

Public Document Pack



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Mr Dylan Williams
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

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RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD	NOTICE OF MEETING
PWYLLGOR GWAITH	THE EXECUTIVE
DYDD MAWRTH 20 CHWEFROR 2024 10.00 o'r gloch	TUESDAY 20 FEBRUARY 2024 10.00 am
CYFARFOD HYBRID – YN YSTAFELL BWYLLGOR 1 AC YN RHITHWIR	HYBRID MEETING – VIRTUAL AND IN COMMITTEE ROOM 1
Swyddog Pwyllgor	Ann Holmes 01248 752518 Committee Officer

AELODAU/MEMBERS

Plaid Cymru/The Party of Wales

Neville Evans, Carwyn E Jones, Llinos Medi, Gary Pritchard, Alun Roberts, Nicola Roberts, Robin Wyn Williams

Y Grŵp Annibynnol/The Independent Group

Dafydd Roberts, Dafydd Rhys Thomas

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 streamed 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 live stream will be retained in accordance with the Authority's published policy.

A G E N D A

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

To receive any declaration of interest from a Member or Officer 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 - 8)

To submit for confirmation, the draft minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on 23 January 2024.

4 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 9 - 16)

To submit a report by the Head of Democracy.

5 TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID-YEAR REVIEW 2023/24 (Pages 17 - 34)

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

6 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2024/25 (Pages 35 - 74)

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

7 FEES AND CHARGES 2024/25 (Pages 75 - 116)

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

8 STRATEGIC EQUALITY PLAN 2024-2028 (Pages 117 - 162)

To submit a report by the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer.

9 LOCAL AUTHORITY HOMES FOR OLDER PEOPLE – SETTING THE STANDARD CHARGE 2024/25 (Pages 163 - 166)

To submit a report by the Head of Adults' Services.

10 PROPOSAL TO TRANSFER PUPILS FROM YSGOL CARREGLEFN TO YSGOL LLANFECHELL AND CLOSE YSGOL CARREGLEFN (Pages 167 - 256)

To submit a report by the Director of Education, Skills and Young People.

11 ISLE OF ANGLESEY CC DIGITAL STRATEGIC PLAN (Pages 257 - 278)

To submit a report by the Head of Profession – HR and Transformation.

- 12** **TENANT PARTICIPATION STRATEGIC PLAN 2024-29** (Pages 279 - 298)
To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.
- 13** **ASSET MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2024-29** (Pages 299 - 320)
To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.
- 14** **ANNUAL REPORT ON THE BIODIVERSITY PLAN** (Pages 321 - 374)
To submit a report by the Head of Regulation and Economic Development.

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THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the hybrid meeting held on 23 January, 2024

- PRESENT:** Councillor Llinos Medi (Leader) (Chair)
- Councillors Neville Evans, Carwyn Jones, Gary Pritchard, Alun Roberts, Dafydd Roberts, Nicola Roberts, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Robin Williams.
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive
Deputy Chief Executive
Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer
Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer
Director of Social Services
Director of Education, Skills, and Young People
Head of Adults' Services
Head of Democracy
Committee Officer (ATH)
Webcasting (CH)
- APOLOGIES:** Councillor Douglas Fowlie (Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee)
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors Glyn Haynes, Aled M. Jones (for part of the meeting), Derek Owen, Dylan Rees (Chair of the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee), Scrutiny Manager (AGD), Scrutiny Officer (EA).
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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 meetings of the Executive held on the following dates were presented for confirmation –

- 28 November 2023
- 12 December 2023

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meetings of the Executive held on the following dates be confirmed as correct –

- **28 November, 2023**
- **12 December, 2023**

4. THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The report of the Head of Democracy incorporating the Executive's Forward Work Programme for the period from February to September 2024 was presented for confirmation.

The Head of Democracy updated the Executive regarding changes to the Forward Work Programme and the following were noted –

- Item 3 (Treasury Management 2023/24 – 6-month review), item 4 (Capital Strategy) and item 5 (Fees and Charges 2024/25) as new items for the 20 February 2024 meeting of the Executive.
- Item 10 (Strategic Equality Plan 2024-25) as a new item for the Executive's 20 February 2024 meeting with associated item 17 (Annual Equality Report 203/24) becoming a delegated decision by the Portfolio Member to be published in March 2024.
- Item 21 (Corporate Asset Management Plan 2024-2029) as a new item for the 19 March 2024 meeting of the Executive.
- Items 32-36 (Performance and Budget Monitoring) as new items for the September 2024 meeting of the Executive.
- An additional meeting of the Executive arranged for 29 February, 2024 to consider the final draft Budget proposals for 2024/25.

It was resolved to confirm the Executive's updated Forward Work Programme for the period February to September 2024 with the changes outlined at the meeting.

5. DRAFT REVENUE BUDGET 2024/25

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer incorporating the initial draft Revenue Budget proposals for 2024/25 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor Robin Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance presented the report saying that Welsh Government's provisional settlement showed an increase of £169.8m in the overall level of funding for Wales equivalent to a 3.1% increase in cash terms. The draft settlement has resulted in a 2.5% increase for Anglesey (0.6% below the Welsh average and the 17th highest increase from the 22 authorities) which after the main budget changes have been taken into account leaves a funding deficit of £14.391m before any change in Council Tax. Bridging this gap through Council Tax alone would mean raising Council Tax by 30% which the Executive believes is unacceptable and unrealistic. The Executive is therefore proposing that the shortfall be made up by a combination of budget savings of £4.773m (funding of schools at 2.5% below inflation, workforce reductions, other budget savings as per Table 4 and Appendix 3 of the report and use of Council Tax Premium to support service costs), the use of £4.425m of reserves (£1.6m from General Balances and £2.825m from Earmarked Reserves) and a Council Tax increase of 9.78% plus an additional 1.12% to fund the increase in the Fire Service Levy (noting that based on the latest information, this could change) making a total rise of 10.9%. This would take the Band D charge (excluding Police and Town/Community Council precepts) to £1,592.37, an increase of £156.51 or £3.01 per week.

Councillor Robin Williams whilst emphasising that the level of increase in the Council Tax is not something the Executive is comfortable with referred to the difficult financial context and uncertain financial climate which has made preparing the provisional revenue budget for 2024/25 a challenging task. The Council is legally required to deliver a balanced budget and despite the proposed Council Tax increase which is at a similar level to indicative increases

by other authorities, Anglesey remains one of the lowest Council tax charging authorities in Wales having exercised prudent financial management in previous years which has strengthened its financial position and is helping it deal in the short-term with the challenges it is facing. The draft Budget proposals if approved, will subsequently go out to public consultation for a two-week period.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer took the opportunity to explain the budget setting process and the options available to the Council in setting a balanced budget which is a legal requirement and he highlighted the limits and constraints on the sources of funding open to the Council. The majority of the Council's funding comes from Welsh Government in the form of the Revenue Support Grant which the Council can spend as it wishes to meet local needs and priorities. The grant is distributed according to a funding formula based on various datasets including population, number of people in receipt of benefit and school pupils etc which determines how much funding a council receives. Anglesey's share of the funding for 2024/25 has increased by 2.5% which is significantly below the rate of inflation and does not meet the increased costs of providing the Council's services in the forthcoming year having regard also to the increased demand for services such as children and adults' social care and homelessness as more people access those services. Many of the costs facing the Council including teachers' pay, non-teaching staff pay, pensions, energy, National Living Wage, Fire Service Levy etc. are beyond its control and whilst the budget does include fees and charges there are limits on how much these can be increased with there being a cap on some fee increases. The only other avenues of funding available to the Council are the funds it holds in reserve and Council Tax. The Council cannot begin to calculate the amount it needs to generate from Council Tax until it knows how much funding it will receive from Welsh Government which was not announced until 20 December, 2023. As in 2023/24, the budget proposals for 2024/25 include the use of Council reserves to help meet the funding shortfall and together with budget savings, limit the increase in Council Tax as far as reasonably possible, and whilst this approach will help the Council in setting a balanced budget for 2024/25 it is not sustainable in the long-term and does not address the underlying issue as regards the sufficiency of funding to be able to deliver services in line with costs and demand. Using money the Council has in reserve to make up the budget shortfall also weakens the Council's financial resilience and its ability to deal with future financial challenges especially as the 2025/26 financial year is likely to be as, if not more challenging in terms of the amount of funding expected from Welsh Government, and the choices and decisions that will consequently have to be made to enable the Council to balance its budget and avoid becoming insolvent.

The Head of Democracy provided a summary of Scrutiny's response to the provisional 2024/25 Budget proposals and issues discussed at the meeting of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee on 16 January 2024 and he confirmed that following debate, the Committee had endorsed the budget proposals comprising of an initial draft budget of £184.219m, budget reductions of £4.773m, use of £4.425m of reserves, an increase in the second homes premium from 75% to 100% and a 10.9% increase in Council Tax to include a 1.12% increase to cover the Fire Service Levy.

The Executive acknowledged the drafting of the 2024/25 Budget as having been an extremely challenging task with the scale of the funding deficit facing the Council being far greater than that experienced during the initial period of austerity with difficult decisions having to be made around service reductions and Council Tax. Executive Members described the challenges faced by their individual portfolio areas and while pressures in adults' and children's social care as a result of an ageing population, rising demand and more complex needs are well documented, the effect of reduced funding including uncertainty around grant funding on non-statutory services such as Leisure which is valued by Anglesey residents not only for sports but for health and well-being benefits, was also emphasised. Executive Members referred to the proposals as the product of long discussion

over many months and emphasised that they were not being put forward lightly. The combination of budget reductions, use of reserves and Council Tax increase is deemed to be the most reasonable solution in terms of minimising the impact and protecting services for the most vulnerable. Executive Members accepted that the current situation is not sustainable and questioned the Officers on the risks to the Council being able to continue to maintain performance and to deliver services to the same level and quality if budgets are not increased accordingly.

The Chief Executive referred to councils if not the wider public sector as facing a funding crisis and emphasised the impact which the Council's budget decisions have on other public sector bodies such as the Health Board and the Police. Whilst many of the statutory services which the Council is required to provide in relation to children and adults' social care and homelessness are driven by demand to which the Council must respond regardless of budget others are preventative in nature and help reduce pressures on health and policing. These are the services that are at risk because of budget cuts or reductions in grant funding meaning that the pressures will be displaced to other areas in the public sector with more people reaching crisis point sooner. There are a range of non-statutory services which the Council provides from leisure centres to public conveniences and economic development which affect quality of life and which those people who do not have requirements on education or social care have expectations of as Council Taxpayers and contributors. Whilst the risk to these services must be managed in 2024/25 the issue in 2025/26 is the extent to which the Council can comply with statutory requirements in the delivery of its services. If the funding gap continues or increases then Welsh Government and regulators will need to rethink the statutory thresholds or those will be missed by councils thereby creating risk for the older population and those dependent on the Council's services. Budget reductions also have implications for staff morale and well-being as well as the standard of delivery if the workforce reduces. Decisions to increase pay and pensions without providing councils with additional funding to finance those increases mean fewer staff on better pay and pensions and smaller teams to deliver services.

