Page Profile/Case Summary on each file Case notes need to be analytic, always clearly identify the purpose of the session, the intervention during that session, and the plan for upcoming sessions etc. Training to be provided for staff around best practice in record keeping and the Practice Guidance. 	<p>Commenced Case file audits by Managers shows an improvement in the quality and consistency of record keeping.</p> <p>Support and guidance is being provided to staff through regular and quality supervision on how to improve the quality of record keeping.</p>	<p>Safeguarding Quality Assurance Manager and Service Managers</p>	<p>January 2017</p>	<p>Completed Aug 2018</p> <p>Need consistency of where staff are recording</p>

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4. Social workers working proactively with families to manage risk- spending much more time working alongside families helping them to change so that the family is a safe place for their children.

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4.1 Ensuring social work intervention is aligned with the different way of working with families under the new Act be focused on what matters, building on people's strengths and enabling their involvement in developing ways to address need and achieving outcomes. Training being provided focusing on: 1. Collaborative Communications' course on strengths based conversations. 2. IFSS interventions 3. Culture change 4. Measuring performance 5. Motivational interviewing	<p>September – October 2018 Work is on-going. Follow-up workshops are being arranged for the New Year.</p> <p>April – August 2018 A significant investment has been made in respect of providing training and workshops for the workforce with the aim of improving our collaborative communication, co- production and practice with families.</p> <p>Staff including support workers, TAF workers and Social Workers including senior managers have attended.</p> <p>Training has included Collaborative communication training, motivational interviewing, and brief solution focused therapy, IFSS building stronger families workshops on scaling, goal setting and safety planning. The training courses and workshops will be followed up with further workshops by the end of the calendar year. The Teulu Mon and NEWID app also supports these strength based approaches.</p> <p>The introduction of these new methods of working is being introduced gradually within the workforce.</p> <p>A model for child protection called Cryfder ar y Cyd has been drafted. This model retains the familiar statutory requirements but also makes specific reference to the strength based approaches and how they can be used within the child protection process.</p> <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback/learning received on the changes that have happened in Social Work practice following the training staff have had during the year (see 1.4 for a list of training courses held). The feedback received shows that staff are putting what they've learnt into practice in their day to day work. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborative Communications mop up course to be held on the 28th and 29th of September. 		<p>Yet to be done</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training needs to be supported in practice. Some evidence that this has already happened in some cases although not consistently. The forms used on the WCCIS do not support this new way of working and we may need to look at how we can adapt those form in the future to support this change in practice. <p>Staff report that they feel they have the skills and knowledge and are able to undertake more direct interventions with families.</p> <p>Information that more children being supported to continue living at home with their families.</p> <p>Positive feedback from service users regarding the quality of intervention making a difference to their lives.</p> <p>Commenced Evidence that the workforce is skilled in working directly with families leading to improved outcomes - an example being a reduction in the children on the CP register.</p>	Senior Management Team	Ongoing	March 2018

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

		<p>August 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have continued to support staff to work with families focusing on their strengths, having a ‘What matter conversation’, advocacy requirements and co-production. We are seeing evidence of the workforce working directly with families leading to improved outcomes – as we have seen a significant reduction in the children on the CP register from 102 in March 2017 to 56 on the register on 31st of August, 2017, 55% decrease. <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The training sessions below have been held. We continue to focus on Social Work intervention being aligned with the different way of working with families under the new Act such as: What matter conversation, advocacy requirements and co-production, all of which continues to be a challenge for children’s services as families are reluctant to engage. <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of Motivational interviewing training and Resilient Families approaches currently happening. Collaborative communications training being held in March for all Managers. IFSS interventions training provided on an annual basis. Culture change measuring performance training for Managers being held in March 					
4.2	<p>Review the current service structure to address the need for improved preventative and intensive interventions.</p> <p>Establishing smaller Teams with Practice Leaders to provide effective support and supervision to staff.</p>	<p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new structure is in place with Practice Leaders located with their Practice Groups. Early indication is that this is working well, staff report that they feel supported in the smaller groups. Continued development of the support and embedding of this structure will continue. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new Service structure was implemented on the 4th of October were the 8 new Practice Leader’s took responsibility for their Practice Groups. There is further work to be undertaken to complete the restructure, including reviewing the arrangements for the Child Placement Team, making the best use of Support Workers to support families, as well as ensuring that administrative support is appropriate for Practice Groups to effectively carry out their statutory responsibilities. <p>August 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Placement Team will commence in February in consultation with staff. 	<p>Yet to be done</p> <p>The new service structure will support and significantly strengthen the delivery of preventative services and intensive interventions an example being a reduction in children becoming looked after.</p> <p>Manager’s report that the new service structure increases their capacity to provide professional leadership to support the workforce through regular and quality supervision.</p> <p>Staff report they are adequately supported and supervised by their Managers in carrying out their responsibilities.</p> <p>Case file audit shows a marked improvement in practice quality as result of clear pathways and systems within the Service and through regular supervision.</p>	Senior Management Team	Jan 2017	May 2017

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Senior Managers (Early Intervention and Intensive Intervention) in post <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New service structure implemented. • We continue to appoint to posts to establish smaller teams with practice leads. • We have continued to review our prevention and early intervention services around the Families First programme. <p><u>May 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff consultation period comes to an end on 24.2.17. • Analysis of comments and feedback and report provided by IHOS with recommendations. • Final decision and timescales to be agreed and shared in staff Conference on 27.3.17. 					
4.3	<p>Implementation of an Information, Advice and Assistance (IAA) model for Anglesey</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 167</p>	<p><u>November – January 2018</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Full Time Engagement Officer commenced with Teulu Môn in January, which has strengthened its capacity to 3.5 workers FTE in that team. Teulu Môn were visited on 29.01.18 by Jackie Drysdale of Social Care Wales in order to observe the team and consider the need for a Wales wide competency framework. Jackie was impressed by what she saw on commented that “the team was committed”; “showed great resilience against some of the frustrations”. Work will continue to develop that team in terms of skills and IT support. <p><u>September & October 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IAA service, known as Teulu Môn, is now managed since the beginning of October, by 3 Practice Leaders and a Service Manager for Early Intervention and Prevention. • Teulu Môn engagement officers are now able to provide an enhanced first point of contact – with the opportunity for a more structured conversation to support families to access solutions within their own circle of resources/community resources. • Funding from Families First will strengthen our IAA services with recruitment for additional 1.5 Engagement Officers post • Continued to support our staff to ensure they consistently have good quality conversations as some officers have more confidence and skills in this approach. • Arrangements for internal workshops for staff to practice the ‘What Matters’ with Jackie Drysdale, 		<p>Yet to be done</p> <p>Service users report ‘ease of access to services’ and good customer care.</p> <p>Improved coordination of services and strategies for early intervention and prevention is shown in a reduction in children being looked after.</p> <p>There is a reduction in duplication of effort through the current running of multiple ‘front doors’</p>	Service Manager	Dec 2016	April 2017

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

Improvement Development Manager for Social Care Wales.

August 2017

- Engagement Officers commenced in post
- Permanent Early Intervention and Prevention Service Manager in post

June/July 2017

- Interim Engagement Manager in post
- Adverts out for the Engagement Officers, closing date of 12/07/17
- Promotional materials signed off
- A number of information sharing events have been scheduled such as the Eisteddfod, Sioe Môn and a number of other community based fun days/carnivals etc.
- Multi-agency audits (Health, Education and Police) in relation to the quality of referrals received at Teulu Môn
- Continued work with partner agencies in relation to information sharing and joint working with Teulu Môn
- 2 week analysis started 10/07/17 in relation to all CID16's that are received at Teulu Môn in order to ensure that appropriate referrals are made to the Council and to explore information sharing.
- Work will commence to establish an Information Sharing Protocol.

May 2017

- Creation, sign off and translation of all policies, protocols, thresholds and their associate templates required for service delivery.
- Agreement of measures of success
- Scoping of ICT needs
- Agreement of training requirements.
- Team name 'Teulu Mon' Social Media, telephone number agreed.
- Training of staff commenced
- FIS due to move over to HQ late January
- Logo for the new service in design.
- Project board meeting monthly
- Marketing task and finish group meeting and developing marketing outputs for the service.
- New team embarking on a period of 'team building'
- Children Services staff and key partners are provided with regular updates on the changes within the Service and through Information Sessions.
- Consultation on revised structure completed.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A single point of access for all child and family related enquiries established and live by 03.04.17 					
4.4	<p>Development of a Corporate Prevention Strategy; the LA must provide a range and level of preventative services across Children and Adult Services.</p> <p>Deliver an integrated service and provide early help and support that effectively delays the need for care and support.</p> <p>The population assessment will assist the local authority to identify preventative services required.</p> <p>Strengthen the commissioning function within Children and Adult Services to support us to deliver this agenda.</p> <p>CIW recommendation 1. Develop a framework for the provision of preventive work with children and families that will deliver an integrated service and provide early help and support that effectively delays the need for care and support.</p> <p>CIW Recommendation 12: The local authority and partners should work together to develop a cohesive approach to the collection and analysis of information about the needs of communities, that includes the voices of children and families. This should be used to inform the shaping of strategic plans to achieve effective alignment of service delivery between information, advice and assistance services, the preventative sector and statutory services.</p>	<p>September – October 2018 The Senior Management Team considered a paper on the Prevention Strategy on the 22 October 2018. SLT will consider the way forward regarding Flexible Funding at its meeting on the 19th November 2018. The cross-Service Group of officers has been re-established and is meeting on a monthly basis. The SLT intends to discuss a way forward with Elected Members over the next few months, with the intention of establishing new Governance structures by April 2019.</p> <p>George Salvanara is working on the provision of services commissioned primarily from the Supporting People budget. Opportunities to access this funding could be available in relation to After Care and Post 16 services in particular.</p> <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Assistant Chief Executive is responsible for driving work forward in terms of the Corporate Prevention Strategy. • The Resilient Families Team are working with eight families • Following the Population Needs Assessment, the Regional Plans will be available from April 2018 identifying what range of services will need to be provided. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authority’s Corporate Prevention Strategy group led by the Director for Social Services meets on a regular basis. The Group presented a paper to the Senior Leadership Team outlining what is required to ensure the successful delivery of a prevention strategy and work is continuing to move this forward. • The Local Authority has prioritized the development of corporate preventative services and support for families as part of its Plan for 2017 – 2022 in ‘<i>Providing robust early intervention and prevention services to ensure that children are safe and supported in order to minimize harmful childhood experiences.</i>’ • A clear vision established for early intervention and prevention services and a draft strategy has been developed and shared with CIW. • Consultation with staff and partner agencies has occurred and we have arranged further consultation sessions with community groups and with families, children and young people who will have insight into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful engagement and consultation with families, children, young people and service users. • We will consult with service users and citizens about the types of services they require. 	<p>Yet to be done We consulted with service users and citizens about the types of services they require.</p> <p>Re-commissioning of Services in line with WG guidance by using local data, views of service users and the Population Needs / Local Area Plans leads to improving outcomes for children and young people and their families (reduction in looked after children).</p> <p>Reduction in the number of children starting to become looked after and an increase in children being supported to live at home with their families.</p> <p>Commenced The Local Authority has a clear vision for early intervention and prevention services for Anglesey.</p> <p>‘Teulu Mon’ the new IAA service for Anglesey is operational and is a key part of the early intervention / prevention service.</p>	<p>Dr Caroline Turner, Director of Social Services</p> <p>Interim Heads of Children Services</p> <p>Alwyn Jones, Head of Adult Services</p> <p>Dafydd Bulman, Strategic Transformation and Business Manager</p> <p>Melanie Jones, Service Manager</p> <p>Llyr Ap Rhisiart, IFSS</p>	<p>Jan 2017</p>	<p>Oct 2017</p>

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

what has and what has not worked in the past and what preventative services should be developed in the future.

August 2017

- Draft Service Prevention Strategy in place
- Agreement given by WG to fund additional 3 family support staff within TAF and an additional 1.5 Engagement Officers for Teulu Môn. This will strengthen the preventative services to delay the need for care and support.
- The Local Authority has a clear vision for early intervention and prevention services for Anglesey. A brief for consultation with the children and families and partner agencies community groups of Anglesey has been drafted. A draft strategy has been formed. This has been formed with the knowledge that we have knowledge around the needs of the families of Anglesey through the Local needs assessment, our own data and previously commissioned research by Cordis Bright. Work is being done on forming links with community groups such as Caru Amlwch. Discussions have taken place with current providers around how they may provide services in a different way in the future. The department's strategy for prevention will feed into the process of the wider prevention strategy for the Local Authority. Identifying ACE's will form a part of our strategy. Links have been made with Andrew Bennet (Public Health Research, Training and Consultancy) who has been commissioned by public health Wales to introduce ACE's aware practice in G.P surgeries on the island. Discussions have been held to include this field within schools in the hope that we can develop ACE aware schools in Anglesey. Links have been made with community groups who are interested in using ACE's in their approach.

- Audit of TAF cases has commenced. This has been done to improve our understanding of the families we are working with. We need to ensure that the correct families are accessing the service. At this early stage of the audit it looks as if cases can be closed in TAF and sign posted for families to access specific targeted services.

June/July 2017

- All commissioned services under the Families First programme are being reviewed
- Consultation with staff and partner agencies in relation to identifying the gap in service provision.
- Application for redistribution of funding for Families First services sent to WG.

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application for additional Families First Parenting Grant submitted by 14/07/17. Funding approved for a corporate Prevention Manager to ensure the prevention strategy is implemented across the Local Authority. <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of current preventative service funded by the Welsh Government will be undertaken in early 2017. Re-commissioning of Services in line with WG guidance by using local data and Population Needs Assessment leading to quality early intervention outcomes. Families' First grant, commissioning, coordination and monitoring officer has transferred to Children Services by April 2017. Review and redesign of 'Short Breaks' offered through the Specialist Children's Service to support families 					
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5 Enhancing family support services targeted towards providing intensive and speedy support at point of family breakdown aimed at keeping the family together.

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Page 171	Review Children Support Services to focus on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supervised contact Freeing up capacity to undertake preventative work Role of Parenting Officer 	<p>April – August 2018 The review of Support Services and Placement Team is on-going and hopefully will be completed by the beginning of September.</p> <p>February-March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are currently reviewing the: Children Support Services Placements Team and Children Specialist Service Staff will be consulted on the proposals being put forward and they will be provided with advice from HR on any changes that could have an impact on their current roles and responsibilities. <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to competing demands on Senior managers this review has been put back, however, it is envisaged that this review will be completed by end of March 2018. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing Support Services has commenced making the best use of Support Workers to support families. <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the restructuring of the service initial 'Resilient Families' work has started to reduce the need 	We will be reviewing Children Support Services in Feb 2018 to focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervised contact Freeing up capacity to undertake preventative work Role of Parenting Officer Work will start on this 	<p>Yet to be done The service is making better use of its resources and focusing on supporting children to remain living within their families.</p> <p>Provide 1:1 or/and Group parenting support to parents to strengthen the standard of care their children receive. More children being supported to live at home.</p> <p>Reduction in the number of children becoming looked after.</p>	Intensive Intervention Service Manager	Jan 2017	Completed Aug 2018

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

		<p>of supervised contact by support workers this does free up capacity to undertake more intense work with children and families to ensure the children are being supported to live at home.</p> <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work has commenced on reviewing the cases where contact does not need to be supervised by the local authority. This will enable us to understand the available capacity that could be transferred to the Resilient Families Team. 					
5.2	Implement Resilient Families Team	<p>February-March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Team is making positive progress in supporting children to remain with their families (anonymised): <p>Family Story 1: Tom is a primary school aged boy who lives with his family. Tom and his family receive support from the Specialist Children's Service due to his and his parents' complex learning difficulty needs. There were concerns held by the Local Authority about the effect of Tom's parents' arguments on him. The arguments would be to the extent that Police would be called to attend the property by neighbours. Additionally, there were occasions when Tom would return home from school or sessions with his support worker but no appropriate adult would be home to care for him. These matters caused Tom to experience a mixture of aggressive behaviours and separation anxiety; in turn making it harder for his parents to understand his needs and how to respond to them (because of their own level of understanding and capacity to parent).</p> <p>Consideration was being given to Tom being placed on the Child Protection Register with the likelihood that unless changes were made the matter would very quickly be progressed to Public Law Outline stages. However, it was also recognised that there may be the need for Tom to be removed from his parents' care in an acute crisis. The Resilient Families Team worked with the family during an intensive 8 week period (Stage 1). As a result, Tom remains at home with his parents, there have been a reduction in the number of occasions when the family or neighbours report incidents of conflict, no further police reports during the period of involvement, and Tom displays less aggression and anxiety in the home; now feeling able to sleep in his own bed rather than his parents' room. Progress was so dramatic it was decided the family did not require ongoing 'Stage 2' support as</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and skills development programme to be formulated for the new Team. Work to be done to establish how the Resilient Families grant will be used. 	<p>Yet to be done</p> <p>Performance information shows there is a direct link between the intervention of this team and the number of children and young people successfully re-habilitated back home.</p> <p>Performance information shows a direct link between the work of the team and the reduction of need for costly foster/residential placements.</p> <p>The team can evidence focused intervention based on prevention and de-escalation through quarterly reports.</p> <p>Case file audits shows that the services provided are tailored around the individual family's needs, leading to positive outcomes for children and young people.</p> <p>Commenced</p> <p>The new team is operational and providing intensive support to children, young people and their families in order to remain living with their families.</p>	Alex Kaitell, Service Manager	Jan 2017	May 2017

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

Page 173		<p>the ongoing support from the Specialist Children's Service was sufficient to sustain the changes.</p> <p>Family Story 2: 3 children who live with their mother. The parents separated; both parents had properties in which their hoarding behaviours made the households unsafe. The children had been exposed to domestic abuse when their parents had lived together. This affected the children's behaviours; one child became an emotional carer for the mother, another child became withdrawn, and another became aggressive and emotionally dysregulated for hours at a time. The children were placed on the Child Protection Register, and legal proceedings through Court began, with the plan being that the children be placed in foster care. The Resilient Families Team worked with the family (mum and dad separately) during an intensive 8 week period (Stage 1). The hoarding in the children's home no longer occurs. Mum says she feels more confident in helping the children understand and manage their emotions; resulting in less times of parent-child conflict and of the children feeling distressed. The children say they feel happier and enjoyed the help received. Whilst dad was not able to make those same changes to his hoarding behaviours (meaning the children cannot currently stay with him overnight), he does now manage to maintain regular positive unsupervised contact with his children through the ongoing support and prompts of the Resilient Families Team. The family now receive Stage 2 support (ongoing for up to a year) to help them consolidate and sustain the changes made.</p> <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resilient Families Team is now operational and are currently working with 9 individual children from 8 families. <p>The team are working with parents to support them in able to care for their children and avoid them potentially coming into care; but are also working with young people who are in care and a plan of intensive rehabilitation is in place for those young people. We are hoping to produce a report in May 2018 to highlight some of the work completed by this team.</p> <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resilient Families Team is now fully staffed and currently working with 8 families to prevent family breakdown and to support children living at home. Team has three core aims: 				
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CIW recommendations in red - high priority