It was resolved –

- **To approve the initial proposed budget for 2024/25 of £184.219m.**
- **To approve a proposed increase in Council Tax of 9.78%, plus 1.12% to cover the Fire Levy making a total of 10.9% and taking the Band D charge to £1,592.37.**
- **To formally propose an increase in the premium on second homes from 75% to 100%.**
- **That £4.425m be released from the Council's general balances and earmarked reserves in order to balance the 2024/25 revenue budget.**

6. COMMUNITY BASED NON-RESIDENTIAL SOCIAL CARE SERVICES – 2024/25 FEES AND CHARGES

The report of the Head of Adults' Services seeking the Executive's approval to set the rate of community based non-residential social care services fees and charges for 2024/25 was presented for consideration.

Councillor Alun Roberts, Portfolio Member for Adults' Services presented the report which set out the proposed fees and charges for community based non-residential social care services for the 2024/25 financial year in accordance with the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014. It is usual practice to review the charges in respect of domiciliary services annually to coincide with Central Government's revision of pension and benefit levels.

The Head of Adults' Services provided the context for each category of fees and charges and explained the rationale for the fee level proposed in each case.

It was resolved to approve the following –

- **That the maximum threshold for home care services endorsed by Welsh Government be applied.**
- **Charges for Telecare services as outlined in Table A of the report:**

Tier 1 – everyone will be paying £75.14 per quarter
Tier 2 – everyone will be paying £149.63 per quarter
- **Telecare annual charges as outlined in Table B:**

Services and Maintenance £140.00
Services Only £90.00
One-Off Installation £56.00
- **A rate for Direct Payments of £15.95 per hour**
- **That a charge of £17.00 per hour be implemented for Micro Carers**
- **That a charge of £10.00 be maintained for the administration of Blue Badge requests and replacements as outlined.**
- **That the fee for purchasing day care services in independent residential homes be increased by 6.7% to £44.33 per day.**
- **That Domiciliary Care fees be increased by £1.72 per hour to comply with new legislation.**
- **Charges for Meals in Day Services as outlined in Table C:**

Meals in Day Services for adults (excluding people with learning disabilities) - £7.65
Mid-day snack in Day Services for people with learning disabilities - £3.25
Other refreshments (tea/coffee/cake) in Day Services - £1.80

7. INDEPENDENT SECTOR CARE HOME FEES FOR 2024/25

The report of the Head of Adults' Services seeking the Executive's approval to set the rate for independent sector care home fees for 2024/25 was presented in accordance with the requirements of the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014.

Councillor Alun Roberts, Portfolio Member for Adults' Services presented the report which set out the proposed fee levels for Residential, Residential EMI, Nursing, and Nursing EMI care for the 2024/25 financial year. The Local Authority is required to review independent sector care home fees annually to coincide with Central Government's changes to benefits and pensions levels.

The Head of Adults' Services reported that in setting fee levels for independent sector care homes, the Council needs to show that it has fully considered the cost of the provision in determining its standards care fees. This is done in collaboration with the other North Wales local authorities and the Health Board by utilising a Regional Fee Methodology as a

benchmark. This model has been used as a benchmark for 2024/25 and the regional methodology toolkit has been adapted to include a market supplement for EMI provision again this year. Currently there has been no confirmation that all authorities in North Wales will use the regional methodology as a basis to set their fees for 2024/25. Work is ongoing with the Council's counterparts in the region to ensure that Anglesey's fees are comparable. Having regard to local circumstances, the availability of provision, demand pressures as well as the regional formula, Anglesey proposes to increase its fees by 8.8% for 2024/25 in recognition of the financial pressures faced by providers. This exceeds the inflationary uplifts calculated using the regional methodology and is well above the 2.5% increase in the Council's settlement from Welsh Government. Anglesey's proposed fees for 2024/25 are set out in Table 2 of the report. The 8.8% increase if approved will apply to homes which accept the Council's standard rates. Anyone currently in receipt of fees above the indicative rate will be asked to share financial information with consideration of a monetary uplift. The Authority will consider individual submissions from providers regarding fees and if it can be shown that the fee set is not sufficient in any individual case, the Authority will consider exceptions to the fee rates in accordance with the process outlined in the report.

It was resolved –

- **To approve the recommendation to increase the fee levels as follows –**

Residential Care (Adults) - £774.47 per week

Residential (EMI) - £865.46 per week

Nursing Care (Social Care Element) - £851.81 per week

Nursing Care (EMI) (Social Care Element) - £1,005.03 per week

- **To authorise Social Services and the Finance Service to respond to any requests from individual homes to explore their specific accounts and to utilise the exercise as a basis to consider any exceptions to the agreed fees. Any exceptions to be agreed with the Adults' Services Portfolio Member, the Director of Function (Resources)/ Section 151 Officer and the Head of Adults' Services from within current budgets.**

8. MODERNISING AND TRANSFORMING DAY SERVICES IN THE HOLYHEAD AREA

The report of the Head of Adults' Services seeking the Executive's approval for proposals to modernise and transform day services for adults with learning disabilities in the Holyhead area was presented for consideration.

The reason for the report was to respond to the aspirations of service users and offer a better and more varied experience, and to realise the Adults' services vision that as many day activities as possible are provided from community settings, encouraging opportunities for people with learning disabilities to attend mainstream activities and integrate into the everyday life and activity of their communities. Engagement with day activity users to ascertain their opinions about activities provided from community settings took place in August and September 2023 with a cross section of responses from the exercise provided at Appendix 1 to the report. A formal consultation on the future of the day activities at the Morswyn Centre in Holyhead was held from 23 October to 1 December 2023 and a summary of the responses was provided at Appendix 2 to the report

Councillor Alun Roberts, Portfolio Member for Adults' Services presented the report saying that realising this vision would allow people with learning disabilities to choose where and when they wish to attend activities. He described his own engagement with people with learning disabilities which together with the responses to the consultation have shown that they are clear about what they like and enjoy and what they want in terms of experiences, a

fuller life, and more control over what they do and it is they who are driving the changes. It is recognised that individuals have different needs and that some individuals will need more support than others; the Service will look at supports that respond to the needs of individuals.

The Head of Adults' Services reported that traditionally, day activities for people with learning disabilities have been provided from a designated building. The Council has four specific sites which provide activities for approximately 110 people including the Morswyn Day Centre in Holyhead. Although attending the centres responds to a number of people's needs and keeps people safe, the model focuses on attending a setting and undertaking formal activities which can limit the choices available to individuals and restrict their personal control over their own lives. As the centres only provide for people with learning disabilities, they do not always promote the aim of improving the confidence and independence of people with learning disabilities nor provide people with learning disabilities with opportunities for integrating into the everyday life of their communities. In the Holyhead area the Department has looked at an alternative approach to meeting users' needs where day activities are provided from community buildings/settings and the reaction had been positive as attested to by the responses from the engagement and formal consultation. Where concern has been expressed about supporting people with complex needs in the community the Service will work with these individuals to identify how best to meet their needs.

The proposals involve terminating the use of the Morswyn Day Centre in Holyhead. Before the pandemic the centre provided activities for approximately 20 individuals daily. In response to the challenges of Covid-19 related restrictions, Adults' Service began using community buildings in the town of Holyhead to hold day activities and this approach has proved popular and has resulted in fewer people attending the Morswyn Day Centre. The report outlines the financial savings from discontinuing the use of the Morswyn centre which include £11,500 of revenue savings and £103,000 of essential maintenance costs over the next few years. There is no expectation of realising savings in the staffing budget as staff will transfer to work in the community or in other centres.

Councillor Dylan Rees, Chair of the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee provided Scrutiny's response to the proposals and referred to the issues discussed by the Committee at its meeting on 18 January 2024 when considering the matter. He confirmed the Committee's support for the proposals with the Committee also requesting Adults' Services to arrange for elected members to visit local authority services supporting adults with learning disabilities.

The Executive welcomed the proposals as enabling adults with learning disabilities to lead a more independent and ordinary life with greater opportunities for involvement and inclusion within their communities. Councillor Dafydd Rhys Thomas said that although he had initial reservations about the closure of the Morswyn Day Centre in his ward, having read the report and heard the Portfolio Member for Adults' Service account of his conversations with people with learning disabilities about their aspirations and wishes, he was fully supportive of the development as one that will open doors to new experiences and opportunities for people with learning disabilities and the staff that support them. Recognising that implementing the proposals is a process over time the Executive's members were keen to ensure that transitional measures and support for the service's users are put in place and also that assurance is provided about the adequacy of community facilities to meet individual needs and it was proposed and accepted that this be reflected in the wording of the decision.

It was resolved to approve the recommendation of the report as follows –

To integrate service users within the community and respond to the aspirations of people who attend activities to provide better outcomes. Continue to transform and modernise the way Day Services are provided with an emphasis on utilising community buildings. As the use of Morswyn has reduced, to bring the existing

service to an end. Declare the property surplus to requirements and invite expressions of interest from other departments. If no use is identified, dispose of the property, and transfer the receipts to the Adults' Services Department. Ensure that there are transitional measures for users and ensure transitional adaptation of the service for users. Ensure also that resources/facilities within the community are appropriate and meet the needs of individuals.

**Councillor Llinos Medi
Chair**

DRAFT

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	20 February 2024
Subject:	The Executive's Forward Work Programme
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Llinos Medi
Head of Service / Director:	Lynn Ball, Director of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer
Report Author:	Dyfan Sion, Head of Democratic Services
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's 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 March – October 2024;</p> <p>identify any matters for specific input and consultation with the Council's Scrutiny Committees;</p> <p>note that the forward work programme is updated monthly and submitted as a standing monthly item to the Executive.</p>

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.

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

Yes.

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

Not applicable.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	Not relevant.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	The forward work programme is discussed at Heads of Service meetings ('Penaethiaid') on a monthly basis (standing agenda item).
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	Under normal circumstances, monthly joint discussions take place on the work programmes of the Executive and the two Scrutiny Committees in order to ensure alignment.
9	Local Members	Not relevant

F - Appendices:

The Executive's Forward Work Programme: March – October 2024.

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

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Isle of Anglesey County Council

Period: March – October 2024

This forward work programme lists all the decisions that the Executive intends to take and what business the scrutiny committees will be considering as well as when those matters will be discussed. It also lists any recommendations the Executive intends to make regarding decisions which must be made by the full Council.

Executive decisions may be taken by the Executive as a collective body or by individual members of the Executive acting under delegated powers.

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The forward work programme is reviewed on a regular basis and monthly updates are published. The fact that a decision has not been included in the forward work programme does not prevent urgent or unforeseen matters being considered.