Page 174		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent - preventing children becoming Looked After • Reduce - reduction in the nature of care accommodation provided from residential care to foster care • Reunify - reunifying looked after children with their families. • The Practice Leader for this Team has recently won a national award by the British Association of Social Worker's (BASW) on her work in developing support for care leavers and arrangements to support foster carers to prevent placement breakdown. <p>August 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient Families Team appointed and all will be in post by the beginning of September. • Additional grant funding of £96,000 by WG has been provided to further support the establishment of the resilient families' team. Further guidance sought from WG in relation to how this grant can be used. <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment to practice leader, Social Work and Support Worker posts have been advertised, interviews will be held by the end of July. • As part of the restructuring of the service initial 'Resilient Families' work has started to reduce the need of supervised contact by support workers this does free up capacity to undertake more intense work with children and families to ensure the children are being supported to live at home. <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work has commenced on identifying the children and young people where intensive work can be undertaken to enable them to return home safely. • New Job Descriptions have been created, with recruitment to posts starting late March 2017. 				
5.3	<p>Improve the local authority's responsibility as a Corporate Parent for looked after children. Areas of focus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the leaving care (after care) service • Creation of a 'Supported Lodgings Policy' • Agreement of a 'Leaving Care Financial Policy' • Work experience and apprentice arrangements within the Council and Health Board 	<p>September – October 2018</p> <p>Work continues but more work needs to done.</p> <p>February-March 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAC strategy is currently being developed and will be available for consultation towards the end of April. <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Corporate Parenting Panel meeting on the 11th of December has taken place since the agenda of the panel has been re-structured. This gives panel members the time to scrutiny data provided and have a meaningful discussion in relation to corporate panel issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision needs to be made regarding additional WG grant funding around work experience and apprenticeships 	<p>Yet to be done</p> <p>Clear Pathway planning does provide goals on the plan into adulthood for the young person.</p> <p>Care leavers reporting that they feel they were listened to and supported by the authority in their transition to leaving care.</p> <p>Children who are looked after report they feel they have influence on how services are provided for them.</p>	<p>Intensive Intervention Service Manager</p>	<p>Jan 2017</p> <p>March 2018</p>

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

Page 175	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free/Discounted entry to leisure services and library services • Appoint a Local Member as a Looked after Children Champion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Children Looked After and Care Leaver Strategy continues to be work in progress and it is hoped a draft Strategy can be produced to go out to consultation during April 2018. <p><u>September & October 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Parenting Panel in September approved the action plan to develop a “Children Looked After and Care Leavers Strategy” for a three year period 2018 - 2020. This strategy would provide the framework to ensure we fulfil our duties and responsibilities, as corporate parents of Children Looked After. • By March 2018 we aim to re-launch the Isle of Anglesey County Councils vision in relation to Corporate Parenting. • Recruiting for an additional Personal Adviser post for Looked after Children that is funded by the St David’s Day fund and the Support for Care Leavers grant. This will strengthen our service to provide timely support for care leavers to help them achieve their ambitions and make a successful transition to adulthood and independent living. • Children’s Services will be involved in a new initiative within the Council to offer paid work experience to young people to prepare them for work; up to a 12 week paid period with the Council. Looked after young people will be prioritized with an opportunity for them to attend a formal induction, attend relevant in house courses and work on a specific projects within the service. <p><u>August 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Manager for Intensive Intervention has prepared a report for the corporate parenting panel with options on how to strengthen the role of the corporate parenting panel. • WG’s St David’s Day grant and the Support for Care Leavers grant received for £31,000. Work has progressed with HR colleagues to identify work placements opportunities within the Local Authority. Aftercare project group will drive this work forward. <p><u>June/July 2017</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Parenting Panel met on 10/07/17, the membership, agenda and ToR to be reviewed and to be inclusive of young people. • Corporate Parenting Event for local members and senior officers planned for 20/07/17 • Appointment of a local Member as a Looked After Children Champion. 		<p>Commenced Clear guidance in place for Children Services staff and key partners through policies, procedures and training in relation to improving outcomes for looked after children.</p>		
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Children Services Improvement Plan Version 9.0 September - October 2018

CIW recommendations in red - high priority

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work ongoing in preparation for the STARS Awards Ceremony in November for looked after children to celebrate their successes. <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aftercare project group established with an agreed action plan. • Aftercare and housing protocol approved in February 2017 • Discussions with HR and Leisure have taken place regarding work experience and leisure services. • Early draft of the Aftercare financial policy. • Consideration in having a Corporate Parenting Event for local members and senior officers to agree on strengthening current arrangements. • Consultation group established with looked after children were they are able to provide their views on the development work required. 					
5.4	Develop and implement the Role of Director of Social Services Protocol reflecting on the Social Services and Well-Being Act 2014 - Part 8 Role of the Director of Social Services.	<p>April – August 2018</p> <p>The Role of Director of Social Services Protocol has been completed and will be presented to the Executive and the Full Council during September 2018 for final approval.</p> <p>November – January 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protocol has been reviewed and a draft version will be presented to the Director of Social Services mid-February. <p>September & October 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of internal protocol in relation to the overarching role of Director hasn't progressed due to capacity issues. <p>June/July 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of internal protocol in relation to the overarching role of Director hasn't progressed due to capacity issues. <p>May 2017</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of internal protocol in relation to the overarching role of Director. • Work will commence on strengthening the role of Director of Social Services following the May 2017 local elections. 		Yet to be done Strengthening the role of Director of Social Services within the Local Authority.	Director of Social Services Dafydd Bulman, Strategic Transformation and Business Manager	Oct 2017	Completed Aug 2018

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	The Executive Committee
Date:	17.12.2018
Subject:	Establish a Procedure for dealing with the Council's Functions as an Approving Body for Sustainable Drainage (National Standards) applications under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Bob Parry
Head of Service:	Huw Percy (interim)
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Huw Percy, hmpht@ynysmon.gov.uk, 2303 Rowland Thomas. ertht@ynysmon.gov.uk, 2312
Local Members:	Not a local matter

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That the statutory responsibilities of the SuDS Approving Body (SAB) will be prescribed to the Highways, Waste and Property Service. 2. To delegate the responsibility and powers of the SAB under Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to the Head of Highways, Waste and Property Service, with the right to delegate further as appropriate. 3. To delegate the right to the Head of Highways, Waste and Property Service and the Head of Regulation and Economic Service to establish a procedure for determining applications in accordance with the Legislation and Statutory Guidance. 4. To earmark the income produced from administrating SAB for implementing the duties of the SAB. 5. To delegate the right to the Portfolio Holder and the Head of Highways, Waste and Property to create a structure and fill posts in order to carry out the duties of the SAB. 6. To delegate the right to the Monitoring Officer to revise the Scheme of Delegation in the Constitution to reflect this decision.

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?
<p>The Welsh Government, the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) and the 22 Local Flooding Authorities have been discussing the introduction of Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010 in Wales. The WG funded a Project Manager report</p>

by Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy (YGC) to support the establishment of a SAB, to encourage collaboration, to assess potential income and to explore options for the counties of North Wales.

Following the report, internal discussions with the Regulation and Economic Service and YGC, consideration was given to the following options:

1. Fulfil all duties from within the current staff resources;
2. Establish a regional SAB;
3. Outsource the work to YGC or a private firm;
4. Fulfil the duties internally within the Highways, Waste and Property Service using the arrangements of the Regulation and Economic Service for administration and YGC for resilience.

The first option was disregarded as a long-term solution due to lack of capacity. The second and third options were disregarded because of the desire to provide the service locally and create job opportunities and because the cost recovery rates of external staff are higher than the cost of employing in-house.

The recommendation, therefore, is to fulfil the duties internally within the Highways, Waste and Property Service using the arrangements of the Regulation and Economic Service for administration and YGC for resilience.

New posts will need to be created and filled as and when sufficient income levels are received. In the meantime, and until the income is sufficient to pay the costs of full time equivalent posts, it is recommended to combine these duties with existing staff duties and to use YGC where the expertise or capacity does not exist at present. There is an application for the right to fill one administrative post immediately in order to be able to handle applications from 7th January, 2019 onwards and further discussions will be held.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The establishment of a SAB leads to additional duties and it is imperative that the Council is able to undertake its statutory duties to comply with legislation and to avoid any delay in approving developments.

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

A decision is required as the Welsh Government has introduced Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010 which orders that surface water drainage systems for new development should comply with National Standards for sustainable drainage (SuDS).

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

The formation of the SAB is a new statutory requirement on Local Authorities, but there will be no extra funding from the Welsh Government. Welsh Government assessments have noted that the Body should be self-supporting in the long term, with the fees attached to the applications paying for the running costs.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Comments included in the report.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	The financial model has been discussed with Finance officers, and posts (in addition to the administrative post) will be filled when the income is sufficient.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Legal officers have met regionally to discuss SAB.
4	Human Resources (HR)	Any new post will go through HR processes.
5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	ICT officers have been involved in discussions on developing the Anglesey system
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	Not a local matter
10	Any external bodies / other/s	NRW and Welsh Water have been part of developing a SAB

F – Risks and any mitigation (if relevant)		
1	Economic	Officers are aware of the need to develop a system for Anglesey and the impact on developments
2	Anti-poverty	
3	Crime and Disorder	
4	Environmental	Regulation officers have been involved in discussions on developing the Anglesey system
5	Equalities	
6	Outcome Agreements	
7	Other	

FF - Appendices:

Appendix 1 – SuDS approval process flow chart

Appendix 2 – Explanatory Memorandum and regulatory impact assessment

G - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):**Introduction**

Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act (FWMA) 2010 orders that surface water drainage systems for new development should comply with National Standards for sustainable drainage (SuDS). Schedule 3 of the FWMA 2010 also places a duty on local authorities as SuDS Approving Bodies to approve, adopt and maintain systems that comply with section 17 of the Schedule. The Welsh Government has announced that the requirements of Schedule 3 will come into force in Wales on 7th January 2019.

Therefore, from this date, sustainable drainage systems will be required for every new development of more than 1 dwelling house or where the construction area is 100 square meters or more. Drainage systems must be designed and built in accordance with statutory SuDS standards that have been published by the Welsh Ministers. A flow chart which further explains the process is attached in Appendix 1.

These systems must be approved by the local authority acting in its role as a SuDS Approving Body (SAB) before the construction work commences. The SAB will have the right to charge for approval of applications, with the fee being set based on the size of the development. The fees will be consistent throughout Wales as they are included in the Regulations. The SAB will also offer a pre-application advice service, with the fee for this service being set by each local authority individually, thus reflecting the current Planning system.

It is important to note that the Planning system and the SAB system are two separate systems with their own legislation. Having said so, the requirements of one will influence the other and it is likely that developers will have to consider site drainage arrangements earlier on as a result of the new requirements. This message will be stressed by the Council through the pre-application procedure, through the current Planning process and on its website. Officers will also arrange a presentation for the Planning and Orders Committee on the SAB system and how it links in with the Planning system.

The process of approving a SAB application is technical and requires expertise in the field. Every application will have to demonstrate that it meets the criteria that will be included in the national standards for approval. The SAB will be duty-bound to consult on the application with statutory consultees only. On Anglesey, the relevant statutory consultees will be Natural Resources Wales and Welsh Water.

Applications will be approved subject to conditions. Whilst this will depend on the nature and size of the scheme, the conditions are likely to include the need for a series of inspections during and after completion of the work, and building bonds which would be held by the SAB until the work has been completed to the required standard. An appeal and enforcement procedure has also been established, which is very similar to the current Planning system.

The SAB will have a duty to adopt systems that serve two or more properties, provided the systems are built and are operating in accordance with the approved proposals, including any SAB conditions of approval. As part of approving the application, it must be ensured that there is a maintenance procedure in place that is funded and secured through a legal agreement. The most likely way of ensuring there is finance available to maintain any system adopted by the Council is by charging a commuted sum on the developer, similar to the current approach with road adoptions.

There is uncertainty at present with regard to the mechanism for the SAB to request a payment from developers for maintenance following adoption by the Council. The Council has raised this matter with the Welsh Government as part of a regional group. No formal response has been received to date. It is noted that the Welsh Government has been clear during the consultation period and in drawing up the guidance for the SABs that it is the developer who would be responsible for funding the maintenance of any adopted system. We will continue to work with the Welsh Government and the Legal Unit in order to obtain clarity on the matter.

The responsibility for water and flooding issues on Anglesey sits within the Highways, Waste and Property Service. The responsibility in terms of the SAB currently lies with the Executive Committee, but the aim is for the SAB duties to be discharged by the department. Nominated officers within the Highways, Waste and Property Service will have delegated rights to implement the system for SuDS applications on behalf of the Council.

It should be noted that the responsibility in terms of enforcement for non-compliance will also fall on the SAB.

The formation of the SAB is a new statutory requirement on Local Authorities, but there will be no extra funding from the Welsh Government. Welsh Government assessments have noted that the Body should be self-supporting in the long term, with the fees attached to the applications paying for the running costs.

The Welsh Government have funded a report by Ymgynghoriaeth Gwynedd Consultancy (YGC) to assess the income that a SAB could generate in each of the North Wales counties, with estimated running costs for each county. By looking at historical planning applications on Anglesey, they estimated that around 278 applications would be submitted to the SAB annually and that up to 3 full-time members of staff will be needed. They estimated that the 278 applications will generate £171,160 of income against running costs of £168,551. These costs are based on YGC cost recovery rates which are higher than the cost of employing an internal member of staff through Anglesey County Council. Lower costs will mean that there will be the option of using part of the income to appoint YGC to assist at peak times and to provide resilience to the Anglesey system.

It is intended to appoint one full-time member of staff to undertake administrative duties in January 2019, and then restructure duties amongst current staff members and fill the gaps by creating posts to realise the need further. Filling any additional posts will be dependent on income and discussions with the Finance Department.

Considerable investment is needed in terms of staff time to establish the approving body, and develop new processes and systems to ensure the authority is in a position to receive applications from January onwards. In order to fulfil additional new statutory duties and since the initial income will not cover the short-term costs of establishing the SAB, an application to fill one post in January 2019 is recommended.

Reasons for recommending the decision

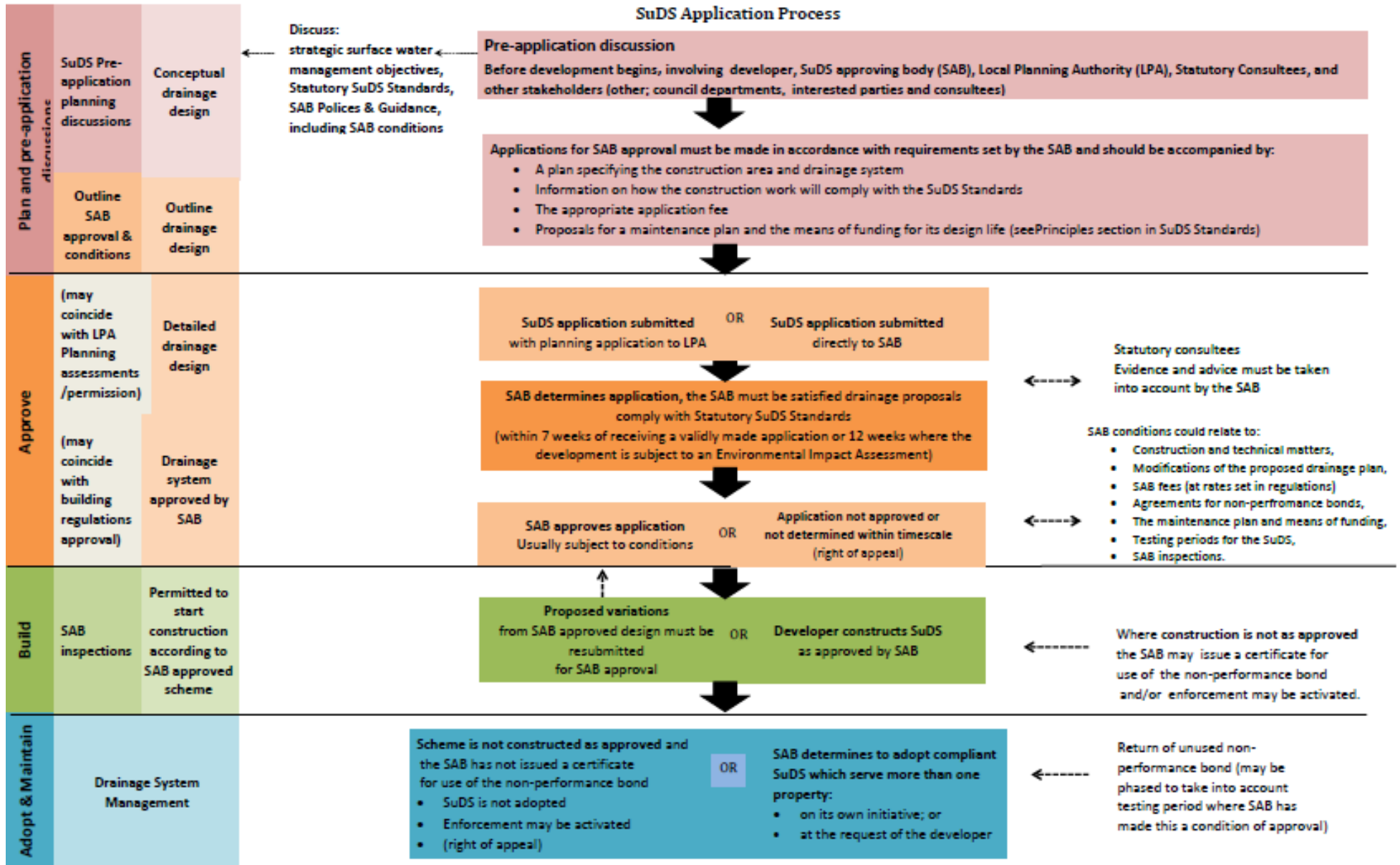
Assessment of such applications is a specialist field of work where relevant technical training and experience is required. The Council is already implementing a similar system in assessing the drainage implications of planning applications and applications for work in ordinary water courses through the Highways, Waste and Property Service. A significant number of highly technical applications is expected, and it is considered that the recommendations meet the statutory requirement in terms of the determination process. Following discussions with the Regulation and Economic (Planning) Service, it was agreed that it would be appropriate to deal with the new duties within the Highways, Waste and Property Service but to use the administrative processes of the Regulation and Economic Service.

Relevant considerations

Giving officers the right to make the decision would facilitate our ability to meet the statutory requirement to determine ordinary applications within 7 weeks, and 11 weeks for applications requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment. These arrangements are consistent with the arrangements that are currently being established in other local authorities across Wales.

Next steps and timescale

The new procedure will come into force on 7th January 2019, therefore there is a statutory requirement for the new system to be in place by this date. It is a tight timescale, and concerns in relation to this and the lack of funding, particularly for establishing the new system and in the early years, have been reported to the Government in a letter and at a regional meeting.





Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Schedule 3 of the Flood and
Water Management Act 2010
for sustainable drainage,
explanatory memorandum,
incorporating the regulatory
impact assessment and
explanatory notes,
October 2018

2018

Explanatory Memorandum to:

- 1. The Sustainable Drainage (Approval and Adoption) (Wales) Order 2018**
- 2. The Sustainable Drainage (Approval and Adoption Procedure) (Wales) Regulations 2018**
- 3. The Sustainable Drainage (Application for Approval Fees) (Wales) Regulations 2018**
- 4. The Sustainable Drainage (Enforcement) (Wales) Order 2018**
- 5. The Sustainable Drainage (Appeals) (Wales) Regulations 2018**

This Explanatory Memorandum has been prepared by the Department for Environment and Rural Affairs and is laid before the National Assembly for Wales in conjunction with the above subordinate legislation and in accordance with Standing Order 27.1.