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

Last updated on 8 February 2024

March 2024

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
Delegated decision: March 2024	Annual Equality Report 2022/23	Cllr Llinos Medi	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee: 13 March 2024
19 March 2024 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Llinos Medi	
	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3 2023/24	Cllr Carwyn Jones	Corporate Scrutiny Committee: 12 March 2024
	Housing Revenue Account Business Plan 2024–2054	Cllr Gary Pritchard	Corporate Scrutiny Committee: 12 March 2024
	Further Education Trust Annual Report and Accounts 2022/23	Cllr Robin Williams Cllr Dafydd Roberts	
	Corporate Asset Management Strategic Plan 2024-2029	Cllr Dafydd Rhys Thomas	Corporate Scrutiny Committee: date to be confirmed Full Council: date to be confirmed
	Anti-Poverty Strategic Plan	Cllr Llinos Medi	
	Strategic Outline Programme – Rolling Programme	Cllr Dafydd Roberts	

April 2024

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
23 April 2024 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Llinos Medi	
	Local Housing Market Assessment	Cllr Gary Pritchard	

May 2024

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
May 2024 meeting – date to be agreed	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Llinos Medi	

June 2024

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
Delegated decision: June 2024	Welsh Language Standards Annual Report 2023/24	Cllr Dafydd Roberts	
June 2024 meeting – date to be agreed	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Llinos Medi	
	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 4, 2023/24	Cllr Robin Williams	

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
	Revenue Budget Monitoring – Quarter 4, 2023/24	Cllr Robin Williams	
	Capital Budget Monitoring – Quarter 4, 2023/24	Cllr Robin Williams	
	Housing Revenue Account Budget Monitoring – Quarter 4, 2023/24	Cllr Robin Williams	
	Smallholdings Estate Management Plan 2024-2034	Cllr Dafydd Rhys Thomas	
	Modernising Day Opportunities: Disabilities	Cllr Alun Roberts	

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July 2024

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
July 2024 meeting – date to be agreed	The Executive’s forward work programme	Cllr Llinos Medi	

September 2024

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
September 2024 meeting – date to be agreed	The Executive’s forward work programme	Cllr Llinos Medi	
	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 1, 2024/25	Cllr Robin Williams	
	Revenue Budget Monitoring – Quarter 1, 2024/25	Cllr Robin Williams	
	Capital Budget Monitoring – Quarter 1, 2024/25	Cllr Robin Williams	
	Housing Revenue Account Budget Monitoring – Quarter 1, 2024/25	Cllr Robin Williams	

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October 2024

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
October 2024 meeting – date to be agreed	The Executive’s forward work programme	Cllr Llinos Medi	

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL		
Report to:	THE EXECUTIVE	
Date:	20 FEBRUARY 2024	
Subject:	TREASURY MANAGEMENT MID-YEAR REVIEW 2023/24	
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR R WILLIAMS, DEPUTY LEADER AND FINANCE PORTFOLIO HOLDER	
Head of Service / Director:	R MARC JONES, DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) & SECTION 151 OFFICER	
Report Author:	CLAIRE KLIMASZEWSKI	
Tel:	01248 752133	
E-mail:	claire.klimaszewski@ynysmon.llyw.cymru	
Local Members:	n/a	
A –Recommendation/s and reason/s		
1. To consider the content of the report and forward any comments onto the full Council.		
B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?		
The report is for scrutiny and information and the consideration of options is not applicable.		
C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?		
To comply with regulations issued under the Local Government Act 2003 and the CIPFA Prudential Code 2021.		
CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?		
The report gives an update on the treasury management position whereby borrowing and investments decisions have been taken in accordance with the Treasury Management Strategy that was approved by the Council in March 2023.		
D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?		
No decision required in respect of this report which will impact on the budgetary position of the Council.		
DD – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory)	No additional comments.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	This is the Section 151 Officer’s report.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No additional comments.
4	Human Resources (HR)	Not applicable
5	Property	Not applicable
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Not applicable
7	Procurement	Not applicable
8	Scrutiny	This report is for scrutiny of the Governance and Audit Committee, 8 February 2024.
9	Local Members	Not applicable
10	Other	The Governance & Audit Committee resolved to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accept the Treasury Management Mid-Year Review report for 2023/24, and to recommend it to the Executive without comment.

E – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island	Treasury management is key to facilitating sustainability for the long-term needs of the Island as borrowing plans help to fund capital expenditure to ensure assets are available now and into the future. Treasury plans must also be affordable to ensure that future generations are not disadvantaged by Treasury Management decisions taken in the short and medium term.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority. If so, how:-	The Treasury Management strategy and activity must be affordable to mitigate the impact on the future. Some capital expenditure funded by borrowing, such as Sustainable Communities for Learning, and other invest to save schemes funded by borrowing may help to reduce future costs.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision, if so, please advise whom:	Treasury Management activities often fund capital projects in partnership with other organisations, such as Welsh Government. The 21 st Century Schools Programme / Sustainable Communities for Learning new schools / extensions were/are funded with significant funding from Welsh Government.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward? Please explain how:-	Anglesey Citizens are consulted each year about the annual capital programme some of which is dependent on Treasury Management activities. More in-depth consultation occurs on some capital projects, such as new school builds / school reorganisations.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Newly built assets funded by borrowing will be compliant the Equality Act and related regulations and guidance. Annual refurbishments and replacement programmes also help to increase accessibility and enable diversity.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	This is statutory monitoring of Treasury Management activities, not a strategic decision.
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	Some of the projects funded by borrowing have a positive impact on the development and increase of the Welsh Language, such as the Welsh medium schools built as part of the 21 Century Schools Programme / Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme.
F - Appendices:		
Appendix A –Treasury Management Quarter 2 Report 2023/24 Appendix B – Analysis of Isle of Anglesey County Council PWLB Loans by year of Maturity Appendix C – Economic Analysis – Link Group Appendix CH – PWLB Analysis – Link Group		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2023/24 – Isle of Anglesey County Council 9 March https://democracy.anglesey.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=127&MIId=4049&Ver=4&LLL=0 Treasury Management Quarter 1 Report 2023/24 – The Executive 24 October 2023 https://democracy.anglesey.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=134&MIId=4211&Ver=4&LLL=0 		

1. Background

- 1.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2023/24 provides the framework for day-to-day and medium-term treasury management. The TMSS is a key part of the Council's strategic planning processes to help identify what the Council's key priorities and objectives are for the next year and into the future.
- 1.2 Treasury management activity, in line with the TMSS, is key for implementation of the priorities of the Council Plan 2023/28, the Capital Strategy 2023/24, and several related strategic and operational plans. Capital expenditure is fundamental to ensure the Council has long-term assets, such as Council offices, schools, social care facilities, Council dwellings, ICT infrastructure, software and equipment, vehicles and equipment needed to deliver Council services and functions, and to help achieve the priorities of the Council Plan 2023/28. This includes ensuring the Council's current assets are refurbished, extended or replaced as needed and new assets built to deliver Council priorities, such as new schools.
- 1.3 Capital funding is limited, therefore, the Council funds some capital projects by means of supported borrowing, for which the Council receives funding in the annual revenue support grant from Welsh Government, or unsupported borrowing, where the annual financing costs are funded in full by the Council. Borrowing is usually fulfilled by taking out loans from the Public Works Loans Board (PWLB). This is a key part of treasury management, hence the important link to the Capital Strategy 2023/24 and implementation of the capital programme.
- 1.4 The Treasury Management Code of Practice 2021, which is statutory guidance defines treasury management as:-

“The management of the local authority’s borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”

2. Introduction

- 2.1 Treasury management involves tasks which ensure that there is enough cash in the Council general account to pay day-to-day bills and the investment of surplus cash, over what is needed in the general account. These investments must be in highly secure accounts, such as UK banks with high credit ratings as defined in the TMSS. The Council prioritises security of its funds, in line with the Code, and ensures that enough cash is instantly accessible so that the Council is able to pay suppliers, staff and benefits, at the required payment dates. The last consideration is yield, the Council invests to get the highest interest rate possible within the pool of organisations that are secure and meet the criteria in the TMSS 2023/24. The final element of Treasury Management is managing the Council's loan portfolio, to ensure that the Council's borrowing is not too high and that the revenue costs of borrowing are affordable.

2.2 A key function of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council’s capital plans. These capital plans provide a guide to the borrowing need of the Council, essentially, the longer-term cash flow planning to ensure the Council can meet its capital spending operations. This management of longer-term cash may involve arranging long or short-term loans, or using longer-term cash flow surpluses and, on occasion, any debt previously drawn may be restructured to meet Council risk or cost objectives.

2.3 The Capital Strategy 2023/24, Capital Programme 2023/24 and quarterly capital budget monitoring reports are closely linked to the Council’s treasury management activity. In accordance with legislation, the Council is only able to borrow for capital expenditure, not revenue costs, with the exception of when Welsh Government provides a capitalisation directive for specific exceptional revenue expenditure, such as the capitalisation of equal pay back pay. The capital strategy, the annual capital programme and TMSS all support the Council’s key priorities in the Council Plan 2023/28. This report is part of the monitoring of treasury management activities during the period 1 April 2023 to 30 September 2023 to help ensure that the TMSS is complied with.

3. Economic Update

3.1 The Council’s external treasury management advisers, Link Group, sends several updates, such as economic and credit reports, each week, to help Council officers and Members to make the best decisions on treasury management activities. Link Group provided an economic update for the second quarter, which can be found in Appendix C. Link Group has also recently provided the following interest rate forecast:-

Table 1 – Forecast Bank Base Rate, inflation and PWLB Rates January 2024 to September 2025.

	15 Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Jun 2024	Sep 2024	Dec 2024	Mar 2025	Jun 2025	Sep 2025
Bank Rate (%)	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	4.75%	4.25%	3.75%	3.25%	3.00%
CPI Inflation – Capital Economics	Dec - 3.7%	3.8%	2.9%	0.80%	0.70%	0.90%	0.6%	1.2%
5yr PWLB annuity rate (%)	4.63%	4.50%	4.40%	4.30%	4.20%	4.10%	4.00%	3.80%
10yr PWLB annuity rate (%)	4.86%	4.70%	4.50%	4.40%	4.30%	4.20%	4.10%	4.00%
25yr PWLB annuity rate (%)	5.43%	5.20%	5.10%	4.90%	4.80%	4.60%	4.40%	4.30%
50yr PWLB annuity rate (%)	5.24%	5.00%	4.90%	4.70%	4.60%	4.40%	4.20%	4.10%

- 3.2** The Bank of England's target inflation set by the Government, is 2%. Inflation started to creep up beyond this from August 2021, with the CPI rate reaching a high of 11.1% in October 2022 due to the impact of the invasion of Ukraine, which caused significant energy and food price increases. Inflation remained high for longer than anticipated, but started to decrease in April 2023 to 8.7%, with CPI reducing to 7.9% at the end of the first quarter. Inflation rates continued to decrease in the second quarter, with CPI at 6.7% at 30 September 2023.
- 3.3** At the start of the pandemic, the base rate was reduced to its lowest point at 0.1% in support of the economy. In December 2021, the Bank of England increased the rate to 0.25%, and then increased the base rate at each meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) between 0.25% to 0.75% at its highest increase. In August 2023, the MPC increased the base rate to 5.25%, in September 2023 the rate of 5.25% remained unchanged for the first MPC meeting since December 2021. The MPC also voted for no change to the 5.25% at its meetings in November and December 2023.
- 3.4** The TMSS 2023/24 reported in March 2023, the bank base rate was expected to peak at 4.5% in the summer and that rates would reduce slowly in 2024 and 2025. In the treasury management review for quarter 1, it was highlighted that the Bank of England base rate was forecast to peak at 5.25%. The above analysis shows that the rate of 5.25% has remained unchanged for four consecutive MPC Committees. However, there is a risk of increased inflation due to supply issues resulting from the conflict in Gaza and shipping issues in the Red Sea which has resulted in wider conflict. There is now an increased risk that the base rate might peak at a higher rate in efforts to control inflation.
- 3.5** The Council benefits from a higher base rate for investment of surplus cash, which has helped the Council earn more than £1m in interest receivable. However, loans to the Council are more expensive since the Bank of England started raising interest rates to try to control inflation. External borrowing is, therefore, delayed until cash balances can no longer sustain the use of council balances to fund capital expenditure (internal borrowing).

4. The Council's Position 30 September 2023.

- 4.1** Borrowing PWLB – The Council's PWLB external borrowing remains the same as that presented in the TMSS in March 2023, except for repayment of £8k of principal on annuity loans. This is due to the need to avoid borrowing while interest rates are increasing. Instead, Council cash balances have been used to fund capital expenditure. This is in line with Link Group's advice on borrowing in the current economic climate. The opportunity cost of this is that there are less balances to invest, however, borrowing costs are higher than investment yields. To ensure the Council has enough cash to pay creditors and salaries, sufficient cash must remain in instant call accounts. Typically, the interest rates on these are much lower, so the Council is still able to make reasonable savings on interest payable while using cash balances.
- 4.2** Appendix B shows the full list of PWLB loans taken out and still payable. The oldest loan dates back to 1969, and the majority of the loans have higher interest rates than the current rates, despite the recent rise in interest rates. These are organised by the financial year the loans are due to be repaid. In addition, the present value of the loans is included in the last column to take into account that the value of money reduces over time. This shows a more realistic impact the loans will have in the future. The loans total £119.564m, but the value of these loans discounted to their present value, amount to £47.666m. The loan for £15m, which is due to be repaid in 2068/2069, is estimated at £3.190m at today's prices, using the discount rate of 3.5% for the public sector.

Table 2a- PWLB Loans Outstanding - 30 September 2023

PWLB Loans at 30 September 2023			
	PWLB / PWLB Maturity £'000	PWLB EIP/ Annuity £ '000	Total PWLB Loans at 30 September 2023 £'000
Loan Outstanding	119,400	164	119,564
Average life (years)	30.82	4.06	35
Average rate (%)	4.53	9.42	14

Table 2b – Maturity Profile of PWLB Loans Outstanding 30 September 2023

Number of Years until Loan Matures	Principal £'m	Present Value of Principal £'m
<1	2	2
1 to 3	1	1
4 to 6	4	3
7 to10	3	3
11 to 14	2	2
15 to 22	23	12
23 to 33	42	15
34 to 50	41	10
	120	48

- 4.3** Borrowing Salix – Salix is a Welsh Government organisation which provides interest free loans and, more recently grants for projects which support the environment and to help public sector bodies in Wales to work towards achieving their net zero target by 2030. The TMSS 2023 showed that, in February 2023, the Council had £3.099m of interest free loans outstanding with Salix. Since this time, the Council has received more of the borrowing approved by Salix due to more progress with the projects funded by loans from Salix. The Council held £4.035m of Salix loans at 30 September 2023. These loans are repaid over a period of 8 or 10 years, depending on the agreement, with 2 repayments made per year, per loan. These loans have funded LED street lighting, LED lighting in schools and leisure centres and various other sustainable projects.

Table 3 – Other Loans Outstanding at 30 September 2023

Other Loans at 30 September 2023							
	Salix Loan 1 £'000	Salix Loan 2 £'000	Salix Loan 3 £'000	Salix Loan 4 £'000	Salix Loan 5 £'000	Salix Loan 6 £'000	TOTAL £'000
Outstanding Balance	16.5	114.0	349.8	158.4	1,873.7	1,522.9	4,035.3
Repayment Date	2024/25	2025/26	2027/28	2029/30	2031/32	2035/36	
Interest rate (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5. Annual Investment Strategy

- 5.1** The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) for 2023/24, which includes the Annual Investment Strategy, was approved by the Council on 9 March 2023.
- 5.2** The Council continues to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity, aligned with the Council's risk appetite.

- 5.3** Investment rates continued to increase during the first quarter of 2023/24, which the Council has benefitted from by investing in fixed term secure investments. In August 2023, the Bank of England increased the base rate to 5.25% and it has remained at 5.25%. There is an increased risk that the base rate might peak beyond 5.25% due to the current conflict in the Middle East and impact of supply issues arising from ships being targeted in the Red Sea.
- 5.4 Creditworthiness** – There have been few changes to credit ratings over the quarter under review. However, officers continue to closely monitor these, and other measures of creditworthiness, to ensure that only appropriate counterparties are considered for investment purposes.
- 5.5 Investment Counterparty Criteria** – The current investment counterparty criteria selection approved in the TMSS is meeting the requirement of the treasury management function.
- 5.6 Investment Balance** – The total balance of investments at 30 September 2023 was £45.345m, as shown in Table 4 below. The yield from these investments from 1 April 2023 to 30 September 2023 was £1.088m, with the total interest receivable on the below listed investments expected to be £1.752m for 2023/24. This figure is likely to be higher as new investments are made when these mature, however, cash balances are reducing as the financial year progresses, so not all these investments will be viable to renew on maturity.

Table 4 - Investments held 1 April 2023 to 30 September 2023

Counterparty	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Investment Amounts 1 April to 30 September 2023	Investment Principal at 30 September 2023	Estimated Interest earned for the period	Estimated Total Interest 2023/24 on these investments
			%			£	£
NatWest Call Account - estimate for period	01/04/2023	31/03/2024	1.70%	2,844,585	2,844,585	93,176	174,649
Bank of Scotland Call Account	18/04/2023	31/03/2024	5.14%	7,500,000	7,500,000	156,591	349,341
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/01/2023	11/07/2023	4.10%	10,000,000	-	113,452	113,452
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/07/2023	11/01/2024	5.88%	10,000,000	10,000,000	130,488	296,416
Santander	10/02/2023	10/05/2023	4.00%	7,500,000	-	32,055	32,055
Santander	10/05/2023	10/11/2023	4.76%	7,500,000	7,500,000	139,866	179,967
Nationwide Building Society	06/04/2023	06/07/2023	4.17%	5,000,000		51,982	51,982
Nationwide Building Society	06/07/2023	08/01/2024	5.47%	5,000,000	5,000,000	64,441	139,373
Goldman Sachs	22/12/2022	22/06/2023	3.83%	7,500,000	-	64,533	64,533
Goldman Sachs	22/06/2023	22/12/2023	5.52%	7,500,000	7,500,000	113,425	207,567
Wakefield Council	22/08/2023	22/09/2023	5.23%	5,000,000	-	22,210	22,210
Wrexham County Borough Council	25/10/2022	25/04/2023	3.80%	5,000,000	-	12,493	12,493
Wrexham County Borough Council	25/04/2023	25/10/2023	4.30%	5,000,000	5,000,000	93,068	107,795
Total					45,344,585	1,087,779	1,751,832

- 5.7** The Council set a budget of £1.036m and, after transferring the interest due on school balances and the HRA, it is still estimated that this budget target will be exceeded in 2023/24.

5.8 Approved Limits – Officers can confirm that the approved limits within the Annual Investment Strategy were not breached during the quarter ended 30 September 2023.

6. Prudential Indicator for Capital Expenditure

6.1 The Council’s Capital Position

Table 5 below shows the revised estimates for capital expenditure in comparison to the capital budget at quarter 2:-

Table 5 – Capital Expenditure

	Original Estimate 2023/24	Approved Revised Budget 2023/24	Budget to 30 September 2023	Expenditure to September 2023	Quarter 2 Estimate for Total Expenditure 2023/24
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Council Fund	24,405	40,030	11,997	10,760	36,431
HRA	13,557	19,988	7,003	7,943	21,878
Total	37,962	60,018	19,000	18,703	58,309

6.1.1 The original budget was prepared in January 2023 before the slippage from 2022/23 was known. The approved revised budget includes £13.477m of slippage from 2022/23, approved by the Executive on 27 June 2023. An additional £8.579m capital budget was approved by the Executive during the year. £7.044m of the additional schemes during the year are funded by grants. The in-year changes show that unsupported borrowing is expected to reduce by £2.797m, though supported borrowing is expected to increase by £1.661m. Supported borrowing is funded by Welsh Government in the annual RSG.

6.1.2 The revised budget for 2022/23 is £60.018m, and £58.309m of this was expected to be spent by 31 March 2024, as reported in the capital monitoring report Q2, presented to the Executive on 28 November 2023. During the period 1 April 2023 to 30 September 2023, £18.7m of actual expenditure had been incurred against a £19m profiled budget, which showed that spend was very close to the budget as at 30 September 2023.

6.2 Changes to the Financing of the Capital Programme

6.2.1 There are some changes to the financing of the capital programme, as can be seen in Table 6 below, due to the changes to the capital budget noted in 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 above.

6.2.2 Table 6 below draws together the main strategy elements of the capital expenditure plans (above), highlighting the original funding of the capital programme, and the expected funding arrangements of this capital expenditure. The borrowing element of the table increases the underlying indebtedness of the Council by way of the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), although this will be reduced in part by revenue charges for the repayment of debt (the Minimum Revenue Provision). This direct borrowing need may also be supplemented by maturing debt and other treasury requirements. The source of funding for projects might also change at year end as funding is allocated in the most cost-effective way to mitigate capital financing pressures. This also allows increased flexibility to respond to later offers of external grant funding where the Council is asked to displace the funding in year but to ensure there is funding in the next year to fulfill the conditions of the grant being offered.

Table 6 – Estimated Funding of Capital Expenditure

Capital Financing	2023/24 Original Estimate	2023/24 Revised Estimate
	£'000	£'000
Capital Grants	22,367	35,229
Capital Receipts	500	443
Reserves	0	4,096
Revenue Contribution	9,221	11,635
Supported Borrowing	3,077	8,500
Unsupported Borrowing	2,797	38
Loan	0	77
Total	37,962	60,018

6.3 Changes to the Prudential Indicators for the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), External Debt and the Operational Boundary

6.3.1 Prudential Indicator – External Debt Limits

The below table shows that, at 30 September 2023, the Council was well within the debt limits set by the Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2023/24 and is forecast to be £50m within the maximum limit on borrowing (authorised limit) and £45m within the operational boundary at 31 March 2024.

The authorised limit is the absolute maximum the Council is permitted to borrow. This can be changed only if affordable and with the permission of full Council. Other options should be considered first such as reviewing the projects funded by borrowing or considering alternative funding sources. The operational boundary is the level of borrowing which must trigger the review of options for funding projects or other actions to ensure that the authorised limit is not breached.