Minister's Declaration

In my view, this Explanatory Memorandum gives a fair and reasonable view of the expected impact of the:

1. The Sustainable Drainage (Approval and Adoption) (Wales) Order 2018
2. The Sustainable Drainage (Approval and Adoption Procedure) (Wales) Regulations 2018
3. The Sustainable Drainage (Application for Approval Fees) (Wales) Regulations 2018
4. The Sustainable Drainage (Enforcement) (Wales) Order 2018
5. The Sustainable Drainage (Appeals) (Wales) Regulations 2018

I am satisfied that the benefits justify the likely costs.

Hannah Blythyn AM
Minister for Environment

15 October 2018

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PART 2 – Regulatory Impact Assessment

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8. Summary of responses to consultations and the Government response
9. Competition assessment
10. Specific impact assessments
11. Post implementation review

Annex 1 – Housing development

Annex 2 – Commercial and industrial development

Annex 3 – Developers in Wales

PART 1 – Explanatory Memorandum

1. Description

- 1.1 Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (the 2010 Act) relates to provisions for sustainable drainage (SuDS). These include the establishment of a SuDS Approving Body (SAB) to be set up within the local authority alongside their lead local flood authority (LLFA) duty. SAB approval will be required before construction of drainage systems can commence on new and redeveloped sites. Provided appropriate statutory National SuDS Standards (SuDS standards) are met, the SAB will be required to adopt and maintain the approved SuDS that serve more than one property.
- 1.2 SuDS can provide a range of benefits, including *reducing damage from flooding, improving water quality, protecting and improving the environment, improving health and well-being, and ensuring the stability and resilience of drainage systems*. These are consistent with both the well-being goals and the sustainable development principles contained within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015¹. They are also consistent with the Natural Resources Policy for Wales².
- 1.3 SuDS, in contrast to conventional piped drainage, seek to manage rainfall in a way similar to natural processes, making use of the landscape and natural vegetation to control the flow and volume of surface water. To date, the use of SuDS on new developments has been non-mandatory. As a result, the use of SuDS is limited and systems are not always compliant with SuDS Standards³. This is due, in large part, to uncertainty around adoption and ongoing maintenance.
- 1.4 This is a single explanatory memorandum for the suite of Statutory Instruments needed to implement Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act. Once commenced these instruments, together [with the relevant provisions in Schedule 3] provide for the following:
- Establish a SuDS Approving Body (SAB) in county and county borough councils.
 - Provides that drainage systems for managing rainwater (including rainwater, snow and other precipitations) for new developments must be approved by the SAB before construction begins.
 - Requires the Welsh Ministers to publish National SuDS Standards (SuDS Standards) for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of SuDS. In order to be approved by the SAB the proposed drainage system must meet the SuDS Standards.
 - Places a duty on the SAB to adopt and maintain approved SuDS that serve more than one property. In order to be adopted by the SAB the drainage system must be constructed and function as approved in accordance with the SuDS Standards.
 - Inserts a new section 106A into the Water Industry Act 1991 which supplements the existing provisions in section 106 of that Act making the right to connect

¹ Welsh Government (2015) Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

² Welsh Government (2017) Natural Resources Policy

³ Welsh Government (2016) Recommended non-statutory standards for sustainable drainage (SuDS) in Wales

surface water to public sewers conditional on the drainage system being approved by the SAB as meeting the SuDS Standards.

- Sets out Sewerage Undertakers, Natural Resources Wales, British Waterways and Highway Authorities as statutory consultees to the SAB.
- Establishes a SAB enforcement and appeals regime.
- Provides a mechanism for the recovery of reasonable costs incurred by the SAB in carrying out its function.

1.5 The Order commencing Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 for Wales was made on 1 May 2018. The legislation, along with the regulations necessary for its implementation, will come into effect on 7 January 2019. This is to give sufficient time to local authorities to establish the SAB approval mechanism. It is also to give developers time to become aware of the changes and prepare for mandatory SuDS Standards and the requirement for SAB approval before beginning construction.

1.6 It is proposed that the requirement for SAB approval will not apply to single dwellings and developments with a construction area of less than 100 square meters.

1.7 Transitional provisions have been inserted so that after the coming into force date SAB approval will not be required for the following:

- New developments that were already granted planning permission before the coming into force date, or
- New developments with one or more reserve matters where an application for approval of the reserve matter(s) is made within the period of 12 months after the coming into force date, or
- New developments where a valid planning application has been submitted before the coming into force date.

1.8 Exemption provisions have been inserted so that SAB approval will not be required for the following:

- Construction related to major roads (built by the Welsh Government), Network Rail railways and activities of internal drainage boards (delivered by Natural Resources Wales).
- Permitted developments which involve the construction of a building or other structure covering an area of land of less than 100 square meters.

2. Matters of special interest to the Constitutional and Legislative Affairs Committee

2.1 The 2010 Act is an existing UK Act of Parliament, these Statutory Instruments together are needed to implement Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act in Wales and apply only to Wales. The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (Commencement no.2) (Wales) Order 2018 was made on 1 May 2018. The Order commenced Schedule 3 of the Act with effect from the day after the day on which it was made, for the purpose of making subordinate legislation, and for remaining purposes with effect from 7 January 2019.

2.2 Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act could apply in England but has not been commenced. SuDS measures in England remain under review by the UK Government and have been the subject of scrutiny by the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) Parliamentary Committee. The Committee concluded the UK Government's policy on SuDS is failing and made recommendations on the need to make standards for SuDS mandatory to improve the quality of SuDS schemes.

2.3 The UK Government has since published a review⁴ on the application and effectiveness of its approach, which seeks to implement SuDS on major new developments and to prioritise the use of SuDS in areas at risk of flooding through non statutory planning policy. A number of findings have emerged as summarised below:

:

- 80% of adopted Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) local plan policies reflected the policy that SuDS are to be provided in major new developments.
- 70-75% of LPAs have **no** monitoring or reporting of the take-up of SuDS.
- A considerable number of LPAs reported their time, expertise and resources were under pressure with assessing planning applications.
- The report noted that Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs) were concerned that SuDS were not being incorporated at the master planning stage, with a lack of detail and consideration at early planning.
- The report noted a shortfall where LPAs are not ensuring that maintenance arrangements for SuDS schemes are put in place for the life-time of the development.

3. Legislative background

3.1 Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act is given effect by Section 32 of that Act. Section 49(3)(i) of the 2010 Act provides that Section 32 and Schedule 3 come into force in relation to Wales in accordance with provisions made by order of the Welsh Ministers.

3.2 Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act confers powers on the Welsh Ministers to make subordinate legislation in relation to Wales on a number of matters:

- Paragraph 7(4) contains provision amongst other things, for regulations to be made about exemptions to the requirement for approval. Paragraph 11(5) provides for regulations to be made about timing and procedure for determination of applications for approval, including the consequences of failure to comply with them.
- Paragraph 13(1) requires regulations to be made for fees for applications for approval.
- Paragraph 18(3) provides that regulations may be made for determining when a drainage system is to be treated as designed for a single property. Paragraph 20 provides that additional exceptions to the adoption duty may be made by Order.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-review-of-the-application-and-effectiveness-of-planning-policy-for-sustainable-drainage-systems>

Paragraph 23(7) and 24(5) provide that regulations may be made about the timing and manner of notice given by the SAB concerning adoption.

- Paragraph 14(1) requires an order to be made for the enforcement of the requirement for approval.
- Paragraph 25(1) requires regulations to be made providing a right of appeal against certain decisions made by the SAB.

3.3 The Assembly legislative procedure for making the instruments is as follows:

- By virtue of section 48(5) of the 2010 Act, the Sustainable Drainage (Approval and Adoption) (Wales) Order 2018, The Sustainable Drainage (Approval and Adoption Procedure) (Wales) Regulations 2018, and The Sustainable Drainage (Application for Approval Fees) (Wales) Regulations 2018 follow the negative resolution procedures.
- By virtue of section 48(6)(a) of, and paragraphs 14(5)(b) and 25(3)(b) of Schedule 3 to the 2010 Act, the Sustainable Drainage (Enforcement) (Wales) Order 2018 and the Sustainable Drainage (Appeals) (Wales) Regulations 2018 follow the affirmative resolution procedure.

3.4 These instruments deal with surface water drainage in Wales only. This differs from all other aspects of sewerage and drainage which are provided by sewerage undertakers under the Water Industry Act 1991 (WIA). Under the WIA, Welsh Ministers are responsible for the regulation of water and sewerage undertakers who operate wholly or mainly in Wales and the Secretary of State has responsibility for water and sewerage companies operating wholly or mainly in England. As a result, for drainage services provided by the water and sewerage undertakers, those parts of England served by Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water are the responsibility of Welsh Ministers. Related provisions in the Wales Act 2017 once commenced will align regulation of sewerage undertakers with the geographical national border, instead of wholly or mainly.

3.5 Schedule 3 of the Act uses the term “Minister” to denote both the Welsh Ministers and the Secretary of State. The term “Minister” is used in this document to denote the Welsh Ministers.

4. Purpose and intended effect

The problem the legislation seeks to address

- 4.1 Around 163,000 properties in Wales are at risk of surface water flooding (120,000 residential & 43,000 non-residential)⁵. The risk of flooding is increasing, largely due to climate change and urbanisation.
- 4.2 Surface runoff can be a major source of pollution; both directly and from overwhelmed sewers discharging into rivers. Pressure to take action on water

⁵ Natural Resources Wales Reports, Evidence and Data on Flooding:
<https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/research-and-reports/reports-evidence-and-data-on-flooding/december-floods-fact-sheet/?lang=en>

quality, for example by increasing the capacity of the sewerage system, also stems from the present need to comply with EU legislation, in particular the Water Framework Directive.

- 4.3 According to Natural Resources Wales⁶ *“there is distinct lack of ‘public clarity’ over responsibilities (‘who does what’), particularly in relation to the management of (coastal and) surface water flooding”* “the creation of sustainable drainage approval bodies” is identified as a key measure which could help improve flood risk management. **The approval and adoption of SuDS schemes by an approving body established in local authorities is an objective of the national strategy for flood risk management in Wales**⁷. Of particular concern is the current lack of clear responsibilities for maintaining and operating surface water drainage systems that are not defined as traditional piped or sewered drains that connect to the public sewer system or otherwise.
- 4.4 SuDS reduce the rate and volume of surface runoff from developments to more closely match ‘greenfield’ sites. This generally means lower or slower discharges compared with conventional piped drainage. They are a more sustainable and resilient form of drainage and typical components include ponds, permeable paving and swales⁸.
- 4.5 Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act includes a provision that requires developers to seek drainage approval from a SAB before starting any construction work that has drainage implications. The SAB must determine if the application meets mandatory SuDS Standards. Under the legislation all approved SuDS which serve more than one property must be adopted and maintained by the SAB.
- 4.6 Exemptions to the regime may be allowed by regulation and the 2010 Act specifically allows for phased commencement to manage impacts on Local Authorities and businesses.
- 4.7 The Pitt review⁹, which followed the 2007 floods, made specific recommendations with regards to surface runoff, including the need to:
- Clarify the responsibility for the adoption and maintenance of sustainable drainage systems; and
 - Remove the automatic right to connect to surface public water sewers (Section 106 and Section 115 of the Water Industry Act 1991).

Which will be implemented by commencing Schedule 3 to the 2010 Act.

Why Government needs to intervene

- 4.8 The justification for, and use of, SuDS is well established in the planning system, which includes TAN 15 and Approved Document H of the Building Regulations, as well as voluntary standards such as the Home Quality Mark. However, the current uptake of SuDS is low, limiting the potential contribution of SuDS to mitigating flood risk from surface run-off and the risk of sewer overload, or to protecting water quality.

⁶ <https://naturalresources.wales/media/680131/flood-coastal-erosion-risk-management-in-wales-2014-2016.pdf>

⁷ <https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/111114floodingstrategyen.pdf>

⁸ CIRIA (2015) The SuDS Manual (C753)

⁹ Cabinet Office (2008) The Pitt Review: Learning the Lessons from the 2007 Floods

4.9 In the past, most developments have been built with separate drains for foul water and surface runoff, although some 70% of the UK's sewer network is combined, so many surface water drains connect into existing combined sewers. A relatively low proportion (around 20-40% based on anecdotal evidence) can be described as SuDS that comply with national standards¹⁰. The market has been slow in voluntarily integrating SuDS into development plans. The market has been constrained by:

- Information failure – currently, there is a lack of consistent use of recommended standards. Despite the existence of good practice, bad practice is also evident and contributes to a perception that SuDS are expensive and entail non-essential costs.
- Externalities – there is a disconnect between those who manage and/or pay for surface water drainage and those who benefit from sustainable management. The benefits are often public and generally accrue further downstream, i.e. some way away from the point at which the rain falls and is dealt with.
- Lack of a statutory requirement and coherent arrangements for the adoption and ongoing maintenance of drainage - currently, developers or local authorities have to make arrangements to finance the ongoing maintenance of SuDS, where they are built. However, the arrangements for this are highly variable and ad-hoc.

4.10 In addition to the constraints mentioned above, there are also weak market drivers for the management of surface water runoff:

- The legacy of draining surface water runoff into our sewers means that foul water and surface runoff are often seen as a single problem. However, over recent years there has been little change in the amount of water each person uses at home¹¹ i.e. little improvement in water efficiency per person. In contrast, Ofwat predict a significant increase in sewer flooding from climate change going forward¹². Thus the influence of surface runoff (influenced by the pattern of climate change, as well as urban creep) on our sewers will increase relative to the amounts of foul water to be handled.
- Current arrangements for flood insurance cover are highly cross-subsidised by those not at risk and this dis-incentivises the uptake of management measures, including SuDS.

¹⁰ Welsh Government (2016) Recommended non-statutory standards for sustainable drainage (SuDS) in Wales

¹¹ Environment Agency (2008) Water resources in England and Wales research on current state and future pressures
<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140329213237/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/geho1208bpas-e-e.pdf>

¹² Ofwat has published research illustrating the predicted scale of increased sewer flooding risks due to climate change https://www.ofwat.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/rpt_com201106mottmacsewer.pdf

Policy Objective

4.11 Commencement of Schedule 3 is intended to:

- Move provision of SuDS from a non-statutory to a statutory requirement;
- Ensure compliance with and consistency of standards for long term surface water management;
- Provide certainty for developers that SuDS will be adopted without the need for lengthy negotiation or significant expense;
- Reduce the risk of localised, surface water flooding;
- Mitigate pollution that may arise from surface water runoff;
- Reduce extra load on public sewers and the need for additional capacity; and
- Help safeguard water supplies.

4.12 Other, indirect benefits include:

- Help achieve the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, and in particular the **Welsh Government Well-being Objective** to connect communities through sustainable and resilient infrastructure.
- Contribute to the commitment to take action to improve management of our water environment, made in the **Welsh Government Programme for Government 2016-2021**. This also identifies green infrastructure (such as SuDS) as an opportunity to address poverty, housing and infrastructure drivers, whilst meeting broader longer term objectives.
- Contribute to the commitment to implement nature based solutions, a national priority in the Welsh Government **Natural Resources Policy (2017)** for Wales, and related wider long-term **Prosperity for All** objectives including supporting sustainable communities, promoting green growth, supporting a more resource efficient economy and maintaining healthy, active and connected communities¹³.
- Contribute to the goals of the **Water Strategy for Wales**, which sets out strategic direction for water policy over the next 20 years and beyond.
- Contribute to delivering objectives of the **National Strategy of Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales**.
- Achieve compliance with the **Planning (Wales) Act 2015**, which imposes duties requiring “*sustainable development*” consistent with SuDS features on new developments.
- Achieve compliance with the duty to maintain and enhance bio-diversity and promote the resilience of eco-systems, established under the **Environment (Wales) Act 2016**.
- Help meet the goals of the **EU Water Framework Directive**.
- Reduce air pollution through the increased use of green infrastructure, contributing to achieving the **Air Quality Standards (Wales) Regulations 2010**.
- Help meet **Welsh Housing Quality Standards**, which state that new homes constructed for Registered Social Landlords (housing associations) for both social housing and sale on the open market must be “*located in attractive and safe*”

¹³ In particular, the Policy states that “increasing access to green spaces and providing community facilities to bring people together is highlighted as a ‘best buy’ to prevent mental ill health and improving mental well-being by Public Health Wales. The World Health Organisation suggests that public health approaches with health, social, economic and environmental benefits, such as safe green spaces and active transport, have been shown to be cost-effective with potential returns on investment. Studies also suggest that people living closer to good-quality green space are more likely to have higher levels of physical activity, and are more likely to use it and more frequently”.

environments”, use “soft and hard landscaping with planting in protected areas” and provide “adequate, practical and maintainable communal areas”;

- Help Wales to achieve **carbon reduction objectives**¹⁴ and adapt to climate change.
- Increase wetland habitats and urban green space contributing to the aims of the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Wales** (the Nature Recovery Plan for Wales) and the commitments to the **Habitats and Birds Directives**.

Why SuDS?

- 4.13 Flood damage from surface runoff is predicted to increase due to climate change and continued urbanisation¹⁵.
- 4.14 SuDS can reduce this increase by storing runoff, slowing the rate at which runoff enters water bodies and helping runoff infiltrate into the ground. In case studies SuDS has been shown in particular circumstances to reduce runoff by as much as 50%¹⁶.
- 4.15 The majority of towns and cities in Wales were constructed with combined sewers where surface runoff mixes with foul water and is then transported to a treatment plant that extracts clean water. In around half of the network, current sewerage systems are at or beyond capacity.
- 4.16 In these situations, during periods of intense rain, the combined sewers quickly become full. When this happens, untreated sewage and foul water discharges to streams and rivers through engineered overflows (intended to prevent similar flooding in properties). During floods, this will combine with flood waters and in a small number of cases it can also flood homes directly.
- 4.17 The extent of legal discharges is limited by Natural Resources Wales permits and is constrained by the following directives:
- Bathing Water Directive;
 - Shellfish Directive;
 - Water Framework Directive; and
 - Urban Waste Waters Treatment Directive.
- 4.18 The sewage network in England and Wales is valued at around £174 billion, substantial additional sewerage capacity is needed to address the predicted increase in flooding due to climate change, urban creep and new connections. However if new connections were not made (through introducing SuDS) this will reduce the pressures on the sewers which could save billions in investment from water and sewerage companies.

¹⁴ Consistent with the advice set out Committee on Climate Change (2017) Advice on the Design of Welsh Carbon Targets

¹⁵ The Welsh Government National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management 2011 <https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/111114floodingstrategyen.pdf>

¹⁶ See for example EPC (2017) Sustainable Drainage Systems on new developments, analysis of evidence <https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/170209-suds-evidence-epc-final-report-en.pdf>

4.19 SuDS provide an opportunity to avoid many of the new connections and to develop an alternative infrastructure to public sewers – offering significant savings in investment.

5. Consultation

5.1 In developing the evidence to support the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)¹⁷, consultation has taken place with a wide range of organisations and sectors, including:

- Local authorities
- Developers and home builders
- Water and sewerage companies
- Natural Resources Wales
- Non-government organisations and the third sector
- Consumer bodies
- Academia
- Sector professionals

5.2 The RIA has been completed alongside this Explanatory Memorandum. Further details of the consultations undertaken are included in the RIA below (Part 2).

¹⁷ See for example EPC (2017) Sustainable Drainage Systems on new developments, analysis of evidence <https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/170209-suds-evidence-epc-final-report-en.pdf>.