Table 7 – External Debt compared to Borrowing Limits

Prudential Indicator – External Debt Limits	TMSS 2023/24	Amount within the TMSS Debt Limits at 30 September 2023	Estimated Borrowing Position 31 March 2023	Estimated Amount within the TMSS Debt Limits at 31 March 2024
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Authorised Limit - general borrowing	175,000	51,400	175,000	49,851
Operational Boundary - general borrowing	170,000	46,400	170,000	44,851
Actual general borrowing 30 September 2023	123,600	N/A	125,149	N/A
Other long-term liabilities	5,000	5,000	-	-

6.4. Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)

6.4.1 Table 8 below shows the CFR, which is the underlying need to incur borrowing to fund capital expenditure. The CFR is expected to be £1.451m higher than the original estimate. This relates to the Council fund CFR and relates to slippage from 2022/23 capital programme. This masks that there is an increase of £4.133m relating to unsupported borrowing which is allocated to slipped projects to 2023/24 and there is a decrease in unsupported borrowing by £2.759m relating to the Band B schools programme. There is also £0.077m slippage on the Salix loan funded project. Changes are expected as the TMSS is produced before the capital programme for the year has been finalised. Capital projects can also slip due to a variety of reasons or alternative funding is found to reduce the amount of borrowing needed.

Table 8 – Change in the Capital Financing Requirements 2023/24 at 30 September 2023

Prudential Indicator – Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	2023/24 Original Estimate £'000	2023/24 Revised Estimate £'000
CFR – Council Fund	111,697	113,148
CFR – HRA	38,286	38,286
Total CFR	149,983	151,434
Net movement in CFR	-	1,451

6.4.2 Analysis of borrowing

The table above shows the revised forecast CFR for 2023/24 is £151.434m. This is comprised of £123.600m of external borrowing, predominantly from the PWLB with Salix interest free loans for low carbon and energy efficiency projects. The difference between the CFR, which is the amount of capital expenditure to be funded by borrowing, and the external / actual borrowing taken out, is the internal borrowing. This is where the Council has used cash balances to fund capital expenditure to delay the actual borrowing for as long as possible, to save interest payable charges. This is in line with the TMSS 2023/24 and is the approach recommended by the Council's treasury management consultants, Link Group, due to impact of the economy on interest rates and gilts which PWLB interest rates are based on. When cash balances become too low, this borrowing will be externalised by taking out new loans from the PWLB. To reduce the capital financing charges, it is likely that shorter-term loans up to five years would be taken out.

Table 9 – Profile of borrowing between external borrowing and internal borrowing (use of cash balances)

	Current Position at 30 September 2023 £'000	Revised Estimated CFR 31 March 2024 £'000
External Borrowing	123,600	125,154
Internal Borrowing	27,834	26,280
Other long-term liabilities	-	-
(year-end position)	151,434	151,434

7. Debt Rescheduling

7.1 Debt rescheduling opportunities have increased significantly in the current period, where gilt yields, which underpin PWLB rates and market loans, have risen materially. An exercise was completed in June 2023, which demonstrated that replacing existing loans with new loans would attract discounts but, due to higher interest rates, total interest payable until the loans mature would be significantly higher and would, therefore not be affordable as revenue capital financing costs would increase.

8. Compliance with Treasury and Prudential Limits

8.1 It is a statutory duty for the Council to determine and keep under review the affordable borrowing limits. During the period ended 30 September 2023, the Council has operated within the treasury and prudential indicators set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2023/24. The Director of Function (Resources) reports that no difficulties are envisaged for the current or future years in complying with these indicators.

8.2 All treasury management operations have also been conducted in full compliance with the Council's Treasury Management Practices.

9. Conclusion

9.1 During the period 1 April 2023 to 30 September 2023, the Council has been proactive with depositing surplus cash balances in secure UK banks and local authorities. The Council has benefitted from the interest rate increases during the period, with £1.088m in interest receivable on these deposits. The estimated interest receivable for the full year on the investments active during the period is forecast at £1.752m. Three deposits have been arranged since 30 September 2023, which will be reported subsequently. It should be noted that the HRA, schools and amounts the Council holds on behalf of others will receive a share of the interest receivable based on their balances at 31 March 2024 and the average interest rate from all deposits. Also of note, is the Council's cash balances are reducing, therefore, future interest receivable might not achieve the levels in 2023/24.

9.2 The Council has not applied for any PWLB loans during the period to minimise interest payable and defer the borrowing identified for funding specific capital projects until necessary. The Council has borrowed interest free loans from Salix for energy efficiency / low carbon capital projects.

9.3 In summary, the Council's Treasury Management position remains stable, with better than forecast investment returns and all prudential indicators remaining within the boundaries and targets set in the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2023/24. No new external borrowing has taken place with the Council's strategy continuing to use internal borrowing to fund capital expenditure, but as cash reserves are utilised (balance the budget, winding down of school balances, use of HRA reserve to fund capital expenditure) the amount of surplus cash reduces which has reduced the sums available to invest and the level of internal borrowing than can be supported. This will invariably require a change in strategy in the future, with additional external borrowing having to be undertaken.

**MARC JONES
DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES)
& SECTION 151 OFFICER**

Maturity Financial Year	PWLB Loan Reference	Principal £	Rate of Interest %	Present Value of Loan Principal at 3.5% £
2023/2024	475890	1,000,000	8.5	
	473692	569,200	7.875	
	475927	284,600	8.5	
2023/2024 Total		1,853,800		1,853,800
2026/2027	474962	853,800	8.625	
	503948	527,601	3.67	
2026/2027 Total		1,381,401		1,245,945
2027/2028	473954	674,502	7	
	493424	1,000,000	5.2	
	503949	490,601	3.73	
2027/2028 Total		2,165,103		1,886,762
2028/2029	400773	20,064	9.5	
	503950	262,440	3.8	
2028/2029 Total		282,504		237,861
2029/2030	401356	5,903	9.25	
	401772	3,934	9.25	
	402384	5,962	9.375	
	402971	1,156	9.125	
	403625	7,149	9.25	
	406721	12,590	9.25	
	474795	853,800	8.625	
	503951	684,697	3.85	
2029/2030 Total		1,575,192		1,281,419
2030/2031	407327	8,981	9.375	
	408828	5,651	9.25	
	409994	7,992	9.75	
	410218	4,879	9.75	
	410734	2,153	9.625	
	410915	8,782	9.75	
	411471	7,912	9.25	
	503952	450,706	3.91	
2030/2031 Total		497,055		390,681
2031/2032	475733	1,280,700	8.625	
	503953	660,449	3.96	
2031/2032 Total		1,941,149		1,474,131
2032/2033	422775	26,935	9.25	
	423932	33,446	9.5	
	426595	1,252	9.875	
	503954	314,886	4.01	
2032/2033 Total		376,518		276,263
2033/2034	503955	636,565	4.05	
2033/2034 Total		636,565		451,273
2034/2025	503956	623,834	4.09	
2034/2025 Total		623,834		427,292
2035/2036	503957	611,357	4.13	
2035/2036 Total		611,357		404,586

Maturity Financial Year	PWLB Loan Reference	Principal £	Rate of Interest %	Present Value of Loan Principal at 3.5% £
2036/2037	503958	599,130	4.16	
2036/2037 Total		599,130		383,086
2037/2038	503959	587,147	4.18	
2037/2038 Total		587,147		362,729
2038/2039	503960	225,467	4.2	
2038/2039 Total		225,467		134,579
2039/2040	493437	5,000,000	4.95	
2039/2040 Total		5,000,000		2,883,530
2040/2041	493438	3,500,000	4.95	
2040/2041 Total		3,500,000		1,950,213
2042/2043	503961	999,781	4.25	
2042/2043 Total		999,781		520,042
2043/2044	503962	1,020,120	4.25	
2043/2044 Total		1,020,120		512,678
2044/2045	503963	1,009,718	4.25	
2044/2045 Total		1,009,718		490,290
2045/2046	503964	11,464,215	4.25	
2045/2046 Total		11,464,215		5,378,444
2050/2051	490892	2,000,000	4.15	
2050/2051 Total		2,000,000	4.15	790,024
2052/2053	491677	6,800,000	4.2	
	492220	5,000,000	4.05	
	492698	6,000,000	4.25	
	493722	5,000,000	4.55	
	493723	1,138,400	4.55	
	493906	4,300,000	4.55	
2052/2053 Total		28,238,400		10,412,858
2054/2055	474612	3,000,000	8.375	
2054/2055 Total		3,000,000		1,032,691
2055/2056	476679	1,500,000	8	
	476783	2,000,000	7.875	
2055/2056 Total		3,500,000		1,164,064
2056/2057	478340	2,000,000	7.875	
	479464	3,000,000	7.125	
2056/2057 Total		5,000,000		1,606,714
2057/2058	479465	3,000,000	7.125	
	479802	3,000,000	6.875	
	480214	2,000,000	6.5	
	480215	512,854	6.5	
2057/2058 Total		8,512,854		2,643,037
2059/2060	483423	1,763,308	4.25	
2059/2060 Total		1,763,308		511,064
2064/2065	508920	10,000,000	2.24	
2064/2065 Total		10,000,000		2,357,791
2066/2067	505939	6,200,000	2.2	
2066/2067 Total		6,200,000		1,412,397
2068/2069	508376	15,000,000	2.49	
2068/2069 Total		15,000,000		3,189,889
Grand Total		119,564,619		47,666,132

Economic Update & Forecasts

- The first half of 2023/24 saw:-
 - Interest rates rise by a further 100bps, taking Bank Rate from 4.25% to 5.25% and, possibly, the peak in the tightening cycle.
 - Short, medium, and long-dated gilts remain elevated as inflation continually surprised to the upside.
 - A 0.5% m/m decline in real GDP in July, mainly due to more strikes.
 - CPI inflation falling from 8.7% in April to 6.7% in August, its lowest rate since February 2022, but still the highest in the G7.
 - Core CPI inflation declining to 6.2% in August from 7.1% in April and May, a then 31 years high.
 - A cooling in labour market conditions, but no evidence yet that it has led to an easing in wage growth (as the 3myy growth of average earnings rose to 7.8% in August, excluding bonuses).
- The 0.5% m/m fall in GDP in July suggests that underlying growth has lost momentum since earlier in the year. Some of the weakness in July was due to there being almost twice as many working days lost to strikes in July (281,000) than in June (160,000). But with output falling in 10 out of the 17 sectors, there is an air of underlying weakness.
- The fall in the composite Purchasing Managers Index from 48.6 in August to 46.8 in September left it at its lowest level since COVID-19 lockdowns reduced activity in January 2021. At face value, it is consistent with the 0.2% q/q rise in real GDP in the period April to June, being followed by a contraction of up to 1% in the second half of 2023.
- The 0.4% m/m rebound in retail sales volumes in August is not as good as it looks as it partly reflected a pickup in sales after the unusually wet weather in July. Sales volumes in August were 0.2% below their level in May, suggesting much of the resilience in retail activity in the first half of the year has faded.
- As the growing drag from higher interest rates intensifies over the next six months, we think the economy will continue to lose momentum and soon fall into a mild recession. Strong labour demand, fast wage growth and government handouts have all supported household incomes over the past year. And with CPI inflation past its peak and expected to decline further, the economy has got through the cost-of-living crisis without recession. But even though the worst of the falls in real household disposable incomes are behind us, the phasing out of financial support packages provided by the government during the energy crisis means real incomes are unlikely to grow strongly. Higher interest rates will soon bite harder too. We expect the Bank of England to keep interest rates at the probable peak of 5.25% until the second half of 2024. Mortgage rates are likely to stay above 5.0% for around a year.
- The tightness of the labour market continued to ease, with employment in the three months to July falling by 207,000. The further decline in the number of job vacancies from 1.017m in July to 0.989m in August suggests that the labour market has loosened a bit further since July. That is the first time it has fallen below 1m since July 2021. At 3.0% in July, and likely to have fallen to 2.9% in August, the job vacancy rate is getting closer to 2.5%, which would be consistent with slower wage growth. Meanwhile, the 48,000 decline in the supply of workers in the three months to July offset some of the loosening in the tightness of the labour market. That was due to a 63,000 increase in inactivity in the three months to July as more people left the labour market due to long term sickness or to enter education. The supply of labour is still 0.3% below its pre-pandemic February 2020 level.
- But the cooling in labour market conditions still has not fed through to an easing in wage growth. While the monthly rate of earnings growth eased sharply from an upwardly revised +2.2% in June to -0.9% in July, a lot of that was due to the one-off bonus payments for NHS staff in June not being repeated in July. The headline 3myy rate rose from 8.4% (revised up from 8.2%) to 8.5%, which meant UK wage growth remains much faster than in the US and in the Euro-zone. Moreover, while the Bank of England's closely watched measure of regular private sector wage growth eased a touch in July, from 8.2% 3myy in June to 8.1% 3myy, it is still well above the Bank of England's prediction for it to fall to 6.9% in September.