PART 2 – Regulatory Impact Assessment

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Annexes

Annex 1 – Housing development

Annex 2 – Commercial and industrial development

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6. Policy options considered

6.1 The Welsh Government has considered three main policy options (Table 1).

Table 1: Summary of policy options considered

Policy option	Name	Description
1	Do nothing	The baseline option, involving continuation of current non-regulatory policy.
2	Commence Schedule 3	Mandatory use of SuDS compliant with national standards on all minor and major development (more than 1 dwelling or sites larger than 0.1 hectares).
3	Planning approach	Expectation that SuDS will be provided on all minor and major development wherever this is appropriate and unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. Use of planning conditions or planning obligations to ensure that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development.

6.2 In addition to the three options outlined above, a number of other options were discussed but excluded from full consideration in the RIA. However, some of these may not be inconsistent with the policy options set out above, and these are discussed in the broader consultation paper. These options, and the reason for their exclusion, are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Options discussed but excluded from full consideration in RIA

Option	Description	Reason for exclusion
Water company adoption	Water and sewerage company (WaSC) required to adopt, and responsible for maintaining, certain SuDS (e.g. below ground, proprietary) compliant with standards.	Options for voluntary adoption of SuDS and maintenance by water company are considered in the broader consultation paper. Non-voluntary adoption would need a change in primary legislation (S104 of the Water Industry Act 1991), and legislation to remove automatic right to connect. Creates incentive to install systems where adoption more certain (likely to be below ground, as in Scotland).
Amended Schedule 3	SAB established for SuDS approval, but SuDS adopted by different groups, such as local authority, WaSC or housing association,	Options for amending Schedule 3, e.g. through regulations and orders, are discussed in broader consultation paper.

	depending on functionality, benefits, etc.	High risk of differing approaches in different areas and duplication of standards. Also proliferation of bodies with SuDS responsibilities likely to create confusion.
Sewers for adoption	Update Sewers for Adoption (guidance for design and construction of sewers that will be adopted by Sewerage Undertakers in accordance with Section 104 of the Water Industry Act 1991) to include SuDS.	No mandatory requirement, so unlikely to significantly change current situation.

What is the preferred option?

- 6.3 Option 2 is the preferred option. The NPV (net present value) for Option 2 is estimated to be £164.9m (range £82.6m to £961.4m). It is positive suggesting that the net benefits to society outweigh the net costs to society. The NPV for Option 1 is zero. The NPV for Option 3 is estimated to be £54.3m, i.e. around one-third of the benefits of the preferred option (although the range at £20.4m to £460.4m overlaps with Option 2).

7. Cost benefit analysis of options

- 7.1 We have used guidance provided by HM Treasury¹⁸ to carry out a Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) for the three policy options.
- 7.2 The appraisal period is assumed to run from 2018 to 2026. The final year (2026) was chosen as this correlates with the end-point of many of the local development plans in Wales, i.e. there is greater certainty regarding the scale and extent of housing and other development over this period. Of course, a longer appraisal period could be justifiable and may be appropriate, although the scale and extent of new development and exogenous changes would be more uncertain. Nevertheless, adopting a longer period would give greater importance to those impacts recurring over time. This is examined through sensitivity analysis.
- 7.3 The impacts of the options have been classed as either:
- One-off – impacts are assumed at the start of the appraisal period (2018); or
 - Recurring – impacts are assumed to occur each year (from 2018 to 2026 inclusive).

¹⁸ HM Treasury (2011) Green Book

- 7.4 In accordance with HM Treasury guidance, a discount rate of 3.5% has been applied to future costs and benefits, in order to calculate the present value (PV) of the impacts. Changing this rate is examined through sensitivity analysis.
- 7.5 Total estimated figures given throughout the RIA are rounded so may not sum precisely with values in supporting tables.
- 7.6 The focus in the RIA is on additional/marginal costs and benefits associated with options 2 and 3. Therefore, any costs/benefits under Option 1 (the 'Do Nothing' option) are not additional to current situation and are assumed to be zero.
- 7.7 The costs and benefits accruing to a number of key groups and organisations have been considered. These are
- Welsh Government
 - Local authorities/SABs
 - Developers
 - Water and sewerage companies
 - Property owners/occupiers
 - Natural Resources Wales
 - General population
- 7.8 The specific impacts considered in the RIA draws on engagement with stakeholders, a range of previous work, including Defra (2010)¹⁹, the SuDS Manual²⁰ and the CIRIA Benefits of SuDS Tool (BeST), and expert knowledge. The full list of impacts considered is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Impacts considered (full list)

Potential impacts	Description
Construction	Construction of compliant SuDS
Fees (developers)	Application/approval/certification/inspection/adoption fee
Land take	Additional land take from SuDS
Start-up (developers)	Capacity building, upskilling and training
Connection charges (developers)	Avoided surface water connection applications/charges
Adoption, O&M (developers)	Reduced operation and monitoring (O&M), and certainty of adoption, leading to efficiencies in planning process and development, as well as reduced or simplified interaction with a complex array of interests, including the WaSC, Planning

¹⁹ Commencement of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Schedule 3 for Sustainable Drainage: Impact Assessment

²⁰ CIRIA (2015) The SuDS Manual (C753)

	Authority, Highways Authority and NRW.
Start-up (local authorities/SABs)	Establish SAB, including administration, accounting, legal fees, registration charges, advertising, promotional activity, engagement, employee training, etc
O&M (local authorities/SABs)	Operation and maintenance of SuDS
Adoption (local authorities/SABs)	Additional duty/responsibility to maintain, potentially offset by reduced risk from orphaned or abandoned schemes
Revenue (local authorities/SABs)	Revenue from application/approval fees
Monitoring & enforcement (local authorities/SABs)	All aspects of monitoring and enforcement of SuDS, including appeals and ensuring proper functioning (e.g. porous pavements and soakaways)
Consultation (local authorities/SABs)	Additional costs of consultation as LLFAs become statutory consultee on all planning applications in relation to surface water drainage. Also, costs of additional planning conditions/funding agreements for construction and maintenance of the drainage system on all developments.
Consultation (others)	Additional costs of consultation on planning applications for statutory and other consultees. It is likely that most consultation requirements will be dealt with through standing advice, as with existing planning processes. Therefore, no significant additional costs are expected as a result of the proposed changes.
Asset base (WaSC)	Opportunity cost of foregone increase in asset base, on which companies can earn a return
Connection charges (WaSC)	Reduced revenue from surface water connection applications/charges
Infrastructure	Reduced/deferred future investment need in sewerage infrastructure, reduced O&M costs for conventional sewers (e.g. pumping, treatment) and improved ability to take an integrated approach to urban water systems.
Monitoring & enforcement (WaSC)	Reduced need for monitoring and enforcement of sewer connections
Surface water charges	Reduction in charges paid by property owners/occupiers for surface water drainage
Flood risk	Avoided damage and associated impacts (e.g. on psychological health) from reduced flood risk
Amenity	Enhanced attractiveness and liveability of developments

O&M (property owners/occupiers)	Added responsibilities for surface water in curtilage
Building temperature	Impact of SuDS on cooling (summer) or insulation (winter)
Crime	Reduced crimes against property or people
Traffic calming	Risk of road accidents or street-based recreation opportunities
Infraction	Avoided risk of infraction of water quality related EU directives
Growth	Economic growth
Enabling development	Contribution to affordable housing targets
Appeals	Costs of establishing and running Planning Inspectorate (PINS) to deal with appeals
Wider benefits	Related to goals in the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015, including prosperous, resilient, healthier Wales, etc
Rainwater harvesting	Reduced flows, pollution or mains consumption
Tourism	Attractiveness of tourist sites
Regulation	Improved ability of NRW to tackle diffuse pollution, surface water flood risk and deliver ecosystem benefits
Flood risk	Increased risk of flooding in public areas (e.g. roads) due to exceedance
Biodiversity	New or enhanced habitats and opportunities for wildlife
Carbon	Reduction or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from reduced pumping/treatment or new/additional planting
Education	Increased opportunities for learning and development
Climate change	Enhanced ability to mitigate or adapt to the expected impacts of climate change
Water quantity	Additional surface or groundwater available for abstraction, or to help alleviate drought/water scarcity
Health	Improved health and well-being due to increased/enhanced access and use of green space or, depending on type of SuDS used, improved air quality and temperature regulation (e.g. using green roofs)
Recreation	Improved or enhanced recreational opportunities (e.g. walking, fishing, watersports)
Water quality	Reduced sewer/surface water overflows and natural infiltration of surface water before it enters watercourses, leading to improved

	or enhanced water quality of surface, ground, transitional or coastal waters, consistent with objectives of Water Framework Directive
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7.9 A proportionate approach has been taken, with the impacts above ‘screened’ for significance. Where costs and benefits are likely to be small, or impacts considered likely to affect only a few organisations/firms, or many organisations/firms to a very small degree, these have not been valued. Significant environmental and social impacts have been valued using BeST.

7.10 In many cases, there is no overall net change anticipated, although some degree of redistribution (a 'transfer' of costs and benefits from one group to another) is expected. In these cases, the effects have been assessed in the RIA.

7.11 For the purposes of the RIA, which is concerned with net impacts across the economy, aggregated estimates of costs and benefits across the country are appropriate. However, we recognise that individual groups and organisations associated with the list in paragraph 7.7 will be impacted differently by the proposals.

7.12 Each valued impact in the RIA comprises two components:

- A quantified estimate of the annual impact; and
- A monetary unit value.

These are multiplied together to calculate a monetised annual value for each significant impact. Where possible, low and high estimates for each component are considered (as well as the central or best estimate). As a result, the RIA includes a range for each monetised annual value. Further sensitivity analysis, considering changes to the key parameters of the discount rate and the assessment period, has also been undertaken.

7.13 In the analysis and presentation that follows, positively valued impacts indicate a benefit, whilst impacts with a negative value indicate a cost.

Assumptions

7.14 The key assumptions applied in undertaking the RIA are set out in Table 4.

Table 4: Key assumptions in RIA

General assumptions	
1	Administrative changes expected to be cost neutral
2	All valued impacts are presented as benefits. Therefore, costs appear as negative values.
3	Significant wider benefits assessed using BeST. These include amenity, education and carbon.
4	Commercial and industrial developments include those over 0.1ha (1,000m ²).

5	Benefits are assumed to start accruing from 2018, the first year of the appraisal period.
6	The timescale for the assessment is 2026, to maintain consistency with the end date for the majority of local development plans in Wales.
7	Historic values have been updated to 2016 prices using Bank of England online inflation calculator.
8	Weighted average salary and salary-related costs for employers (e.g. NI contributions), of SAB officer ranges from £30,369 (av salary of civil engineer) to £61,467 (Defra, 2010) (£72,326 in 2016 prices), mean (central) £51,348. Salaries likely to vary across Wales.
9	SAB running costs - Based on Defra (2010), we assume 1 Full Time Employee (FTE) per 100 major or 150 major and minor drainage applications/ year.
10	The average number of applications requiring SAB approval will be between 100 and 150 (central estimate 125) per year (though recognising that individual local authorities may see significantly fewer or more applications than this average).
11	Current situation (baseline) includes compliant SuDS on 20% to 40% of new development. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this may be optimistic (so the benefits of the two policy options may be larger than those estimated here).
12	Planning option will lead to compliant SuDS on 30% (low), 40% (central) or 50% (high) of new development
13	Estimates for projections for housing development are set out in Annex 1, and for commercial and industrial development in Annex 2. These projections are generally higher than actual construction over recent years and, as such, may be challenging to achieve.
14	Evidence relating to costs of construction and operation are largely based on EPC (2017) report. This report is based on a comparison of the costs of SuDS and non-SuDS approaches at an overall scheme/development level, rather than the costs of specific or individual measures or technologies.

Option 1: Do nothing

- 7.15 This is the baseline option and involves a continuation of current non-regulatory policy.
- 7.16 Although there will be costs and benefits associated with this option (for example due to urban growth or climate change), they are assumed to impact on all options equally. Therefore, they are not considered to be additional and are not analysed in the RIA.

Option 2: Commence Schedule 3

- 7.17 This is the preferred option and involves the mandatory use of SuDS compliant with national standards on all minor and major development (more than 1 dwelling or sites larger than 0.1 hectares).
- 7.18 A summary of the impacts considered likely under Option 2 is shown in Table 5 below. This also includes the group impacted, a description of the impact, whether the impact is likely to be a cost or a benefit to the impacted group, whether the impact is one-off or recurrent, whether it has been valued and comments setting out the reasons for this.

Table 5: Impacts of Option 2

Group	Impact	Description	Cost or Benefit?	One-off or recurrent?	Value in RIA?	Comments
Developers	Construction	Construction of compliant SuDS	Benefit	Recurrent	Yes	Evidence from EPC (2017) report ²¹ suggests capital costs are lower for compliant SuDS than for conventional systems. Some of this benefit may accrue to water and sewerage companies, so could also be some redistributive impact.
	Fees	Application/approval/certification/inspection/adoption fee	Cost	Recurrent	Yes	Administrative changes expected to be cost neutral, so costs will be offset by SAB revenue and no overall net change. However, will be redistributive impact so effects need to be assessed.
	Land take	Additional land take from SuDS	Cost	Recurrent	Yes (sensitivity only)	CIWEM (2017) concludes that "We consider that arguments for not delivering SuDS on the basis of site constraints may be overstated... with good planning there may be no additional requirement for land or that the additional land needed for SuDS can be small and affordable". If SuDS are planned into developments from the outset, and there is clarity of requirements for SuDS in the planning process, there appears to be no impact on the number of units, and this appears to be a perceived cost which is therefore not valued. However, evidence subsequently provided by the House Builders Federation (HBF), based on information previously provided to Defra, suggests there are examples where SuDS have reduced number of units on developments. This evidence is therefore used for sensitivity analysis.
	Start-up	Capacity building, upskilling and training	Cost	One-off	Yes	Include in RIA

²¹ <https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/170209-suds-evidence-epc-final-report-en.pdf>

	Connection charges	Avoided surface water connection applications/charges	Benefit	Recurrent	Yes	May be offset by any potential reduction in water and sewerage company revenue.
	Adoption, O&M	Reduced O&M, and certainty of adoption, leading to efficiencies in planning process and development, as well as reduced/simplified interaction with a complex array of interests, including the WaSC, Planning Authority, Highways Authority and NRW	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
Local authorities/SABs	Start-up	Establish SAB, including administration, accounting, legal fees, registration charges, advertising, promotional activity, engagement, employee training, etc	Cost	One-off	Yes	Include in RIA
	O&M	Operation and maintenance of SuDS	Benefit	Recurrent	Yes	Evidence from EPC report suggests O&M costs are lower for compliant SuDS than conventional systems (so no increase in commuted sums paid to local authorities is expected). Some of this benefit may accrue to water and sewerage companies, so could be some distributional impact.
	Adoption	Additional duty/responsibility to maintain, potentially offset by reduced risk from orphaned or abandoned schemes	Cost or benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
	Revenue	Revenue from application/approval fees	Benefit	Recurrent	Yes	Administrative changes expected to be cost neutral, so benefits will be offset by developer costs and no overall net change. However, will be redistributional impact so effects need to be assessed.
	Monitoring & enforcement	All aspects of monitoring and enforcement of SuDS, including appeals and ensuring proper functioning (e.g. porous pavements and soakaways)	Cost	Recurrent	Yes	May be offset by any potential increase in water and sewerage company revenue.
	Asset base	Opportunity cost of foregone increase in asset base, on which companies can earn a return	Cost	Recurrent	No	Any savings to companies would be returned to customers through regulatory process, resulting in no net gain.
Water and sewerage companies	Connection charges	Reduced revenue from surface water connection applications/charges	Cost	Recurrent	No	Under this option, most developments would still connect to the foul/combined public sewer, so it is likely that water and sewerage companies would still need to consent and charge for connections and inspection (although companies could see

						reduction in adoption fees). Any potential impacts therefore not valued.
	Infrastructure	Reduced/deferred future investment need in sewerage infrastructure, reduced O&M costs for conventional sewers (e.g. pumping, treatment) and improved ability to take an integrated approach to urban water systems.	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Already largely captured in construction benefit to developers and O&M benefit to local authorities/SABs
	Monitoring & enforcement	Reduced need for monitoring and enforcement of sewer connections	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Under this option, most developments would still connect to the foul/combined public sewer, so it is likely that water and sewerage companies would still have the same asset base and still need to undertake the same level of inspection, monitoring and enforcement. Any potential impacts therefore not valued.
Property owners/occupiers	Surface water charges	Reduction in charges paid for surface water drainage	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Any reduction in charges paid to water and sewerage company likely to be offset by development management charge, so no overall impact.
	Flood risk	Avoided damage and associated impacts (e.g. on psychological health) from reduced flood risk	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Any benefit should be equal for both SuDS and piped systems (unless standards are higher for properties than for sewers, which is unlikely). Therefore, no net benefit anticipated.
	Amenity	Enhanced attractiveness and liveability of developments	Benefit	Recurrent	Yes	Valued in BeST using estimates of willingness of pay of residents for 'street improvements through greening'. These may capture elements of other benefits to the wider population (particularly biodiversity, health, recreation and water quality), so these are not valued separately due to risk of double counting.
	O&M	Added responsibilities for surface water in curtilage	Cost	Recurrent	No	Unlike pipes, SuDS cannot be ignored and, although this may be perceived as an additional cost/nuisance (at least initially), it could equally be a benefit as there is less likelihood/consequence of problems from SuDS. So overall, no net impact assumed.

	Building temp	Impact of SuDS on cooling (summer) or insulation (winter)	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
	Crime	Reduced crimes against property or people	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
	Traffic calming	Risk of road accidents or street-based recreation opportunities	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
Welsh Government	Infraction	Avoided risk of infraction of water quality related EU directives	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
	Growth	Economic growth	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
	Enabling development	Contribution to affordable housing targets	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Any reduced housing construction costs already counted (under 'developers') and could be offset by possible reduced housing densities (also counted under 'developers')
	Appeals	Costs of establishing and running Planning Inspectorate (PINS) to deal with appeals	Cost	Recurrent	No	PINS work funded by cost recovery on case-by-case basis. No 'set-up' costs or impacts on Welsh Government.
	Wider benefits	Related to WCFG Act goals, including prosperous, resilient, healthier Wales, etc	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Overlaps with impacts on 'general population', so high risk of double counting if included here.
	Rainwater harvesting	Reduced flows, pollution or mains consumption	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
	Tourism	Attractiveness of tourist sites	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
NRW	Regulation	Improved ability to tackle diffuse pollution, surface water flood risk and deliver ecosystem benefits	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
General population	Flood risk	Increased risk of flooding in public areas (e.g. roads) due to exceedance	Cost	Recurrent	No	Likely to be offset by any reduced risk of hydraulic overload flooding resulting from lower volumes in sewerage system
	Biodiversity	New or enhanced habitats and opportunities for wildlife	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not valued due to potential for double counting with amenity benefit to property owners/occupiers.
	Carbon	Reduction or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from reduced pumping/treatment or new/additional planting	Benefit	Recurrent	Yes	Include in RIA
	Education	Increased opportunities for learning and development	Benefit	Recurrent	Yes	Include in RIA
	Climate change	Enhanced ability to mitigate or adapt to the expected impacts of climate change	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.

Water quantity	Additional surface or groundwater available for abstraction, or to help alleviate drought/water scarcity	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not enough evidence to identify or quantify impact robustly.
Health	Improved health and well-being due to increased/enhanced access and use of green space or, depending on type of SuDS used, improved air quality and temperature regulation (e.g. using green roofs)	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not valued due to potential for double counting with amenity benefit to property owners/occupiers.
Recreation	Improved or enhanced recreational opportunities (e.g. walking, fishing, watersports)	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not valued due to potential for double counting with amenity benefit to property owners/occupiers.
Water quality	Reduced sewer overflows and natural infiltration of surface water before it enters watercourses, leading to improved or enhanced water quality of surface, ground, transitional or coastal waters, consistent with objectives of Water Framework Directive	Benefit	Recurrent	No	Not valued due to potential for double counting with amenity benefit to property owners/occupiers.

7.19 Table 6 summarises the PV impacts for Option 2. Each valued impact is considered, in turn, below Table 6. The NPV for Option 2 is estimated to be £164.9 million (range £82.6m to £961.4m). It is positive suggesting that the net benefits to society outweigh the net costs to society.

Table 6: Summary table of PV impacts for Option 2 (2018-2026)

Group	Impact	Total PV impact (£ million)		
		Low	Central	High
Developers	Construction	80.3	160.5	955.9
	Fees	- 9.9	- 14.1	- 19.0
	Start-up	- 0.1	- 0.3	- 0.5
	Connection charges	5.6	15.0	27.5
Local authorities/SABs	Start-up	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.6
	O&M	- 0.1	0.2	0.3
	Revenue	9.9	14.1	19.0
	Monitoring & enforcement	- 5.0	- 15.3	- 29.9
Property owners/occupiers	Amenity	2.1	4.7	7.5
General population	Carbon	0.1	0.3	0.6
	Education	0.1	0.2	0.6
	TOTAL	82.6	164.9	961.4

7.20 Developers: Construction of SuDS

The annual impact on developers associated with the construction of SuDS is as follows.

Residential

Low: £9,594,000
 Central: £19,597,000
 High: £117,083,000

Commercial and industrial

Low: £606,000
 Central: £785,000
 High: £4,315,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Impact on developers: Construction of SuDS

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact (residential)	Low	5,220	New homes per year	Public Policy Institute for Wales (2015) ²²	Assume compliant SuDS currently on 20-40% of new developments, so option applies to additional 60% (low), 70% (central) and 80% (high) of new development ²³ .
	Central	10,010		Housing White Paper (2012) ²⁴	
	High	12,946		Information from local development plans provided by WG (March, 2017)	
Monetary value (residential)	Low	1,838	Capex saving per unit £	EPC (2017) ²⁵	Outliers removed
	Central	1,958			Median value
	High	9,044			Mean value
Quantified estimate of impact (commercial & industrial)	Low	330	New developments per year	New industrial and commercial orders for construction 2018-2026 (min) ²⁶	Assume compliant SuDS currently on 20-40% of new developments, so option applies to additional 60% (low), 70% (central) and 80% (high) of new development.
	Central	401		As above (mean)	
	High	477		As above (max)	
Monetary value (commercial & industrial)	Low	1,838	Capex saving per unit £	EPC (2017)	Outliers removed
	Central	1,958			Median value
	High	9,044			Mean value

7.21 Developers: SAB fees

The annual impact on developers associated with SAB fees is as follows.

Low:	- £1,254,000
Central:	- £1,787,000
High:	- £2,409,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 8.

²² Public Policy Institute for Wales (2015) Future Need and Demand for Housing in Wales

²³ The figures in the 'value' column have been adjusted to reflect the assumption (low value multiplied by 0.6, central by 0.7 and high by 0.8).

²⁴ Based on Holmans, A. and Monk, S. (2010) Housing need and demand in Wales 2006–2026. Social Research Number 03/2010. Cardiff: Welsh Government

²⁵ Sustainable Drainage Systems on new developments, Analysis of evidence including costs and benefits of SuDS construction and adoption. Final Report for the Welsh Government, January 2017. This report is based on a comparison of the costs of SuDS and non-SuDS approaches at an overall scheme/development level, rather than the costs of specific or individual measures or technologies. It also encompasses all expected capital costs (e.g. off-site disposal of excavation arisings).

²⁶ ONS, NEWOGOR New Orders for Construction: by Government Office Region (Wales), accessed April 2017

Table 8: Impact on developers: SAB fees

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	2,100	Applications per year	Consultation with local authorities	Average number of applications requiring SAB approval (though recognising that individual local authorities may see significantly fewer or more applications than this average). Low 100, central 125, high 150, across 21 local authorities
	Central	2,625			
	High	3,150			
Monetary value	Low	- 597	Fee per application	Defra (2010)	Original value (£507) updated to 2016 prices
	Central	- 681			Average of low and high
	High	- 765			Original value (£650) updated to 2016 prices

7.22 Developers: start-up

The one-off impact on developers associated with start-up costs is as follows.

Low:	- £76,766
Central:	- £259,593
High:	- £548,472

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 9.

Table 9: Impact on developers: start-up

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	4,550	Total days	WG analysis of IDBR (see Annex 2)	Number of developers (910) assumed to be those involved in 'Development of building projects'. We assume each developer invests 5 (low), 10 (central) or 15 (high) person-days of transitional, one-off time (for training, skills, etc)
	Central	9,100			
	High	13,650			
Monetary value	Low	- 16.9	Cost per day	Defra (2010)	Annual salary/related costs of staff: Min £30,369 (av salary of civil engineer), max £61,467 (£72,326 in 2016 prices), mean (central) £51,348. Assume
	Central	- 28.5			
	High	- 40.2			

					1,800 days per FTE p.a. (8 hours/day x 5 days/week x 45 weeks/year)
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7.23 Developers: connection charges avoided

The annual impact on developers associated with connection charges is as follows.

Low:	£716,000
Central:	£1,905,000
High:	£3,499,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 10.

Table 10: Impact on developers: Connection charges

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	2,100	Applications per year	Consultation with local authorities	Average number of applications requiring SAB approval (though recognising that individual local authorities may see significantly fewer or more applications than this average). Low 100, central 125, high 150, across 21 ²⁷ local authorities
	Central	2,625			
	High	3,150			
Monetary value	Low	341	Charge per development	Defra (2010), using data from DCWW ²⁸ and SVT ²⁹	Assume each development with compliant SuDS would save one application charge, one sewer connection charge and inspection charge. For DCWW and SVT, these are, respectively: £155 (DCWW) and £114.90 (SVT); £183 (DCWW) and £455.67 (SVT); £43 (DCWW) and £500 (SVT). We take the average of each to generate a central value (£135 + £319 + £272 = £726), and low and high estimates for each to generate low (£341) and high (£1,111).
	Central	726			
	High	1,111			

²⁷ Based on the local authorities listed in Annex 1

²⁸ Developer services schedule of charges 2016-17

²⁹ Developer charges 2015/16

7.24 Local authorities/SABs: start-up

The one-off impact on local authorities/SABs associated with start-up costs is as follows.

Low: - £420,000

Central: - £525,000

High: - £630,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 11.

Table 11: Impact on local authorities/SABs: start-up

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	21	Number of local authorities	-	-
	Central	21			
	High	21			
Monetary value	Low	- 20,000	Cost per local authority	Consultation with local authorities	Cost of 1 FTE for approx 3 months, plus additional set-up costs (e.g. IT, training)
	Central	- 25,000			
	High	- 30,000			

7.25 Local authorities/SABs: Operation and maintenance of SuDS

The annual impact on local authorities/SABs associated with the operation and maintenance of SuDS is as follows.

Residential

Low: - £13,000

Central: £29,000

High: £38,000

Commercial and industrial

Low: - £813

Central: £1,000

High: £1,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 12.

Table 12: Impact on local authorities/SABs: Operation and maintenance of SuDS

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact (residential)	Low	5,220	New homes per year	Public Policy Institute for Wales (2015)	Assume compliant SuDS currently on 20-40% of new developments, so option applies to additional 60% (low), 70% (central) and 80% (high) of new development.
	Central	10,010		Housing White Paper (2012)	
	High	12,946		Information from local development plans provided by WG (March, 2017)	
Monetary value (residential)	Low	- 2.5	Opex saving per unit £	EPC (2017)	Median value
	Central	2.9			Outliers removed
	High	2.9			Mean value
Quantified estimate of impact (commercial & industrial)	Low	330	New developments per year	New industrial and commercial orders for construction 2018-2026 (min)	Assume compliant SuDS currently on 20-40% of new developments, so option applies to additional 60% (low), 70% (central) and 80% (high) of new development.
	Central	401		As above (mean)	
	High	477		As above (max)	
Monetary value (commercial & industrial)	Low	- 2.5	Opex saving per unit £	EPC (2017)	Median value
	Central	2.9			Outliers removed
	High	2.9			Mean value

7.26 Local authorities/SABs: Revenue from application/approval fees

The annual impact on local authorities/SABs associated with revenue from application/approval fees is as follows.

Low: £1,254,000

Central: £1,787,000

High: £2,409,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 13.

Table 13: Impact on local authorities/SABs: Revenue from application/approval fees

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	2,100	Applications per year	Consultation with local authorities	Average number of applications requiring SAB approval (though recognising that individual local authorities may see significantly fewer or more applications than this average). Low 100, central 125, high 150, across 21 local authorities
	Central	2,625			
	High	3,150			
Monetary value	Low	597	Per application	Defra (2010)	Original value (£507) updated to 2016 prices
	Central	681			Average of low and high
	High	765			Original value (£650) updated to 2016 prices

7.27 Local authorities/SABs: Monitoring and enforcement

The annual impact on local authorities/SABs associated with monitoring and enforcement is as follows.

Low:	- £638,000
Central:	- £1,941,000
High:	- £3,797,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 14.

Table 14: Impact on local authorities/SABs: Monitoring and enforcement

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	21	Total FTEs (full-time equivalents)	Info provided by LAs (4 Apr 2017)	Each of 21 local authorities/SABs in Wales requires 1.8 FTEs (min 1, max 2.5)
	Central	38			
	High	53			
Monetary value	Low	- 30,369	Per FTE	Defra (2010)	Annual salary/related costs of staff: Min £30,369 (av salary of civil engineer), max £61,467 (£72,326 in 2016 prices), mean (central) £51,348.
	Central	- 51,348			
	High	- 72,326			

7.28 Property owners/occupiers: Amenity

The annual impact on property owners/occupiers associated with amenity is as follows.

Low:	£269,000
Central:	£595,000
High:	£955,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 15.

Table 15: Impact on property owners/occupiers: Amenity

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	13,050	Residents	Public Policy Institute for Wales (2015)	Assume compliant SuDS currently on 20-40% of new developments, so option applies to additional 60% (low), 70% (central) and 80% (high) of new development. Assume 2.5 residents per property
	Central	25,025		Housing White Paper (2012)	
	High	32,365		Information from local development plans provided by WG (March, 2017)	
Monetary value	Low	20.64	Per resident per year	BeST	Use values in BeST associated with 'street improvements through greening'
	Central	23.76			
	High	29.52			

7.29 General population: Carbon

The PV impact on the general population associated with carbon is as follows.

Low:	£96,000 (1,918 tonnes carbon sequestered)
Central:	£336,000 (6,711 tonnes carbon sequestered)
High:	£642,000 (12,845 tonnes carbon sequestered)

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 16.

Table 16: Impact on general population: Carbon

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	6,868	Additional trees	As per previous impacts for residential and commercial & industrial development	Assume additional 1 (low), 2 (central) and 3 (high) medium-sized trees per new home, and 5 (low), 10 (central) and 15 (high) trees per new commercial and industrial development.
	Central	24,030			
	High	45,995			
Monetary value	Low	34	£ per tonne CO2e	Based on values in BeST for non-traded price of carbon (2020) (values vary slightly from 2018 to 2026)	PV calculated automatically in BeST
	Central	67			
	High	101			

7.30 General population: Education

The annual impact on the general population associated with education is as follows.

Low:	£10,000
Central:	£30,000
High:	£73,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 17.

Table 17: Impact on general population: Education

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	600	Student visits per year	-	Assume 2 (low), 5 (central) and 10 (high) schools built with compliant SuDS per year, each leading to additional 300 student visits (10 visits for 30 children each) to see and study SuDS
	Central	1,500			
	High	3,000			
Monetary value	Low	15.94	Value of visit	BeST	Use values in BeST associated with 'value of visit'
	Central	20.16			
	High	24.38			

Option 3: Planning approach

7.31 This option provides an expectation that SuDS will be provided on all minor and major development (more than 1 dwelling or sites larger than 0.1 hectares) wherever this is appropriate and unless demonstrated to be inappropriate. It entails the use of planning conditions or planning obligations to ensure that there are clear arrangements in place for ongoing maintenance over the lifetime of the development where SuDS are used. Where SuDS are not used, current arrangements (e.g. related to O&M) are expected to continue (i.e. no change from the baseline).

7.32 The impacts considered likely under Option 3 are largely the same as those considered likely under Option 2 and included in Table 5. The differences under Option 3 compared with Option 2 are that, under Option 3, we assume:

- There are no start-up costs for SABs or developers;
- There are no SAB-related fees for developers or concurrent revenue for SABs;
- Construction and O&M costs are applicable to 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) of the developments that would achieve compliant SuDS under Option 2 (i.e. 50-70% of new developments do not include compliant SuDS);

- Additional/reduced connection charges are applicable to 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) of the developments that would achieve compliant SuDS under Option 2;
- Amenity, carbon and education impacts are applicable to 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) of the developments that would achieve compliant SuDS under Option 2; and
- There are additional, recurring costs to local authorities/SABs of consultation, planning conditions and funding agreements in relation to surface water drainage on all planning applications. General consultation requirements, and consultation requirements for statutory and other consultees, are expected to be dealt with through standing advice, as with existing planning processes.

7.33 Table 18 summarises the PV impacts for Option 3. Each valued impact is considered, in turn, below Table 18. The NPV for Option 3 is estimated to be £54.3m (range £20.4m to £460.4m). It is positive suggesting that the net benefits to society outweigh the net costs to society.

Table 18: Summary table of PV impacts for Option 3 (2018-26)

Group	Impact	Total PV impact (£ million)		
		Low	Central	High
Developers	Construction	24.1	64.2	477.9
	Connection charges	1.7	6.0	13.8
Local authorities/SABs	Consultation	- 1.0	- 2.8	- 6.0
	O&M	- 0.0	0.1	0.2
	Monitoring & enforcement	- 5.0	- 15.3	- 29.9
Property owners/occupiers	Amenity	0.6	1.9	3.8
General population	Carbon	0.0	0.1	0.3
	Education	0.0	0.1	0.3
	TOTAL	20.4	54.3	460.4

7.34 Developers: Construction of SuDS

The annual impact on developers associated with the construction of SuDS is as follows.

Residential

Low: £2,878,000

Central: £7,839,000

High: £58,541,000

Commercial and industrial
 Low: £182,000
 Central: £314,000
 High: £2,158,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 19.

Table 19: Impact on developers: Construction of SuDS

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact (residential)	Low	1,566	New homes per year	Public Policy Institute for Wales (2015)	Under this option, assume 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) take-up of compliant SuDS compared to Option 1.
	Central	4,004		Housing White Paper (2012)	
	High	6,473		Information from local development plans provided by WG (March, 2017)	
Monetary value (residential)	Low	1,838	Capex saving per unit £	EPC (2017)	Outliers removed
	Central	1,958			Median value
	High	9,044			Mean value
Quantified estimate of impact (commercial & industrial)	Low	99	New developments per year	New industrial and commercial orders for construction 2018-2026 (min)	Under this option, assume 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) take-up of compliant SuDS compared to Option 1.
	Central	160		As above (mean)	
	High	239		As above (max)	
Monetary value (commercial & industrial)	Low	1,838	Capex saving per unit £	EPC (2017)	Outliers removed
	Central	1,958			Median value
	High	9,044			Mean value

7.35 Developers: connection charges avoided

The annual impact on developers associated with connection charges is as follows.

Low: £215,000
 Central: £762,000
 High: £1,749,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 20.

Table 20: Impact on developers: Connection charges

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	630	Applications per year	Consultation with local authorities	Average number of applications requiring SAB approval (though recognising that individual local authorities may see significantly fewer or more applications than this average). Low 100, central 125, high 150, across 21 local authorities. Assume 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) take-up of compliant SuDS
	Central	1,050			
	High	1,575			
Monetary value	Low	341	Charge per development	Defra (2010), using data from DCWW ³⁰ and SVT ³¹	Assume each development with compliant SuDS would save one application charge, one sewer connection charge and inspection charge. For DCWW and SVT, these are, respectively: £155 (DCWW) and £114.90 (SVT); £183 (DCWW) and £455.67 (SVT); £43 (DCWW) and £500 (SVT). We take the average of each to generate a central value (£135 + £319 + £272 = £726), and low and high estimates for each to generate low (£341) and high (£1,111).
	Central	726			
	High	1,111			

7.36 Local authorities/SABs: consultation

The annual impact on local authorities/SABs associated with consultation is as follows.

Low:	- £128,000
Central:	- £359,000
High:	- £759,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 21.

³⁰ Developer services schedule of charges 2016-17

³¹ Developer charges 2015/16

Table 21: Impact on local authorities/SABs: Consultation

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	4.2	Number of FTEs required	Consultation with local authorities and Defra (2010)	Assume 30% take-up of compliant SuDS. 1 FTE per 150 major and minor drainage applications/year
	Central	7.0			Assume 40% take-up of compliant SuDS. 1 FTE per 150 major and minor drainage applications/year
	High	10.5			Assume 50% take-up of compliant SuDS. 1 FTE per 150 major and minor drainage applications/year
Monetary value	Low	- 30,369	Per FTE	Defra (2010)	Annual salary/related costs of staff: Min £30,369 (av salary of civil engineer), max £61,467 (£72,326 in 2016 prices), mean (central) £51,348.
	Central	- 51,348			
	High	- 72,326			

7.37 Local authorities/SABs: Operation and maintenance of SuDS

The annual impact on local authorities/SABs associated with the operation and maintenance of SuDS is as follows.

Residential

Low:	- £4,000
Central:	£12,000
High:	£19,000

Commercial and industrial

Low:	- £244
Central:	£467
High:	£694

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 22.

Table 22: Impact on local authorities/SABs: Operation and maintenance of SuDS

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact (residential)	Low	1,566	New homes per year	Public Policy Institute for Wales (2015)	Under this option, assume 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) take-up of compliant SuDS compared to Option 1.
	Central	4,004		Housing White Paper (2012)	
	High	6,473		Information from local development plans provided by WG (March, 2017)	
Monetary value (residential)	Low	- 2.5	Opex saving per unit £	EPC (2017)	Median value
	Central	2.9			Outliers removed
	High	2.9			Mean value
Quantified estimate of impact (commercial & industrial)	Low	99	New developments per year	New industrial and commercial orders for construction 2018-2026 (min)	Under this option, assume 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) take-up of compliant SuDS compared to Option 1.
	Central	160		As above (mean)	
	High	239		As above (max)	
Monetary value (commercial & industrial)	Low	- 2.5	Opex saving per unit £	EPC (2017)	Median value
	Central	2.9			Outliers removed
	High	2.9			Mean value

7.38 Local authorities/SABs: Monitoring and enforcement

The annual impact on local authorities/SABs associated with monitoring and enforcement is as follows.

Low: - £638,000
 Central: - £1,941,000
 High: - £3,797,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 23.

Table 23: Impact on local authorities/SABs: Monitoring and enforcement

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	21	Total FTEs (full-time equivalents)	Info provided by LAs (4 Apr 2017)	Each of 21 local authorities/SABs in Wales requires 1.8 FTEs (min 1, max 2.5)
	Central	38			
	High	53			
Monetary value	Low	- 30,369	Per FTE	Defra (2010)	Annual salary/related costs of staff: Min £30,369 (av salary of civil engineer), max £61,467 (£72,326 in 2016 prices), mean (central) £51,348.
	Central	- 51,348			
	High	- 72,326			

7.39 Property owners/occupiers: Amenity

The annual impact on property owners/occupiers associated with amenity is as follows.