- CPI inflation declined from 6.8% in July to 6.7% in August, the lowest rate since February 2022. The biggest positive surprise was the drop in core CPI inflation, which declined from 6.9% to 6.2%. That reverses all the rise since March and means the gap between the UK and elsewhere has shrunk (US core inflation is 4.4% and, in the Euro,-zone it is 5.3%). Core goods inflation fell from 5.9% to 5.2% and the further easing in core goods producer price inflation, from 2.2% in July to a 29-month low of 1.5% in August, suggests it will eventually fall close to zero. But the really positive development was the fall in services inflation from 7.4% to 6.8%. That also reverses most of the rise since March and takes it below the forecast of 7.2% the Bank of England published in early August.
- In its latest monetary policy meeting on 20 September, the Bank of England left interest rates unchanged at 5.25%. The weak August CPI inflation release, the recent loosening in the labour market and the downbeat activity surveys appear to have convinced the Bank of England that it has already raised rates far enough. The minutes show the decision was “finely balanced”. Five MPC members (Bailey, Broadbent, Dhingra, Pill and Ramsden) voted for no change and the other four (Cunliffe, Greene, Haskel and Mann) voted for a 25bps hike.
- Like the US Fed, the Bank of England wants the markets to believe in the higher for longer narrative. The statement did not say that rates have peaked and once again said if there was evidence of more persistent inflation pressures “further tightening in policy would be required”. Governor Bailey stated, “we’ll be watching closely to see if further increases are needed”. The Bank also retained the hawkish guidance that rates will stay “sufficiently restrictive for sufficiently long”.
- This narrative makes sense as the Bank of England does not want the markets to decide that a peak in rates will be soon followed by rate cuts, which would loosen financial conditions and undermine its attempts to quash inflation. The language also gives the Bank of England the flexibility to respond to new developments. A rebound in services inflation, another surge in wage growth and / or a further leap in oil prices could conceivably force it to raise rates at the next meeting on 2nd November, or even pause in November and raise rates in December.
- The yield on 10-year Gilts fell from a peak of 4.74% on 17th August to 4.44% on 29th September, mainly on the back of investors revising down their interest rate expectations. But even after their recent pullback, the rise in Gilt yields has exceeded the rise in most other Developed Market government yields since the start of the year. Looking forward, once inflation falls back, Gilt yields are set to reduce further. A (mild) recession over the next couple of quarters will support this outlook if it helps to loosen the labour market (higher unemployment / lower wage increases).
- The pound weakened from its cycle high of \$1.30 in the middle of July to \$1.21 in late September. In the first half of the year, the pound bounced back strongly from the Truss debacle last autumn. That rebound was in large part driven by the substantial shift up in UK interest rate expectations. However, over the past couple of months, interest rate expectations have dropped sharply as inflation started to come down, growth faltered, and the Bank of England called an end to its hiking cycle.
- The FTSE 100 has gained more than 2% since the end of August, from around 7,440 on 31st August to 7,608 on 29th September. The rebound has been primarily driven by higher energy prices which boosted the valuations of energy companies. The FTSE 100’s relatively high concentration of energy companies helps to explain why UK equities outperformed both US and Euro-zone equities in September. Nonetheless, as recently as 21st April the FTSE 100 stood at 7,914.

PWLB Rates Analysis 1 April 2023 to 30 September 2023

While the Council did not require any new PWLB loans during the period, the below information provides the information about changes in PWLB rates in the context of increasing interest rates and gilts.

PWLB maturity certainty rates (gilts plus 80bps) year to date to 29th September 2023

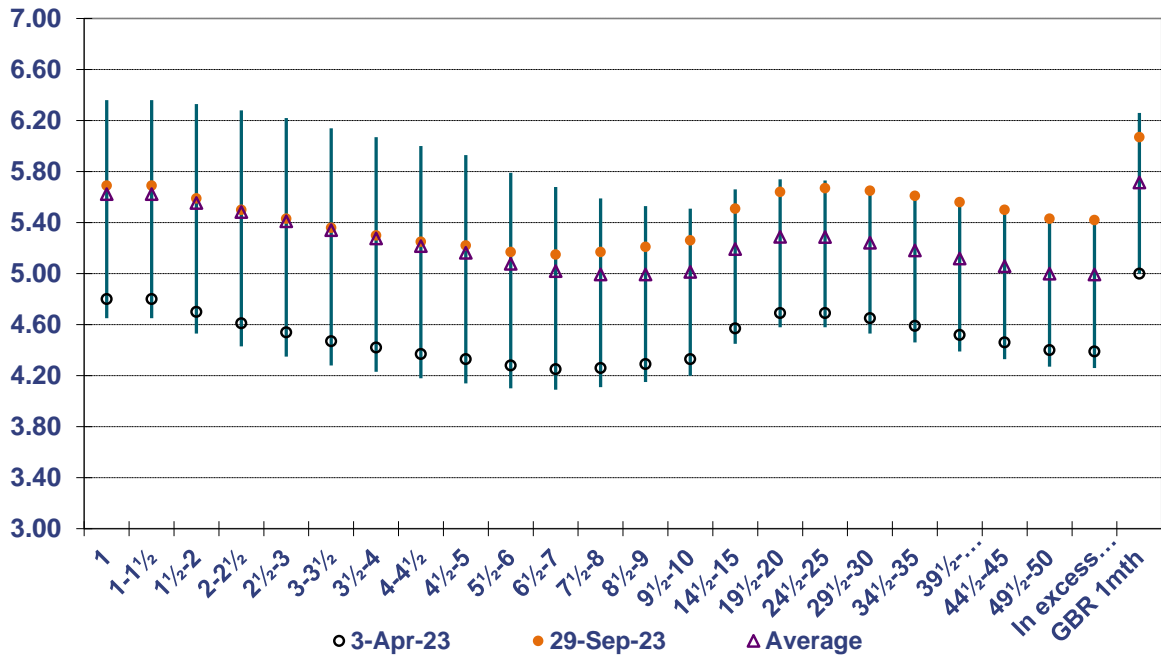
Gilt yields and PWLB certainty rates were on a generally rising trend throughout the first half of 2023/24. At the beginning of April, the 5-year rate was the cheapest part of the curve and touched 4.14%, whilst the 25-year rate was relatively expensive at 4.58%.

July saw short-dated rates peak at their most expensive. The 1-year rate spiked to 6.36% and the 5-year rate to 5.93%. Although, in due course, short-dated rate expectations fell, the medium dates shifted higher through August and the 10-year rate pushed higher to 5.51% and the 25-year rate to 5.73%. The 50-year rate was 4.27% on 5th April but rose to 5.45% on 28th September.

We forecast rates to fall back over the next two to three years as inflation dampens. The CPI measure of inflation is expected to fall below 2% in the second half of 2024, and we forecast 50-year rates to stand at 3.90% by the end of September 2025. However, there is considerable gilt issuance to be digested by the market over the next couple of years, as a minimum, so there is a high degree of uncertainty as to whether rates will fall that far.



PWLB Certainty Rate Variations 3.4.23 to 29.9.23



HIGH / LOW / AVERAGE PWLB RATES FOR 01.04.23 – 29.09.23

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
Low	4.65%	4.14%	4.20%	4.58%	4.27%
Date	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	05/04/2023
High	6.36%	5.93%	5.51%	5.73%	5.45%
Date	06/07/2023	07/07/2023	22/08/2023	17/08/2023	28/09/2023
Average	5.62%	5.16%	5.01%	5.29%	5.00%
Spread	1.71%	1.79%	1.31%	1.15%	1.18%

- The current PWLB rates are set as margins over gilt yields as follows:-
 - **PWLB Standard Rate** is gilt plus 100 basis points (G+100bps)
 - **PWLB Certainty Rate (GF)** is gilt plus 80 basis points (G+80bps)
 - **PWLB Local Infrastructure Rate** is gilt plus 60 basis points (G+60bps)
 - **PWLB Certainty Rate (HRA)** is gilt plus 40 basis points (G+40bps)
- The **UK Infrastructure Bank** will lend to local authorities that meet its scheme criteria at a rate currently set at gilt plus 40bps (G+40bps).