Low:	£81,000
Central:	£238,000
High:	£478,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 24.

Table 24: Impact on property owners/occupiers: Amenity

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	3,915	Residents	Public Policy Institute for Wales (2015)	Assume 2.5 residents per property. Under this option, assume 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) take-up of compliant SuDS compared to Option 1.
	Central	10,010		Housing White Paper (2012)	
	High	16,182		Information from local development plans provided by WG (March, 2017)	
Monetary value	Low	20.64	Per resident per year	BeST	Use values in BeST associated with 'street improvements through greening'
	Central	23.76			
	High	29.52			

7.40 General population: Carbon

The PV impact on the general population associated with carbon is as follows.

Low:	£29,000 (575 tonnes carbon sequestered)
Central:	£134,000 (2,684 tonnes carbon sequestered)
High:	£321,000 (6,422 tonnes carbon sequestered)

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 25.

Table 25: Impact on general population: Carbon

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	2,060	Additional trees	As per previous impacts for residential and commercial & industrial development	Assume additional 1 (low), 2 (central) and 3 (high) medium-sized trees per new home, and 5 (low), 10 (central) and 15 (high) trees per new commercial and industrial development. Under this option, assume 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) take-up of compliant SuDS compared to Option 1.
	Central	9,612			
	High	22,997			
Monetary value	Low	34	£ per tonne CO2e	Based on values in BeST for non-traded price of carbon (2020) (values varies slightly from 2018 to 2026)	PV calculated automatically in BeST
	Central	67			
	High	101			

7.41 General population: Education

The annual impact on the general population associated with education is as follows.

Low:	£3,000
Central:	£12,000
High:	£37,000

These estimates are based on the information provided in Table 26.

Table 26: Impact on general population: Education

		Value	Units	Source	Assumptions
Quantified estimate of impact	Low	180	Student visits per year	-	Assume additional visits based on 30% (low), 40% (central) and 50% (high) take-up of compliant SuDS compared to Option 1.
	Central	600			
	High	1,500			
Monetary value	Low	15.94	Value of visit	BeST	Use values in BeST associated with 'value of visit'
	Central	20.16			
	High	24.38			

Non-monetised impacts

7.42 A number of potential impacts have not been valued, largely due to difficulties in quantifying/monetising the possible change with any certainty, and the risk of double counting with other (valued) impacts. These non-monetised impacts would be more likely to be positive impacts (benefits) than negative. Furthermore none of the negative impacts (if they could be monetised) would be expected to be significant enough to overturn the net benefit identified above. These include:

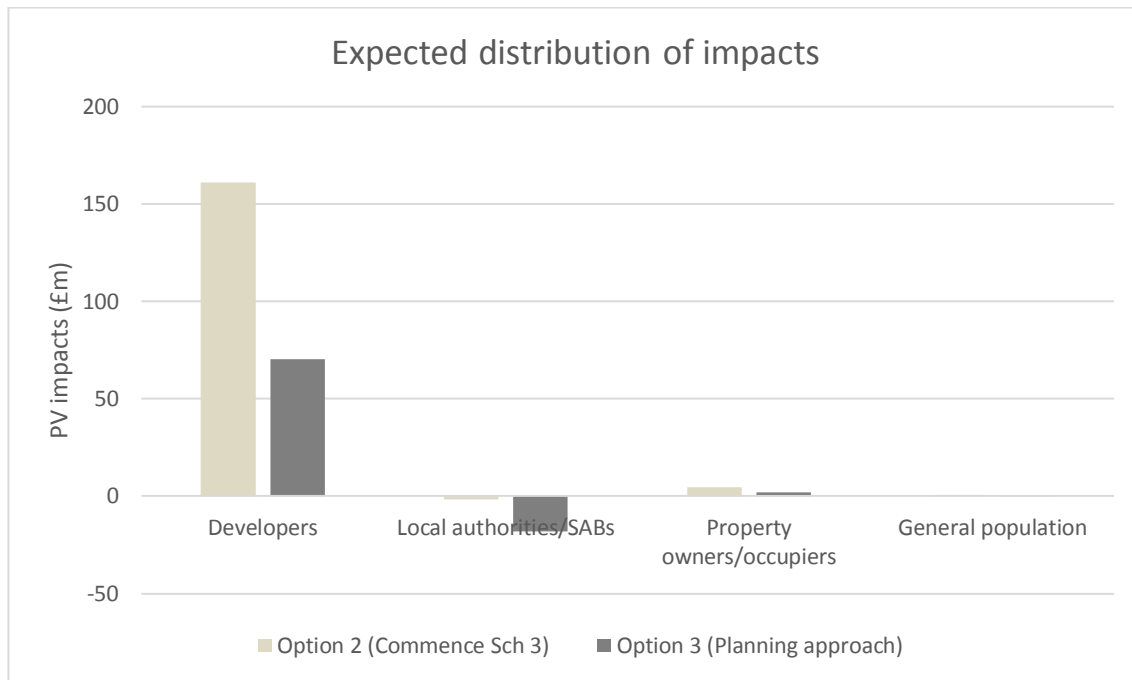
- Potential impacts on water and sewerage companies, e.g. reduced revenue from surface water connection applications/charges (a transfer from developers to the water and sewerage companies), or the reduced need for monitoring and enforcement of sewer connections. This is because, even under the policy changes considered, most developments would still connect to the foul/combined public sewer. It is therefore likely that companies would still need to consent and charge for connections and inspection, and would still have the same asset base and need to undertake the same level of inspection, monitoring and enforcement.
- Certainty of adoption for developers, leading to efficiencies in planning process and development, as well as reduced/simplified interaction with a complex array of interests, including the WaSC, Planning Authority, Highways Authority and NRW;
- Reduced risk to local authorities from orphaned or abandoned schemes;
- General consultation requirements, and consultation requirements for statutory and other consultees. These are expected to be dealt with through standing advice, as with existing planning processes.
- Avoided risk of infraction of water quality related EU directives;
- Economic growth;
- Biodiversity - new or enhanced habitats and opportunities for wildlife;
- Enhanced ability to mitigate or adapt to the expected impacts of climate change;

- Additional surface or groundwater available for abstraction, or to help alleviate drought/water scarcity;
- Improved health and well-being due to increased/enhanced access and use of green space or, depending on type of SuDS used, improved air quality and temperature regulation (e.g. using green roofs). Where assessed, the benefits to health from SuDS and green infrastructure can be substantial, to the extent that they may dominate financial benefits;
- Improved or enhanced recreational opportunities (e.g. walking, fishing, watersports); and
- Reduced sewer overflows and natural infiltration of surface water before it enters watercourses, leading to improved or enhanced water quality of surface, ground, transitional or coastal waters, consistent with objectives of Water Framework Directive.

Summary of costs and benefits

- 7.43 Option 2 is the preferred option. The NPV (net present value) for Option 2 is estimated to be £164.9m (range £82.6m to £961.4m). It is positive suggesting that the net benefits to society outweigh the net costs to society. The NPV for Option 1 is zero, and the NPV for Option 3 is estimated to be £54.3m, i.e. around one-third of the benefits of the preferred option and lacking the security of outcomes of Option 2.
- 7.44 Sensitivity analysis has been applied to these results by adjusting two of the key parameters used in the appraisal, the timeframe for the appraisal period and the discount rate. As indicated in table 19 construction cost savings are identified as the main financial / quantified benefit, but even if construction costs were found to be neutral there would still be a net benefit from the proposal and wider unquantified benefits.
- 7.45 Extending the appraisal by 10 years (so that it becomes from 2018 to 2035) results in an increase in NPV for Option 2 to £286.8m (central estimate), an increase of 74%. The NPV for Option 3 increases to £94.2m, a similar percentage increase. This provides an even stronger justification for the preferred option.
- 7.46 Reducing the discount rate from 3.5% to 2% increases the NPV for Option 2 to £174.4m and for Option 3 to £57.4m. Increasing the discount rate to 5% decreases the NPV for Option 2 to £156.3m and for Option 3 to £51.5m, i.e. the impact is marginal and the relative situation does not change. Option 2 is still strongly preferred.
- 7.47 As indicated in Table 5, sensitivity analysis has also been applied to the potential impact of SuDS on land take. This is based on an additional cost to developers of £900 (low), £1,200 (central) or £1,500 (high) per dwelling. This results in a significant decrease in NPV for Option 2 to £70.0m, and for Option 3 to £10.5m (central estimates). However, the NPV is still positive in all cases and Option 2 remains the strongly preferred option.
- 7.48 The expected distribution of impacts across the key groups considered is shown in Figure 1. This suggests that developers are expected to benefit significantly

(especially under Option 2), primarily due to reduced construction costs. Local authorities may incur a small net cost (slightly larger under Option 3), largely due to the impact of additional monitoring and enforcement. The overall monetised impacts to property owners/occupiers and the general population are expected to be relatively modest, albeit positive and significant. The benefits to these groups are expected to be larger under Option 2. In short, all impacted groups are expected to be better off under Option 2 than they would be under Option 3.



8. Summary of responses to consultations and the Government response

First consultation

- 8.1 The Welsh Government consulted on the proposed approach for delivering effective SuDS on new developments, for 12 weeks starting on 19 May 2017. There were 43 responses to the consultation, the largest proportion of which were from local authorities. Other responses included non-governmental organisations, professional and industry representative bodies, consultants, utilities, trade bodies and individuals.
- 8.2 The summary of responses to the consultation and the Government response is available at <https://beta.gov.wales/implementation-sustainable-drainage-systems-new-developments>. An outline in respect of key proposals is provided below:

Commence Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act for sustainable drainage:

- 8.3 Overall there was strong support for implementing Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act . The majority (64%) of those who responded supported our proposal to commence Schedule 3. A number of local authority responses conveyed a sense of urgency and a need to provide clarity and certainty for surface water management for new developments for both developers and local authorities. The single industry response expressed concern over potential land take for SuDS and disagreed with assumptions in the impact assessment. In the Government response we noted that the industry response did not provide any Welsh supporting evidence and that it focussed largely on the approach in England, which contrasts substantially to the proposals for Wales. Sewage utilities expressed support but were concerned that they would potentially lose control over connections to their networks.
- 8.4 Following the consultation we further engaged industry and amended the RIA to take into account additional evidence provided by developers on land take.
- 8.5 We have also met sewerage undertakers on the issue of control over connections to their networks. Schedule 3 to the 2010 Act, once commenced will make the right to connect surface water to the public sewer network conditional on receiving approval from the SAB. The sewerage undertaker will be a statutory consultee in the SuDS approval process which will enable the sewerage undertaker to ensure suitable measures to protect the sewerage network are communicated to the SAB. We will monitor this matter closely as Schedule 3 is implemented and will seek evidence from the undertakers to inform the post implementation review (see paragraph 11). Ultimately, sewerage undertakers will benefit from the significant reduction in flows afforded by surface water systems for new and redeveloped sites approved and built to the SuDS Standards.
- 8.6 Taking into account the overall strong support for implementing Schedule 3 to the 2010 Act, the Government response to the consultation outlined our intention to move forward with a second stage consultation to further engage stakeholders on the draft statutory instruments needed for its implementation.

The body appointed to approve and adopt SuDS (the SAB):

- 8.7 Under Schedule 3 to the 2010 Act, the local authority becomes responsible for the duties of the SAB. Over half of all local authority responses indicated the local authority is best placed to undertake the SAB function. Most saw the benefit of taking responsibility for the SAB role, citing close links to their Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) Role, planning responsibilities and highways function. However a significant proportion expressed concerns over funding, staff skills and implementation costs. A number felt our impact assessment had not adequately represented this.
- 8.8 We have continued to develop the RIA in close consultation with the SuDS Advisory Group, which is representative of key stakeholders including the Welsh Local Government Association, local authorities, developers, water utilities and other regulators. In the Government response we outlined our approach to engaging further with the Advisory Group and more widely with local authorities during the second stage consultation to improve the evidence base on their resource and support needs and costs. The estimates in the final RIA have since been adjusted to reflect the additional input, although the overall findings and conclusions in the RIA do not change as a result.
- 8.9 Our approach enables the SAB to fully recover costs incurred in undertaking its approval and inspection functions. The fee rate set in the regulations has been developed through the first and second consultations and in working closely with the SuDS Advisory Group. Setting a national fee rate was broadly welcomed in consultation responses as it was felt this would provide consistency for developers and ensure fairness and transparency. There was also support for our proposal that the application of fees by SABs should be subject to reporting and review. Going forward with implementation we shall be working closely with SABs to gather information needed to report initially on an annual basis.
- 8.10 We have also developed a guidance and training package to support local authorities with implementing Schedule 3 to the 2010 Act. This work has been informed by the SuDS Advisory Group, responses received during consultation and through a series of workshops held during the second consultation. We have continued to work closely with stakeholders to ensure the package meets the needs of local authorities and is available before regulations come into effect.

The requirement for SAB approval:

- 8.11 Schedule 3, once commenced will require drainage systems for managing surface water for new developments of more than 1 dwelling or of an area equal to or larger than 100 square meters to be approved by the SAB before construction begins.
- 8.12 Over half of those responding agreed with our proposal to exempt three specific types of development from the requirement for SAB approval:
- Trunk roads and motorways managed by the Welsh Government in Wales,
 - Construction work carried out by Natural Resources Wales as the internal drainage board in exercise of its functions under the Land Drainage Act 1991, and
 - Construction of a railway.

- 8.13 A number of responses highlighted the cumulative impact of small scale developments and wanted clarity on the interface with permitted development rights and the status of single domestic dwellings. The Government response to the consultation outlined our approach to engage further on whether exemptions should include single domestic dwellings and works carried out by LLFAs. We also clarified our intention that exceptions from the requirement for approval would not extend to permitted developments exceeding 100 square meters, which addresses concerns that multiple benefits of SuDS may not otherwise be realised for larger scale permitted development.
- 8.14 Most responders agreed that time-limits for when the SAB must determine applications for approval should be set. A number of responses highlighted the issue of adequate resources for the SAB to deliver these timescales and the links and potential impact on planning processes. The Government response outlined our approach to include time-limits in the statutory instruments, which were the subject of our second consultation. Our response also clarified that SAB approval may be sought entirely separately from planning permission and that the time-limits are aimed at ensuring the SuDS approval process does not impact on overall development time-scales. Information on this is also provided in the guidance we have developed with the WLGA and local authorities.

Mandatory National SuDS Standards:

- 8.15 Schedule 3 to the 2010 Act, requires the Welsh Ministers to publish mandatory National SuDS Standards for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of SuDS. In the consultation response, those with experience of the planning system and the current interim SuDS Standards (published as voluntary National SuDS Standards in January 2016) reported they were not being used due to their voluntary status and they needed statutory status to be effective. There was consensus that the interim SuDS standards if made mandatory could deliver sustainable and affordable surface water management. An overwhelming majority (81%) of those responding agreed with the principles in the interim SuDS Standards and expressed support for implementing mandatory SuDS standard so the principles become a statutory requirement for new developments.

Second consultation

- 8.16 The Welsh Government undertook a further consultation for 12 weeks starting on 16 November 2017 on the draft statutory instruments and National SuDS Standards needed to implement Schedule 3. There were 42 responses to this consultation. Most responses were again from local authorities and a good spread of responses was also received from non-governmental organisations, professional and industry representative bodies, consultants, utilities, trade bodies and individuals.
- 8.17 The summary of responses to the consultation and the Government response is available at <https://beta.gov.wales/implementation-sustainable-drainage-systems-new-developments-draft-regulations-and-national>. An outline in respect of key proposals is provided below:

Commence Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act in May 2018 and bring forward the statutory instruments needed for its implementation:

- 8.18 The majority who responded agreed our proposed timescale for commencing Schedule 3 was reasonable. Many of the local authorities suggested implementation six months after the statutory instruments are laid would allow adequate time to establish the SAB and new approval processes. A number suggested a longer period and highlighted issues relating to training and support for implementation. Some statutory consultees expressed concern about workloads. Developers wanted all related information and guidance to be published before commencement.
- 8.19 In the Government response to the consultation we confirm our aim to commence Schedule 3 in May 2018 and lay related statutory instruments so that these come into effect in January 2019. This takes into account the time local authorities have indicated is needed to prepare for implementation.
- 8.20 Views were also sought on transitional arrangements for the implementation of the new requirement for SAB approval. The proposed arrangements have been widened in response to the consultation to support our objective that we do not adversely impact on planned development. The regulations now provide that SAB approval will not be required for any development for which there is an existing planning permission or for which a valid application has been made before the SuDS requirement comes into force. With the exception of single dwellings and sites with a construction area equal to or larger than 100 square meters, all new planning applications made following the coming into force date will require SAB approval.

Exemptions from the requirement for SAB approval:

- 8.21 Views were sought on whether LLFAs should be exempt from the requirement for SAB approval. However no clear evidence was provided to support the need for such an exemption and those opposed to an exemption cited transparency and accuracy as important factors. We have therefore decided against exempting LLFAs at this stage. We will invite any new evidence to be submitted to inform the post implementation review.
- 8.22 Further views have also been sought on the proposed exemption of single domestic dwellings from the requirement for SAB approval. Taking into account input from the SuDS Advisory Group and other stakeholders at the series of workshops held during the second consultation period we have included in regulations the exemption for single domestic dwellings. This addresses concerns some local authorities raised in relation to developing capacity to deal with SuDS approval for single domestic dwellings.

Enforcement and appeals regime:

- 8.23 The majority of responses agreed SAB enforcement powers should be given to both the SAB and the local planning authority (LPA). This will enable the SAB and the LPA to deal more efficiently with enforcement action in circumstances where this concerns both SuDS and planning applications. This proposal has therefore been included in regulations.
- 8.24 There was clear support for the proposed framework powers for SAB enforcement which include:
- powers of entry,
 - a four year time-limit on when the SAB is able to issue an enforcement notice,
 - provisions for compensation to be sought by the developer or other person where a loss is suffered as a result of the SAB exercising its powers for entry and stop notices, and
 - the duty on the SAB to maintain a register of SuDS enforcement notices.

The majority of responses agreed our proposed regulations are proportionate and align with requirements under similar regimes. We have therefore included these provisions in regulations.

- 8.25 There is an increased risk of flooding and water pollution in the event of a development not complying with the law. Most responders did not answer our question about the proposed non-criminal sanctions and criminal sanctions which we believe are necessary for encouraging compliance. Those that did answer largely agreed the proposals were appropriate and proportionate and in line with those used for planning enforcement. The proposed intervention powers have therefore been included in regulations.
- 8.26 There was clear support for the proposed right to appeal against SAB decisions with most responders welcoming the proposed appeal processes which align closely with those in place for planning. We have therefore included the proposed provisions in regulations.

SAB adoption duty and administrative processes:

- 8.27 In Schedule 3 to the 2010 Act, SuDS that serve properties within a single curtilage are excluded from the SAB adoption duty. The majority of responders agreed with our proposed definition of a single property drainage system which will help determine the types of development that will be exempt from the duty to adopt. However many responses mistakenly conflated this adoption exemption with the SAB approval process, it is therefore evident that further clarity is needed, which we will provide in guidance.
- 8.28 The proposed four week time-limit for the SAB to complete administrative processes including returning any non-performance bond to the developer was also somewhat misunderstood. We will be making it clear in guidance that the four week time-limit only takes effect from the date when the SAB conditions of

approval are met; this may include an appropriate time period for the effectiveness of the drainage system to be proven (known as the defect period).

Statutory works:

- 8.29 Those who commented on our proposals in relation to works undertaken by statutory undertakers provided useful information which we have taken into account as follows;
- Telecommunications has been added to the list in regulations to safeguard SuDS on public land owned by local authorities in respect of work undertaken by statutory undertakers.
 - We have decided at this stage to include in regulations the proposed four weeks timeframe within which statutory undertakers must notify the SAB of works that may affect the SuDS operation. Going forward we will monitor the situation which will include inviting evidence to be submitted to inform the post implementation review.
 - We have amended the timescale in regulations to allow a three year period for the SAB to determine if it is satisfied that the SuDS reinstated following works by a statutory undertaker functions in accordance with the SuDS Standards. This aligns with similar provisions under highway legislation.

Consultation workshops

- 8.30 A series of consultation workshops were held across Wales in February 2018, around 120 people attended in total from local government (60%), civil engineering and consultants, water industry, the construction sector, design/planning consultancies, environmental NGOs and regulators. Although invited, no one from the agriculture industry attended.
- 8.31 A full report of the workshops is available from the Welsh Government on request. In summary the following themes which have informed our approach to implementation were discussed:
- Cost impacts for local authorities and developers,
 - The importance of communicating the new process,
 - Training and the need for skilled staff,
 - The need for consistency across SABs,
 - Dealing with single properties for approvals and adoption,
 - Links with the planning process and its distinction from the SAB role, a technical approval process which is independent of planning, and
 - Guidance and information requirements for SABs

9. Competition Assessment

- 9.1 Expected impacts on competition are set out in Table 27 below.

Table 27: Competition filter test

Question	Answer yes or no
Q1: In the market(s) affected by the new regulation, does any firm have more than 10% market share?	No
Q2: In the market(s) affected by the new regulation, does any firm have more than 20% market share?	No
Q3: In the market(s) affected by the new regulation, do the largest three firms together have at least 50% market share?	No
Q4: Would the costs of the regulation affect some firms substantially more than others?	No
Q5: Is the regulation likely to affect the market structure, changing the number or size of businesses/organisation?	No
Q6: Would the regulation lead to higher set-up costs for new or potential suppliers that existing suppliers do not have to meet?	No
Q7: Would the regulation lead to higher ongoing costs for new or potential suppliers that existing suppliers do not have to meet?	No
Q8: Is the sector characterised by rapid technological change?	No
Q9: Would the regulation restrict the ability of suppliers to choose the price, quality, range or location of their products?	Yes

9.2 The regulation is likely to create a shift away from the use of underground proprietary SuDS products, and more traditional engineering-based drainage solutions, towards novel, greener above-ground solutions and products. However, the analysis presented here suggests that this move is likely to result in lower costs for developers, their supply chains and others. In addition, no restrictions on the type or price of existing or new products associated with the regulation are foreseen or expected.

9.3 In summary, the regulation is unlikely to have a significant detrimental effect on competition.

10. Specific impact assessments

Small Firms Impact Test

10.1 The start-up costs for developers are based on an estimate of 5 (low), 10 (central) or 15 (high) person-days of transitional, one-off time (for training, skills, etc). The start-up costs for local authorities/SABs are based on the cost of 1 FTE for approximately 3 months, plus additional set-up costs (e.g. IT, training). These costs are likely to have a larger impact on smaller firms or local authorities with fewer employees than a larger organisation.

10.2 However, the analysis presented here suggests that any additional costs will be more than offset by reduced construction costs and other impacts.

Greenhouse Gas Assessment

10.3 The preferred option is likely to provide benefits in terms of both climate change adaptation and mitigation. The analysis presented here suggests that between 1.9 and 12.8 thousand tonnes of carbon could be sequestered under the preferred option over the eight year period analysed, although this benefit would continue beyond this period.

Wider Environmental Issues Impact Test

10.4 As highlighted in the analysis and the non-monetised section above, the increased use of good quality compliant SuDS under the preferred option is likely to have a number of positive environmental impacts, including supporting localised biodiversity, reducing air pollution and improving the quality of water.

10.5 Evidence of the potential multiple and wide ranging benefits of SuDS is further illustrated in the EPC report. Overall the findings indicate use of SuDS on new developments in Wales is variable in quality and performance. There is currently a preponderance of 'hard' SuDS (largely comprising underground measures and attenuation ponds), with fewer 'landscaped' (vegetated) SuDS that can potentially deliver multiple benefits, including enhanced biodiversity.

10.6 Potential benefits of good quality SuDS are similarly emphasised in SuDS guidance "Maximising the potential for people and wildlife" (RSPB and WWT, 2012)³². This concludes that, where SuDS are designed to integrate surface water management and water quality improvements with people and wildlife, they have the potential to:

- manage volume and flow rates of run-off to reduce the downstream flow and destructive power of surface water, and reduce the risk of flooding,
- improve water quality by reducing pollution locally and downstream in streams, rivers and estuaries,
- encourage natural groundwater recharge to help maintain river and stream flows in periods of dry weather, and support wetlands in the wider landscape,
- protect and enhance water quality and provide significant opportunities for wetland habitat creation,
- support the well-being of people and communities and increase the amenity value of developed land, and
- increase evapotranspiration and climate regulation in urban areas.

10.7 Numerous studies highlight key concerns about the significant effects of entrapment in conventional drainage of wildlife. A recent survey³³ in a single local authority area found these "*number in the hundreds over the course of a single year*", posing a key risk to amphibians and small mammals, some of which are protected species. In conclusion the study recommended that the implementation of good quality SuDS designed for wildlife, as well as for flood risk, is undertaken.

³² https://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/SuDS_report_final_tcm9-338064.pdf

³³ PKC SuDS Biodiversity Review and Report, A Study of Mitigation, Tayside Biodiversity Partnership, August 2015

Also that the requirement for SuDS on new developments has the potential to provide a valuable new resource to halt the recent global amphibian declines associated with habitat loss.

Health and Well-being Impact Test

- 10.8 As highlighted in the non-monetised section above, the increased use of SuDS under the preferred option is likely to have a number of positive impacts on health and well-being. Due to the risk of double counting (particularly with amenity benefits to property owners/occupiers), these impacts have not been monetised, though they could be very substantial.

Further, the Natural Resource Policy (2017) for Wales states that “increasing access to green spaces and providing community facilities to bring people together is highlighted as a ‘best buy’ to prevent mental ill health and improving mental well-being by Public Health Wales. The World Health Organisation suggests that public health approaches with health, social, economic and environmental benefits, such as safe green spaces and active transport, have been shown to be cost-effective with potential returns on investment. Studies also suggest that people living closer to good-quality green space are more likely to have higher levels of physical activity, and are more likely to use it and more frequently”.

By helping to adapt to flooding, extreme weather events and climate change, SuDS can reduce risks to public health and associated burdens upon health services³⁴. Further, where opportune, SUDS schemes should include or link with initiatives with other population health benefits e.g. including the creation of greener, cleaner and tranquil spaces, to mitigate population exposure to environmental noise³⁵, air pollution and any potential for a respite location during heat-waves.

Human Rights Impact Test

- 10.9 It is envisaged that the preferred option will have no impact on human rights.

Justice Impact Test

- 10.10 It is envisaged that the preferred option will have no impact on the justice system.

Rural Proofing Impact Test

³⁴ UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017: Evidence Report Summary for Wales
<https://www.theccc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/UK-CCRA-2017-Wales-National-Summary.pdf>.

PB5: Risks to people, communities and buildings from flooding
<http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/131217noise-action-plan-for-wales-en.pdf>

³⁵ A noise action plan for Wales 2013–2018 December 2013
<http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/noiseandnuisance/environmentalnoise/noisemonitoring/mapping/noise-action-plan/?lang=en>

10.11 The preferred policy option is to make the use of SuDS mandatory for all new developments. There are no specific impacts on rural communities, the requirement for SAB approval will apply in both urban and rural areas for all minor and major development of more than a single dwelling and construction area equal to or larger than 100 square metres.

10.12 In response to our second consultation we have considered in earnest whether agricultural developments should be exempt from the requirement for SAB approval. Research indicates there is potential for industrial developments to benefit from effective SuDS. The opportunities for industrial developments are illustrated alongside other categories of development in evidence and case studies in the EPC³⁶ report. In particular the analysis shows good quality compliant SuDS can:

- Reduce contamination of groundwater sources used to provide drinking water,
- Improve water quality by reducing pollution locally and downstream in streams, rivers and estuaries,
- Manage flow rates to reduce the destructive power of surface water,
- Reduce sediment load in runoff,
- Reduce the risk of flooding,
- Save energy for heating and cooling by shading buildings, lowering summertime temperature, providing insulation in winter and reducing wind speeds,
- Contribute to reduced or sequestered greenhouse gas emissions.

It is our aim to keep exemptions from the requirement for SAB approval to a minimum in order to maximise the potential opportunities SuDS can deliver for all new developments.

Sustainable Development Impact Test

10.13 The preferred option supports and is fully consistent with the principles of sustainable development and will contribute to a more sustainable Wales.

10.14 Future generations are expected to benefit significantly from the preferred option.

10.15 It fully reflects the following principles which underpin the sustainable development principle in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015:

- **Long-term thinking:** ensuring a greater emphasis on long-term outcomes, the proposed policy to make mandatory the requirement for sustainable drainage on new developments fully reflects the need to protect and enhance the environment for present and future generations. A principle of the national standards is to ensure that the design of the SuDS take account of the likely impacts of climate change. Adapting to a changing climate is an important safeguard of lives and property over the long-term.

³⁶ <https://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/170209-suds-evidence-epc-final-report-en.pdf>

- **Integration:** the evidence suggests good quality, SuDS compliant with the national standards may have multiple benefits, integrating:
 - Social issues, SuDS may result in increased amenity through enhanced attractiveness and liveability of developments, improved or enhanced recreational opportunities, increased educational opportunities for learning and development.
 - Environmental issues, evidence suggests SuDS may contribute to reduced or sequestered greenhouse gas emissions and positive impacts on water quality, new or enhanced opportunities for habitat and wildlife.
 - Economic issues, through balancing positive impacts of SuDS in the community, for developers and householders, against the marginal increase in costs for Local Authorities for undertaking enforcement and monitoring.
- **Working across organisational boundaries:** the preferred option has been developed with the involvement of government, private and voluntary organisations and individuals who are representative of stakeholders in the sector.
- **Focusing on prevention:** the preferred option focuses on implementing good quality sustainable drainage. It is envisaged this will have positive impacts, ranging from climate change mitigation to improved health and well-being and protecting habits and wildlife.
- **Engagement and involvement:** Implementation of Schedule 3 of the 2010 Act continues to be informed by an advisory group representing a wide range of stakeholders in the sector.

Welsh Language

10.16 It is not envisaged that the preferred option will have any impact on the Welsh language.

Statutory Equality Duties Impact Test

10.17 It is envisaged that preferred option will have no impact on statutory equality duties.

11. Post Implementation Review

11.1 The Welsh Government will undertake a review of the usage of these regulations. In particular we will ask the SAB and other stakeholders to assess the effectiveness of these regulations; this will include inviting evidence to be submitted on key aspects of the regulations. We will also ask the SAB to provide information to the Welsh Government on the application of fees which will inform a review by the Welsh Government of the level of fees.

11.2 It is our intention to conduct the review at least two years following the date when the regulations come into effect. This is to ensure sufficient evidence is available to inform the review.

Annex 1: Housing development

Residential							
	Local authority	Date of adoption of LDP	LDP Period	Housing allocations	Delivery since start of plan to April 2016	Estimated new homes to end LDP period	Estimated new homes per year
South Wales							
1	Caerphilly	Nov-10	2006-2021	8,625	4,239	4,386	877
2	Rhondda Cynon Taf	Mar-11	2006-2021	14,385	4,645	9,740	1,948
3	Merthyr Tydfil	May-11	2006-2021	3964	1580	2,384	477
4	Blaenau Gwent	Nov-12	2006-2021	3,500	1,084	2,416	483
5	Bridgend	Sep-13	2006-2021	9,690	4,589	5,101	1,020
6	Torfaen	Dec-13	2006-2021	3,897	1888	2,009	402
7	Monmouthshire	Feb-14	2011-2021	4,500	1,265	3,235	647
8	Newport	Jan-15	2011-2026	10,350	2,697	7,653	765
9	Cardiff	Jan-16	2006-2026	41,415	13,585	27,830	2,783
10	Vale of Glamorgan	Expected 2017	2011-2026	9,460	1,358	8,102	810
West Wales							
11	Swansea	Expected 2018	2010-2025			0	-
12	Carmarthenshire	Dec-14	2006-2021	13,352	5,606	7746	1,549
13	Ceredigion	Apr-13	2007-2022	6,000	1,745	4255	709
14	Neath Port Talbot	Jan-16	2011-2026	7,800	1.501	7798	780
15	Powys	Expected 2017/18	2011-2016			0	-
16	Pembrokeshire	Feb-13	2011-2021	5,724	2,052	3672	734
North Wales							
17	Flintshire	Expected 2019	2015-2030			0	-
18	Denbighshire	Jun-13	2006-2021	7,000	2,227	4773	955
19	Wrexham	Expected 2018	2013-2028			0	-
20	Conway	Oct-13	2007-2022	6,520	2,274	4246	708
21	Gwynedd/Anglesey	Expected 2017				0	-
National Parks							
	Brecon Beacons	Dec-13	2007-2022	2,045	526	1,519	253
	Pembrokeshire CNP	Sep-10	2006-	1,600	485	1,115	223

			2021				
	Snowdonia	Jul-11	2007-2022	800	448	352	59
	TOTALS			160,627	52,295	108,332	16,182

The Principal Projection of Additional Homes Required by period

		2011-2031	per year
Total New Dwellings Required	%	174000	8,700
Market sector	63	109000	5,500
Social sector	37	65000	3,300
Source			

Public Policy Institute for Wales (2015) Future Need and Demand for Housing in Wales

The Principal Projection of Additional Homes Required by period

	per year
Total New Dwellings Required	14,300
Market sector	9,200
Social sector	5,100

Housing White Paper (2012) - most recent published strategy

Based on Holmans, A. and Monk, S. (2010) Housing need and demand in Wales 2006–2026. Social Research Number 03/2010. Cardiff: Welsh Government

Annex 2: Commercial and industrial development

		Industrial	Commercial
Actual	2010	74	528
	2011	73	359
	2012	82	462
	2013	73	562
	2014	116	360
	2015	180	337
	2016	105	555
Projections	2017	111	455
	2018	117	454
	2019	126	432
	2020	128	447
	2021	117	469
	2022	120	451
	2023	122	451
	2024	122	450
	2025	122	453
	2026	121	455
	Source	ONS, NEWOGOR New Orders for Construction: by Government Office Region (Wales), accessed April 2017	
	Notes	New orders in the construction industry estimates are a short-term indicator of construction contracts for new construction work awarded to main contractors by clients in both the public and private sectors within the UK. The estimates are produced and published both seasonally and non-seasonally adjusted at current prices (including inflationary price effects) and at constant prices (with inflationary effects removed). Since quarter 2 (Apr to Jun) 2013 these data have been supplied by Barbour ABI.	
		Projections based on average over previous 5 years	

Figures for RIA

Commercial	Industrial	
Estimated new developments per year		
117	432	Low
122	451	Central
128	469	High

Annex 3: Developers in Wales

Description	SIC Wales	Employee Sizeband	Enterprises	Total
Development of building projects	41100	0	585	910
	41100	1-4	245	
	41100	5-9	45	
	41100	10-19	25	
	41100	20 - 49	10	
	41100	50 - 99	0	
	41100	100 - 199	0	
	41101	200 - 249	0	
	41102	250 - 499	0	
	41103	500 - 999	0	
	41104	1,000 +	0	
Construction of commercial buildings	41201	0	205	590
	41201	1-4	290	
	41201	5-9	65	
	41201	10-19	15	
	41201	20 - 49	10	
	41201	50 - 99	5	
	41201	100 - 199	0	
	41201	200 - 249	0	
	41201	250 - 499	0	
	41201	500 - 999	0	
	41201	1,000 +	0	
Construction of domestic buildings	41202	0	550	1570
	41202	1-4	710	
	41202	5-9	160	
	41202	10-19	70	
	41202	20 - 49	40	
	41202	50 - 99	20	
	41202	100 - 199	10	
	41202	200 - 249	0	
	41202	250 - 499	0	
	41202	500 - 999	0	
	41202	1,000 +	10	

Source: WG analysis of IDBR (Inter-Departmental Business Register), ONS

Notes: Figures include a small number of enterprises where the headquarters is outside Wales but have economic activity inside Wales. Figures are rounded to the nearest five (so zeros may not be true zeros), are for 2016 and sourced from the IDBR (ONS). The SIC code used is based on the Welsh part of the business.

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	17 December 2018
Subject:	Modernising Schools on Anglesey – Report following publication of statutory notices for a new primary school to replace Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir and approval of the original proposal
Portfolio Member(s):	Councillor R. Meirion Jones
Head of Service:	Arwyn Williams
Author of Report: Phone number: E-mail:	Emrys Bebb
Local Members:	Councillor Bob Parry Councillor Dylan Rees Councillor Nicola Roberts

A – Recommendation(s) and Reason(s)
<p>Reasons: In order to conform with the School Standards and Organisation Act (Wales) 2013 and the School Organisation Code, the Authority issued a Statutory Notice of their intention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Combine two schools - Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir – in one new school on a site in Llangefni and that the new primary school will be a welsh medium community school. <p>The Statutory Notice was issued on 2 October 2018 and there was a period of 28 days to object to the proposal to follow. Therefore, the objection period ended on 29 October 2018. 111 objections were received to above proposal .</p> <p>In accordance with the School Organisation Code 2013 issued by the Welsh Government, the proposer or proposers, namely the Isle of Anglesey County Council in this case, need to issue a report describing any objections received i.e. an objection report. See the objection report in Appendix 1.</p> <p>109 of the objections were presented on a standard proforma as in Appendix 2.</p> <p>The way the Council deals with objections to a statutory notice is in line with the procedure set out in the School Organisation Code that has been in force since October 2018.</p> <p>Therefore, in accordance with the 2013 School Organisation Code, section 5.3, the Executive Committee needs to “decide whether the proposals should be approved’, rejected or approved with adaptations.”</p>

It is recommended that the Executive:

- i. Decide to approve the original proposals namely:
 - Propose not to support Ysgol Bodffordd, Bodffordd, Anglesey LL77 7LZ and Ysgol Corn Hir ,Llangefni, Anglesey LL77 7JB ,that are at present maintained by the Isle of Anglesey County Council and to set up a new Welsh-medium community primary school to be maintained by the Isle of Anglesey County Council on land by the Bryn Meurig housing estate ,Llangefni LL77 7JB for boys and girls aged 3-11 years old.
- ii. Authorize officers to continue with the process of :
 - (a) building a new primary school in Llangefni on land near the Bryn Meurig housing estate (subject to the site being suitable).

Background:

In its meeting on 20 June 2016, the Council's Executive resolved:

- To authorize officers of the Lifelong Learning Department to enable them to hold an informal or non-statutory consultation process on the primary education process in the Llangefni area.
- Subsequently prepare several options on the way forward by the end of 2016.

Because the Council consulted with parents, governors and staff in the six schools in the area and also with the local communities, local councillors and with the Welsh Government and other stakeholders. The consultation period continued from 3 October 2018 until 13 December 2016.