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	THE EXECUTIVE
Date:	20 FEBRUARY 2024
Subject:	TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2024/25
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR R WILLIAMS, DEPUTY LEADER AND PORTFOLIO HOLDER FINANCE,
Head of Service / Director:	MARC JONES, DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) AND SECTION 151 OFFICER
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	CLAIRE KLIMASZEWSKI ClaireKlimaszewski@ynysmon.llyw.cymru
Local Members:	n/a
A –Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council is required to produce and publish an annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) before the start of each financial year. The Council, under the Local Government Act 2003 and Welsh Government Regulations, has to have due regard to the CIPFA Prudential Code and CIPFA Treasury Management Codes, the latest versions of which were published in 2021. • This TMSS complies with the requirements in both codes and sets out all the requirements which must be followed in how the Isle of Anglesey County Council treasury management activities are conducted. This helps to ensure that the Council’s investments are secure and sufficiently accessible so that there is enough cash to for day-to-day payments as they fall due. The TMSS, as required by the codes, also provides a framework to ensure that the Council’s borrowing levels remain prudent and affordable. • The CIPFA Prudential Code, 2021 (S29), introduced more frequent treasury management monitoring reports. Prior to the 2021 version of the code, a treasury management mid-year review and treasury management year-end outturn monitoring report were the minimum standards. In accordance with the revised Prudential code, the Council now produces treasury management quarterly reports culminating in the year-end treasury management outturn report. • These reports provide monitoring information on the forward-looking prudential indicators which are specified in the appendices within the TMSS. The reports highlight any significant variances from the approved indicators and include forecasts on the Council’s borrowing and investments during the year. The additional reports are not required to go full Council, therefore, these are presented to the Executive for approval. The treasury management mid-year review and outturn reports will continue to be scrutinised by the Governance and Audit Committee, considered by the Executive and approved by full Council. <p>Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To consider the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2024/25 and to make recommendations or note comments for consideration by full Council. 	
B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?	
n/a	

C – Why is this a decision for the County Council?		
.		
CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?		
Yes		
D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?		
N/a		
DD – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant)		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island	Treasury management is key to facilitating sustainability for the long-term needs of the Island as borrowing plans help to fund capital expenditure to ensure assets are available now and into the future. Treasury plans must also be affordable to ensure that future generations are not disadvantaged by Treasury Management decisions taken in the short and medium term.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how:-	The Treasury Management strategy and activity must be affordable to mitigate the impact on the future. Some capital expenditure funded by borrowing such as Sustainable Communities for Learning and other invest to save schemes funded by borrowing may help to reduce future costs.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision, if so, please advise whom:	Treasury Management activities often fund capital projects in partnership with other organisations, such as Welsh Government. The 21 st Century Schools Programme / Sustainable Communities for Learning new schools/extensions were / are funded with significant funding from Welsh Government.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward? Please explain how:-	Anglesey Citizens are consulted each year about the annual capital programme, some of which is dependent on Treasury Management activities. More in-depth consultation occurs on some capital projects such as new school builds / school reorganisations.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Newly built assets funded by borrowing will be compliant with the Equality Act and related regulations and guidance. Annual refurbishments and replacement programmes also help to increase accessibility and enable diversity.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	The TMSS is required each year.
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	Some of the projects funded by borrowing have a positive impact on the development and increase of the Welsh Language, such as the Welsh medium schools built as part of the 21 st Century Schools Programme / Sustainable Communities for Learning Programme.

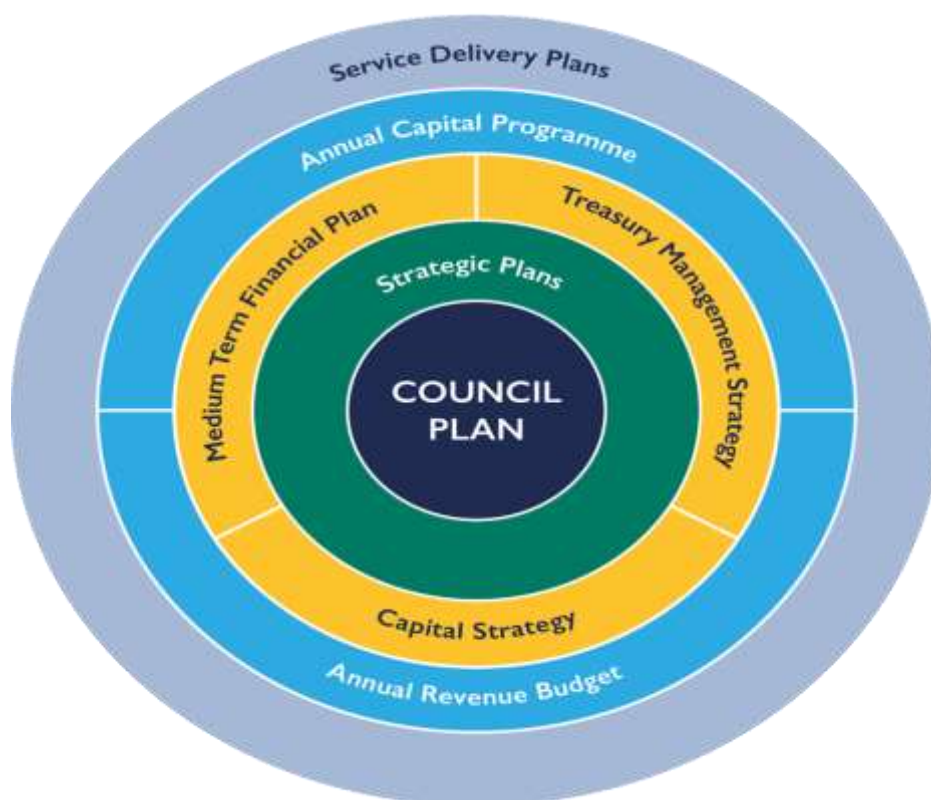
E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	n/a – this is the Section 151 Officer’s report.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	
10	Other	The Governance and Audit Committee resolved to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To accept the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2024/25, and to recommend it to the Executive without comment.
F - Appendices:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury Management Key Principles Economic background Interest rate forecasts Loan maturity profile MRP Policy Statement Specified and non-specified investments Counterparty criteria Approved countries for investments Treasury management scheme of delegation and the role of the Section 151 Officer Prudential and Treasury Indicators Explanation of Prudential and Treasury Indicators Glossary of, and information on, Prudential & Treasury Management indicators 		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023/24 Treasury Management Strategy Statement, approved by the full Council on 9 March 2023; 2022/23 Treasury Management Outturn Report, approved by the full Council on 26 October 2023; 2022/23 Capital Outturn Report, presented to this Committee on 27 June 2023; 2023/24 Capital Budget Monitoring Quarter 2, presented to the Executive on 28 November 2023; 2023/24 Treasury Management Mid Year Report, presented to this Committee on 8 February 2024; 2024/28 Capital Strategy – Executive, 29 February 2024 		

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY, MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY STATEMENT AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT 2024/25

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2024/25 provides the framework for day-to-day and medium-term treasury management. It is completed with regard to the CIPFA Prudential Code 2021 and the CIPFA Treasury Code 2021.
- 1.2 The TMSS is a key part of the Council's strategic planning processes to help ensure that the Council is able to achieve its strategic objectives and vision. The Council's strategic circle below shows the Council Plan is central to the work of the Council. All the Council's strategic and operational plans must align with the Council Plan to deliver the services and priorities needed to achieve the strategic objectives of the Plan. The circle shows that the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, alongside the Capital Strategy and Medium-Term Financial Plan, are the key financial strategies to ensure that the Council's financial resources are managed in line with key legislation and CIPFA requirements and are focused on meeting the priorities of the Council. This helps ensure that the Council's finances are targeted at the right functions and services to achieve the Council's goals.



2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. CIPFA defines treasury management as:-

“The management of the local authority's borrowing, investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks.”

- 2.2.** Treasury management involves tasks which ensure that there is enough cash in the Council general account to pay day-to-day bills and the investment of surplus cash, over what is needed in the general account. These investments must be in highly secure accounts, such as UK banks with high credit ratings. The Council prioritises security of its funds in line with the Code and ensures that enough cash is instantly accessible so that the Council is able to pay suppliers, staff and benefits, at the required payment dates. The last consideration is yield, the Council invests to get the highest interest rate possible within the pool of organisations that are secure and meet the criteria in this strategy. The final element of Treasury Management is managing the Council's loan portfolio to ensure that the Council's borrowing is not too high and that the revenue costs of borrowing are affordable.
- 2.3.** The contribution the treasury management function makes to the Council is critical, as the balance of debt and investment operations ensure liquidity or the ability to meet spending commitments as they fall due, either on day-to-day revenue or for larger capital projects. The treasury operations will see a balance of the interest costs of debt and the investment income arising from cash deposits affecting the available budget. Since cash balances generally result from reserves and balances, it is paramount to ensure adequate security of the sums invested, as a loss of principal will, in effect, result in a loss to the Council's cash reserves.

3. ISLE OF ANGLESEY TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT

- 3.1** In addition to the corporate risk policies, register, actions and monitoring, the Council takes its responsibility for good stewardship of public funds seriously and all treasury management practices will have protection of public funds engrained. It is impossible to eliminate all risk, but all treasury management activities will be managed to reduce the risk Council funds are exposed to as follows:-
- 3.1.1** Investment decisions will always prioritise security of the investment first. Liquidity is the second consideration, as the Council needs instant access to enough funds to pay day-to-day payments as they fall due. Finally, the Council will seek to maximise income earned on investments only if the investments are highly secure and if there is sufficient instant access to funds.
- 3.1.2** Bank deposits, or investments in banks or building societies, will only be placed in highly secure banks and building societies with high credit ratings in line with the criteria included in Appendix 7.
- 3.1.3** Loans to local authorities will be considered after due diligence checks have been completed.
- 3.1.4** Investments in AAA rated money market funds are permitted.
- 3.1.5** The Council will aim to keep a minimum of £10m in instant access accounts, if Council balances are sufficient.
- 3.1.6** The Council is committed to ensuring value for money in its treasury management activities, though within the context of protection of public funds.
- 3.1.7** The Council will internally borrow if there is sufficient cash balances, particularly when interest rates are rising, to reduce or delay interest payable.
- 3.1.8** If there is a borrowing need for eligible purposes, any borrowing should take into account whether rates are likely to rise or reduce in the medium-term. Short-term loans should mitigate interest payable if rates are likely to reduce in the short or medium-term, and longer-term loans should be considered if interest rates are forecast to increase in the medium to long-term.

3.1.9 Treasury management activity supports the achievement of the Council's key priorities and will be aligned with the Capital Strategy and the Medium-Term Financial Plan to ensure that investments are secure, accessible and interest receivable is optimised within secure investments. Borrowing will be based on the requirements of the Capital Strategy 2024/28 and annual programmes, but only if affordable, taking into account the financial scenario at the time and information in the Medium-Term Financial Plan which is updated regularly.

3.1.10 Setting the Treasury Management Strategy cannot be undertaken in isolation, and consideration must be given to the economic situation as this has an impact on investment interest rates, the cost of borrowing and the financial strength of counterparties.

4. EXTERNAL CONTEXT

4.1 A full summary of the economic outlook is set out in Appendix 2. Table 1 below shows the recent Bank of England base rate forecasts, inflation and PWLB rates provided by Link Group.

Table 1 – Forecast Bank Base Rate, Inflation and PWLB Rates January 2024 to September 2025

	15 Jan 2024	Mar 2024	Jun 2024	Sep 2024	Dec 2024	Mar 2025	Jun 2025	Sep 2025
Bank Rate (%)	5.25%	5.25%	5.25%	4.75%	4.25%	3.75%	3.25%	3.00%
CPI Inflation – Capital Economics	Dec - 3.7%	3.8%	2.9%	0.80%	0.70%	0.90%	0.6%	1.2%
5yr PWLB annuity rate (%)	4.63%	4.50%	4.40%	4.30%	4.20%	4.10%	4.00%	3.80%
10yr PWLB annuity rate (%)	4.86%	4.70%	4.50%	4.40%	4.30%	4.20%	4.10%	4.00%
25yr PWLB annuity rate (%)	5.43%	5.20%	5.10%	4.90%	4.80%	4.60%	4.40%	4.30%
50yr PWLB annuity rate (%)	5.24%	5.00%	4.90%	4.70%	4.60%	4.40%	4.20%	4.10%

4.2 The Bank of England's target inflation, set by the Government, is 2%. Inflation started to creep up beyond this from August 2021, with the CPI rate reaching a high of 11.1% in October 2022 due to the impact of the invasion of Ukraine, which caused significant energy and food price increases. Inflation remained high for longer than anticipated, but started to decrease in April 2023 to 8.7%, with CPI reducing to 7.9% at the end of the first quarter. Inflation rates continued to decrease in the second quarter, with CPI at 6.7% at 30 September 2023 and 4% at 31 December 2023.