Consultation meetings were organized with the staff, governors and parents of the 6 schools involved and over this period. 21 possible options were considered on the way forward for the primary education provision in the Llangefni area in the non-statutory or informal consultation process.

After the non-statutory consultation, these options were reduced to 9 options and these options were evaluated and scored out of 10 against the change drivers outlined below:

1. Raise educational standards
2. Reduce number of surplus places
3. Reduce the variation in the pupil's cost
4. Ensuring that school buildings create a best possible learning environment
5. Ensure that school buildings are in good condition and there are no health and safety issues
6. Increase leadership capacity
7. Community use of the school building
8. Welsh-medium and bilingual provision
9. Geographical factors and travelling

The options were scored in the non-statutory consultation report, and the report was discussed by the Executive at its meeting on 19 December 2016.

The Executive's decision was:

Authorize officers to proceed to the formal or statutory consultation process where they consult on Options A and B below.

Therefore, officers went out to conduct a statutory consultation on the following options:

Option A

This would be based on :

- Option 3, the construction of one school for Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd
- Option 8, adapting of Ysgol Esceifiog
- Option 7, extending Ysgol y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn and closing Ysgol Talwrn
- Option 9, adapting of Ysgol Henblas

Any remodeling needed to address the traffic issues identified at the beginning and end of the school day. The options would be subject to affordability. These options could also include the federation of Ysgol Henblas with another school and maintain the school at the present site but under a different management arrangement.

Option B

This would be based on :

- Option 3, the construction of one school for Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd.
- Option 6b, the construction of a new primary school in Gaerwen for 150 children instead of Ysgol Esceifiog on an alternative site
- Option 7, extending Ysgol y Graig to take pupils from Ysgol Talwrn and closing Ysgol Talwrn
- Option 9, adapt Ysgol Henblas

Any remodeling needed to address the traffic issues identified at the beginning and end of the school day. The options would be subject to affordability. This option could also include the federation of Ysgol Henblas with another school and maintain the school at the present site but under a different management arrangement.

The statutory consultation period took place between 30 January to 12 March 2017.

After 2 elections (local government elections on 4 May 2017 and General Election on 8 June 2017), a report on the statutory consultation was discussed by the Executive.

The Executive resolved at its meeting on 17 July 2017 that :

Option B is the preferred option and that will incorporate:

- Option 3 - the replacement of a new school for Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Bodffordd
- Option 8 - adaptations to Ysgol Esceifiog, Gaerwen;
- Option 7 - the option of extending Ysgol y Graig will need to be consulted on further to make room for pupils from Ysgol Talwrn School, and close Ysgol Talwrn;
- Option 9 - adaptations to Ysgol Henblas.

Numbers at Ysgol Henblas have decreased in recent years, from 101 in September 2015 to 84 by September 2017. Following the Estyn Inspection in 2017, the school is in an 'Estyn Monitoring' sequence category, where by the Authority had to put interim arrangements in place to ensure appropriate leadership.

Considering the above points, on Monday 18 December 2017, the Executive decided to 'pause and review' regarding the future of education provision in the Llangefni area. As a result, options for the future of education provision in the Llangefni area were re-assessed following confirmation of significant new funding. The Executive decided to ask Education Officers to look at the Llangefni area once again.

After reviewing the situation, it was decided to restart the consultation process in the western area of Llangefni, Ysgol Bodffordd, Ysgol Corn Hir and Ysgol Henblas. This meant that the Authority would arrange further consultation meetings with staff, governors and parents, as part of a statutory consultation process.

Following that statutory consultation, at its meeting on 30th April 2018, the Executive decided to:

- Approve Option 2, namely the construction of a new school for Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir and continuing to maintain educational provision in Llangristiolus either by maintaining Ysgol Henblas in its current form or as a multi-site school [i.e. merge Ysgol Henblas with the new school and create one school on two sites]. This decision would have to be related to obtaining assurance in one year [i.e. By the end of the 2018/19 school year] that standards at Ysgol Henblas are rising, the current pace of improvement increases and the projections of pupil numbers remain consistent or rising.

B – Which other options did you consider and what were their reasons for declining them and/or choosing this option?

Originally, 21 options were considered by the Executive at its meeting on 19 December 2016 for a possible configuration of the primary education provision in the Llangefni area and the reasons for disregarding some options in the consultation reports were outlined.

The options in the report to the Executive for the meeting, can be viewed on the date above and in the non-statutory consultation document.

Subsequently, 10 sites were considered for the proposed new primary school. See the analysis of the potential sites in the Site Options Appraisal document.

C – For what reason is this a decision for the Executive Committee?

The Executive Committee is responsible for school organisation matters.

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

Yes

DD – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

Yes – The Strategic Outline Programme plans approved by the Executive Committee on 13 January 2014. There will be a Full Business Case for the above plans presented to the

Executive early in January 2019.

E – With whom did you consult?		What were their observations?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Management Team (SMT) (mandatory)	Incorporated in this report
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring officer (mandatory)	
5	Human Resources (HR)	
6	Property	
7	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Any external bodies / other(s)	
F – Risks and any mitigation steps (if relevant)		
1	Economic	Not applicable
2	Anti-poverty	Not applicable
3	Crime and Disorder	Not applicable
4	Environmental	Mitigation steps are part of the planning application
5	Equalities	Not applicable
6	Result Agreements	Not applicable
7	Other	Not applicable

FF - Appendices:

Appendix 1 – Objection Report
Appendix 2 – Standard proforma

G – Background Papers (please contact the Report author for any further information):

1. Minutes of the meeting of the Executive for 19 Rhagfyr 2016.
2. Non-statutory Consultation Document and the Statutory Consultation Document and the Consultation Report
3. Strategic Outline Programme (SOP) presented to the Welsh Government in December 2013.
4. Letter by the Welsh Government dated 31 January 2014.
5. Minutes of a meeting of the Executive held on 30 April 2018.
6. Report to the Executive dated 4 November 2013.
7. School Organisation Code 2013, sections 1.2 to 1.14 and section 5.
8. Minutes of the consultation meetings with staff, governors and parents held in October

and November 2016 and February /March 2018.

9. Site Options Appraisal Documents.

10. Statutory notice dated 2 October 2018.



Objection Report

1. Background

In order to comply with the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 and the School Organisation Code 2013, the Authority issued a **Statutory Notice** of its intent to:

- a. Combine two schools - Ysgol Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir – in one new school at a site in Llangefni. The school will be a new Welsh medium communal primary school maintained on land near Bryn Meurig Estate, Llangefni, LL77 7JB for boys and girls aged 3-11 years old.

The **Statutory Notice** was issued on the 2 October 2018 and there was a period of 28 days to object to the following proposal. Therefore, the objection period expired on the 29 October 2018. **111 objections to the proposal above were received.**

Under section 49 of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013, proposers must announce a summary of the statutory objections and respond to those objections (“the objection report”) – which is this document.

2. Objections

Responses were received as follows:

- a. Response by the Cymdeithas yr Iaith central Education Campaign Group:
- b. 109 standard response forms by stakeholders from Ysgol Bodffordd. See the standard form used in Appendix 2:
- c. Response from stakeholders

From the responses on the standard response forms, the percentage of respondents to the points on the form are noted as follows -

Reluctant for my child to attend an urban school	Bus travel is unacceptable	IoACC policy prevents parents from choosing a local education environment for their children	The elected site is dangerous	The decision does not allow for green travel	Previous comments ignored
68%	89%	85%	82%	72%	91%

In addition, 111 of respondents noted that closing Ysgol Bodffordd would have a negative impact on the community.



Objection Report

Effectively, stakeholders state:

1. That their child(ren) are being forced to attend a large urban school
2. That “the expectation for young pupils from the Bodffordd area to travel by bus is unacceptable”
3. That “IoACC’s small school closure policy prevents parents from selecting a local environment for their child”
4. That “the preferred site for the new primary school is very dangerous”
5. That the “decision doesn’t allow the area’s pupils to choose green travel”
6. That they feel as though “their prior comments against closing the school have been ignored”
7. That “all consultation documents were not available in Welsh”
8. House prices in the village
9. The future of the Centre and school building
10. Transport to the new primary school from Bodffordd and maybe having to pay for this
11. Need for the Authority to “decide on a method of collaborating” between the catchment area’s schools
12. That the proposal means closing a school “with 89% Welsh speakers”
13. That the Council was not keeping to the School Organisation Code

Outlined below is the Authority’s response to these points:

1. Child(ren) being forced to attend a large urban school

The School Standards and Framework Act 1998 allows parents to choose which school their child attends. As part of the statutory consultation, the present catchment areas will need to be reviewed and new catchment areas formed. In accordance with the School Standards and Framework Act 1998, the Authority could not force parents to move their children to new primary schools. This would increase the risk of a high level of empty places in the new school.

2. That “the expectation for young pupils from the Bodffordd area to travel by bus is unacceptable”

Currently, Ysgol Gynradd Llanfairpwll and Ysgol David Hughes travel by bus from Penmynydd and Star villages to their schools. Additionally, Ysgol Rhyd y Llan pupils travel to the new school by bus from the adjacent villages. These arrangements are in-keeping with the Council’s School children’s transport policy which has been drafted in light of direction and lead by Welsh Government. The new school’s transport arrangements would be arranged within these policy expectations.



Objection Report

3. That “IoACC’s small school closure policy prevents parents from selecting a local environment for their child”

The Isle of Anglesey County Council doesn’t have a ‘small school closure policy’ and never has. Despite this, the Authority’s new strategy i.e. **Anglesey’s Education Strategy: Modernising Schools (2018 Update)** which refers to the need to greet the revised code updated on 15 October 2018, stating that the Authority will be modernising its school estate “by joining a school on one site, joining schools by forming a federal school, multi-site school, new area primary school, co-locating primary and secondary schools on one campus or establishing a new all ages school [on the same site or on different sites.” In this case, subject to the Executive’s final decision on 17 December 2018, a new primary school will be provided for the children of the village of Bodffordd.

4. “We consider the preferred site for the new primary school as very dangerous in regards to the road network / nature and business of transport around the location. We consider the site to be dangerous for all possible site users”

External specialists have assessed the possible transport to the new primary school and have come to the conclusion that a roundabout is needed on the B5109 (the road between Llangefni and Bodffordd) to provide access to the new proposed school. Following this and the fact that the school entrance will be within a 30mph speed restriction, the conclusion was that “there is no basis pertaining the safety and efficiency of operating the local highway network to reject this planning proposal.”

5. That the “decision doesn’t allow the area’s pupils to choose green travel”

It’s not possible for each child to walk to school or use a ‘green’ way of travelling to school. It’s difficult to calculate the carbon emissions that derive from parents taking their child(ren) to school but it’s likely that one bus from Bodffordd village to the proposed primary school would release less carbon emissions than if a number of parents took their children to the new primary school.

6. “We consider that our prior comments against closing the school have been ignored”



Objection Report

In each of the consultations carried out, the comments of Ysgol Bodffordd stakeholders were summarised in a report on each consultation. These comments were carefully considered by Executive Committee members before a decision was made.

7. “All consultation documents were not available in Welsh”

It appears that the stakeholders were discussing the consultation prior to applying for planning permission for ‘Ysgol Newydd Llangefni’ as the proposed new primary school is called in the planning documentation. As part of this process the documentation (including technical/expert reports) from external experts was published in English only for a short time. Following recognition of this shortfall, proactive remedial action was taken urgently by the County Council to rectify the situation and Welsh versions of the following documentation were issued:

- Draft planning application Form
- Floor Plan
- Site location Plan
- General organisation of Landscaping scheme
- Welsh language Impact assessment
- Community and Linguistic statement

8. House prices in the village

The potential effect on house prices due to the closure of Ysgol Bodffordd was assessed in the Impact Assessment. Closure of the school could have an effect on the attractive nature of the local area for prospective house buyers, especially those that have, or are intending on having children. This is true for any service, such as a surgery, library or leisure centre. To the contrary, local inhabitants could consider that closing or relocating a school far from an area is useful, making the area more attractive for house buyers that are looking for a quieter neighbourhood. No general positive or negative impact is suggested here, but the possibility of change in occupier constitution over time is acknowledged.

9. The Centre and the school building’s future

In the Executive’s meeting on 30 April 2018, it was decided to:

- Approve Option 2, to build a new school for Bodffordd and Corn Hir schools and continue to maintain educational provision in Llangristiolus either by maintaining Ysgol Henblas at its current form or as a multi-site school [i.e. joining Henblas and the new school and creating a school on two sites]. This decision would have to be connected to assurance in a year [i.e. by the end of 2018/19 school year] that Ysgol



Objection Report

Henblas' standards rise, that the current speed of improvement increases and that projections regarding pupil numbers remain constant or rise.

- That discussions are held with Bodffordd Community Council and with the Bodffordd community in order to protect and preserve the community hall. Those discussions will start during the next 6 weeks. The discussions regarding the Community Centre in Bodffordd have started since July 2018 and continue. The hope is to reach an agreement with the Community on the future of the centre before coming to a decision on the site

10. Transport to the new primary school from Bodffordd and maybe having to pay for this

The statutory notice says: "Arrangement of transport to the new school from the current Ysgol Bodffordd catchment area is intended." If the new primary school is built, there would be a change in travelling arrangements for learners from the community of Bodffordd. The Authorities Officers would then formally decide whether to provide transport to the new primary school after a safety assessment of the travel routes.

11. Need for the Authority to "decide on a method of collaborating" between the catchment area's schools

During the non-statutory consultation, at least 3 options in regards to federalisation were considered e.g. federating the new school with Ysgol Henblas or Ysgol Esceifiog, a 3-18 school on the Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni. Federating can lead to savings but does not change the situation regarding backlog maintenance and condition of the school. Even though the option with regard to federating were not considered further in the consultations, this does not mean that the Authority would not move towards achieving this in the future or collaborate more closely in the future.



Objection Report

12. That the proposal means closing a school “with 89% Welsh speakers”

The Isle of Anglesey County Council has adopted the principle that the Welsh language should not be treated less favourably than English, and that the inhabitants of the island should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they so wish. The expectation in relation to the Welsh language is the same for all schools, which gives all pupils in the county the opportunity to have the appropriate skills to be confident in their bilingualism. In light of this, the plan submitted will be subject to the requirements of our language policy. It will be our priority to strengthen and safeguard the Welsh language and bilingual education.

If the proposal is realised (as a result of the Welsh language impact assessment), the development will sustain the existing community and the effect of its realisation will be positive as it will allow bilingual education to continue

13. That the Council was not keeping to the School Organisation Code

The Council have kept to the School Organisation Code which existed at the time during the whole consultation process. The amended Organisation Code (November 2018) does not say that rural schools shouldn't close. Indeed, the Organisation Code states the priority is to provide education of high standard in small and rural schools, and it truly acknowledges that education is the main consideration. The reformed School Organisation Code has arrived since 1 November 2018 and the Authority were trying to address its contents before then.

**Statutory
Notice**

For the attention of: Programme Leader, Education Dept, Council Offices, Llangefni. LL77 7TW

I present this response to protest against the Statutory Warning notice served to close Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd and Ysgol Corn Hir.

I wish to voice my objection to close Ysgol Gymuned Bodffordd. I present my response within the 28 days since the issue of the proposal.

I wish that you note my objection for the following reasons:

	Tick according to relevance
I am unwilling to accept that my child/ children will be going to a large town school.	
I consider the expectation for young children from Bodffordd to travel by bus unacceptable if they have no other means of transport.	
I consider Anglesey County Council's Policy to close small schools takes away parent choice over education in a local setting.	
I consider the proposed site for the new school to be dangerous regarding traffic movement and the nature of the surrounding roads. I consider the site to be potentially dangerous for all possible users.	
I consider that the ability to choose to travel in a 'green' fashion has been taken away from local children.	
I consider that my previous comments of objection to close the school have not been taken into consideration .	
Other comments	

Name :

.....

Address :

.....

Date

.....

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DDIM I'W GYHOEDDI

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Moderneiddio Ysgolion Môn – Ehangu Ysgol y Graig drwy adeiladu bloc Cyfnod Sylfaen newydd a chau Ysgol Talwrn
Modernising Anglesey Schools – Expand Ysgol y Graig by building a new Foundation Phase block and close Ysgol Talwrn

PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

<p>Paragraff 14 Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 Paragraph 14 Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972</p>	
<p>Y PRAWF – THE TEST</p>	
<p>Mae yna fudd i'r cyhoedd wrth ddatgan oherwydd / There is a public interest in disclosure as:-</p> <p>Mae'r ASA/ABA sy'n atodol yn cynnwys gwybodaeth masnachol sensitif am y prosiect.</p> <p>The attached SOC/OBC contains commercially sensitive information.</p>	<p>Y budd y cyhoedd with beidio datgelu yw / The public interest in not disclosing is:-</p> <p>Gwybodaeth yn ymwneud â materion ariannol neu fasnachol unigolyn penodol (gan gynnwys yr Awdurdod sy'n dal yr wybodaeth).</p> <p>Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).</p>
<p>Argymhelliad: *Mae budd y cyhoedd wrth gadw'r eithriad yn llai o bwys na budd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu'r wybodaeth [* dilewch y geiriau nad ydynt yn berthnasol]</p> <p>Recommendation: *The public interest in maintaining the exemption does not outweigh the public interest in disclosing the information. [*delete as appropriate]</p>	

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PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

Costau cyllid Safleoedd Sipsiwn a Theithwyr / Funding Costs for Gypsy and Traveller sites

<p>Nid yw Paragraff(au) i gael eu cyhoeddi'n unol â pharagraffau 14 rhan 1 Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 / Paragraph(s) Not for publication by reason of paragraph 14 of part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:</p>	
<p>14. Gwybodaeth sy'n ymwneud â materion ariannol neu fusnes unrhyw berson penodol (gan gynnwys yr awdurdod sy'n dal y wybodaeth) / Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)</p>	
<p>Y PRAWF – THE TEST</p>	
<p>Mae yna fudd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu oherwydd / There is a public interest in disclosure as:-</p> <p>Mae gan y Cyhoedd ddisgwyliadau rhesymol y bydd y Cyngor yn dryloyw mewn materion gwariant a bod hefyd diddordeb cyhoeddus mewn datgelu gwybodaeth am drefniadau'r Cyngor ar gyfer Sipsiwn a Theithwyr.</p> <p>The Public have reasonable expectations that the Council is transparent in matters relating to expenditure and that there is a public interest in disclosing information with regards to arrangements by the Council for Gypsy and Travellers.</p>	<p>Y budd i'r cyhoedd o beidio datgelu yw/ The public interest in not disclosing is:-</p> <p>Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys manylion costau cyllid ar ddatblygu safleoedd Sipsiwn a Theithwyr. Wedi pwysio a mesur, penderfynwyd gweithredu Prawf Budd y Cyhoedd mewn perthynas â'r adroddiad hwn oherwydd sensitifrwydd masnachol y wybodaeth ac er mwyn gwarchod yr angen i gael gwerth gorau i'r Cyngor pan yn tendro am y gwaith hwn.</p> <p>This report contains details of budget costs for developing the Gypsy and Traveller sites. On consideration of balance it is considered that a Public Interest Test is implemented on this report due to the commercial sensitivity of the information in relation to obtaining best value for the Council when tendering for this work.</p>
<p>Argymhelliad – Mae'r budd i'r cyhoedd o gadw'r eithriad yn gwrthbwysu'r budd i'r cyhoedd o ddatgelu'r wybodaeth / Recommendation - The public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs/ the public interest in disclosing the information.</p>	

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