4.3 At the start of the pandemic, the base rate was reduced to its lowest point at 0.1% in support of the economy. In December 2021, the Bank of England increased the rate to 0.25% and then increased the base rate at each meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) between 0.25% to 0.75% at its highest increase. In August 2023, the MPC increased the base rate to 5.25%, in September 2023 the rate of 5.25% remained unchanged for the first MPC meeting since December 2021. The MPC also voted for no change to the 5.25% at its meetings in November and December 2023. The TMSS 2023/24 reported in March 2023 that the bank base rate was expected to peak at 4.5% in the summer and that rates would reduce slowly in 2024 and 2025. In the treasury management review for quarter 1, it was highlighted that the Bank of England base rate was forecast to peak at 5.25%. The above analysis shows that the rate of 5.25% has remained unchanged for four consecutive MPC Committees. However, there is a risk of increased inflation due to supply issues resulting from the conflict in Gaza and shipping issues in the Red Sea, which has resulted in wider conflict. There is now an increased risk that the base rate might peak at a higher rate in efforts to control inflation.

4.4 The Council benefits from a higher base rate for investment of surplus cash, which has helped the Council earn more than £1m in interest receivable. However, loans to the Council are more expensive since the Bank of England started raising interest rates to try to control inflation. External borrowing is, therefore, delayed until cash balances can no longer sustain the use of council balances to fund capital expenditure (internal borrowing).

5. THE COUNCIL'S CURRENT BORROWING POSITION

5.1 Borrowing PWLB – the Council's PWLB external borrowing remains the same as that presented in the TMSS in March 2023, except for repayment of £8k of principal on annuity loans. This is due to the need to avoid borrowing while interest rates are increasing. Instead, Council cash balances have been used to fund capital expenditure. This is in line with Link Group's advice on borrowing in the current economic climate. The opportunity cost of this is that there are less balances to invest, however, borrowing costs are higher than investment yields. To ensure the Council has enough cash to pay creditors and salaries, sufficient cash must remain in instant call accounts. Typically, the interest rates on these are much lower, so the Council is still able to make reasonable savings on interest payable while using cash balances.

5.2 Appendix 4 shows the full list of PWLB loans taken out and still payable. The oldest loan dates back to 1969, and the majority of the loans have higher interest rates than the current rates, despite the recent rise in interest rates. These are organised by the financial year the loans are due to be repaid.

Table 2 - Public Works Loans Board (PWLB)

PWLB Loans at 30 September 2023			
	PWLB / PWLB Maturity	PWLB EIP/ Annuity	Total PWLB Loans at 31 Dec 2023
Loan Outstanding (£'000)	119,400	164	119,564
Average life (years)	30.82	4.06	35.00
Average rate (%)	4.53	9.42	4.54

5.3 Borrowing Salix – Salix is a Welsh Government organisation which provides interest free loans and, more recently, grants for projects which support the environment and to help public sector bodies in Wales to work towards achieving their net zero target by 2030. The TMSS 2023 showed that, in February 2023, the Council had £3.099m of interest free loans outstanding with Salix. Since this time, the Council has received more of the borrowing approved by Salix due to more progress with the projects funded by loans from Salix.

The Council held £4.035m of Salix loans at 30 September 2023. These loans are repaid over a period of 8 or 10 years, depending on the agreement, with 2 repayments made per year, per loan. These loans have funded LED street lighting, LED lighting in schools and leisure centres and various other sustainable projects.

Table 3 - Salix Loans at 30 September 2023

Other Loans at 30 September 2023							
	Salix Loan 1 £'000	Salix Loan 2 £'000	Salix Loan 3 £'000	Salix Loan 4 £'000	Salix Loan 5 £'000	Salix Loan 6 £'000	TOTAL £'000
Outstanding Balance	16.5	114.0	349.8	158.4	1,873.7	1,522.9	4,035.3
Repayment Date	2024/25	2025/26	2027/28	2029/30	2031/32	2035/36	
Interest rate (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

6. THE COUNCIL'S INVESTMENT BALANCES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

6.1 The total balance of investments at 31 December 2023 was £33.227m, as shown in Table 4 below. The yield from these investments from 1 April 2023 to 31 December 2023 was £1.603m with the total interest receivable on the below listed investments expected to be £1.909m for 2023/24. This figure is likely to be higher as new investments are made when these mature, however, cash balances are reducing as the financial year progresses, so not all these investments will be viable to renew on maturity.

Table 4 – Investments 1 April 2023 to 31 December 2023

Counterparty	Start Date	End Date	Interest Rate	Investment Amounts 1 April to 31 December 2023	Investment Principal at 31 December 2023	Estimated Interest earned for the period	Estimated Total Interest 2023/24 on these investments
			%			£	£
NatWest Call Account - average for period	01/04/2023	31/03/2024	1.46%	10,365,106	7,536,347	109,414	145,942
Lloyds Call Account	18/04/2023	31/03/2024	5.14%	7,500,000	5,691,167	252,417	325,349
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/01/2023	11/07/2023	4.10%	10,000,000	-	113,452	113,452
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/07/2023	11/01/2024	5.88%	10,000,000	10,000,000	278,696	296,416
Santander	10/02/2023	10/05/2023	4.00%	7,500,000	-	32,055	32,055
Santander	10/05/2023	10/11/2023	4.76%	7,500,000	-	179,967	179,967
Nationwide Building Society	06/04/2023	06/07/2023	4.17%	5,000,000	-	51,982	51,982
Nationwide Building Society	06/07/2023	08/01/2024	5.47%	5,000,000	5,000,000	133,378	139,373
Goldman Sachs	22/12/2022	22/06/2023	3.83%	7,500,000	-	64,533	64,533
Goldman Sachs	22/06/2023	22/12/2023	5.52%	7,500,000	-	207,567	207,567
Wakefield Council	22/08/2023	22/09/2023	5.23%	5,000,000	-	22,210	22,210
Wrexham County Borough Council	25/10/2022	25/04/2023	3.80%	5,000,000	-	12,493	12,493
Wrexham County Borough Council	25/04/2023	25/10/2023	4.30%	5,000,000	-	107,795	107,795
National Westminster Bank Fixed Term	11/01/2024	10/03/2024	5.25%	10,000,000	-	-	84,863
Santander	10/11/2023	09/02/2024	5.34%	5,000,000	5,000,000	37,307	66,567
Nationwide Building Society	08/01/2024	08/04/2024	5.11%	0	-	-	58,100
					33,227,514	1,603,266	1,908,663

7. IMPACT OF FUTURE PLANS ON BORROWING

7.1 Capital expenditure is partly funded from borrowing, therefore, the Capital Strategy and this strategy are closely linked. The capital expenditure summary 2024/25 to 2027/28 presents three options for capital expenditure. All three scenarios take into account the work needed on the Council's assets or whether replacement assets will be needed. The three options are presented as the minimum, possible and maximum scenarios, with the maximum requirement being the amounts to bring all the Council assets to a high standard or new asset where replacements are needed. The capital expenditure in this strategy uses the first scenario – minimum, due to the significant funding shortfall for 2024/25 and, potentially, for the years beyond.

- 7.2 Table 5 below shows estimated expenditure and funding for the period 2023 to 2028. For 2025/26 onwards, this is the minimum level of capital investment due to significant funding issues. This is based on the assumption that there will be no unsupported borrowing as this may not be affordable given the revenue budget pressures faced by the Council. Only the Council's supported borrowing allocation is included in the funding section of Table 5.

Table 5 – Estimated Capital Expenditure and Funding 2023/24 to 2027/28

	2023/24 £'000	2024/25 £'000	2025/26 £'000	2026/27 £'000	2027/28 £'000
Council Fund - excl. Investment Properties	34,380	15,565	5,028	4,876	4,836
HRA	13,362	35,145	29,974	20,831	21,455
Investment Properties	2,780	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure	50,522	50,710	35,002	25,707	26,291
Capital Grants	28,669	15,978	6,205	6,244	6,284
Capital Receipts	157	25	151	0	0
Reserves & Revenue Contributions	14,089	12,025	10,936	7,454	7,298
Balance Funded from Borrowing	7,607	22,682	17,710	12,009	12,709
Total funding	50,522	50,710	35,002	25,707	26,291

- 7.3 An important factor to consider is the impact of borrowing on the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is the measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. Borrowing is not limited to external borrowing from PWLB but also the use of the Council's own cash balances (internal borrowing) which have been used to fund capital expenditure. While internal borrowing saves the Council in interest payable costs, the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is charged on the basis of the underlying borrowing need (the CFR), not the actual borrowing.
- 7.4 Capital expenditure will increase the CFR but only by the sum that is not funded from grants, capital receipts, reserves or revenue. The CFR will also reduce annually by the sum of the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) which is charged to revenue. The level of the CFR is an important measure to ensure that the Council does not commit itself to unaffordable levels of borrowing.
- 7.5 In order to ensure that the Council has sufficient funds available to repay debt as it falls due, the Council is required to make a charge to the revenue account each year, and this charge is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). Regulations require that the Council approves a MRP statement in advance of each financial year. The policy for 2024/25 is set out in Appendix 5. The Council's MRP policy was substantially revised in 2018, and again for the financial year beginning 1 April 2022. By making the MRP charge each year, the Council's cash balances are replenished and that, in turn, reduces the level of internal borrowing.
- 7.6 In 2018, the Council revised its MRP policy and adopted the Equal Instalment Asset Life method to calculate its MRP charge for both its supported borrowing and unsupported borrowing. The revised policy from 1 April 2022 adopts an annuity method, following a similar method to a standard repayment mortgage, where the combined repayment sum of principal repayment and interest remains constant and, as a result, the amount of principal repaid in the early years is low and increases over time. Therefore, under the annuity method the MRP charge is low in the initial years and increases over time.

- 7.7 The Council may choose to pay more MRP in any given year. These overpayments of MRP (which, in the Council's case, are to ensure enough cash for loan repayments) can, if needed, be reclaimed in later years. Up until 31 March 2022, the total overpayments were £268k, and related specifically to the Salix loans where the MRP charged to the revenue account has been calculated on the basis of the life of the loan rather than on the life of the asset which was funded by the loan. This ensures that the Council has sufficient cash to repay the loans when they become due for repayment.
- 7.8 The impact of the Council's capital expenditure plans and the MRP charge on the CFR and level of external and internal borrowing is shown in Table 6 below:-

Table 6
Capital Financing Requirement and Borrowing 2023/24 to 2027/28

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Estimate	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed
CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT (CFR)					
Opening Balance of CFR	144,112	150,588	171,991	188,238	198,521
Capital Expenditure	50,522	50,710	35,002	25,707	26,291
External Capital Grants	(28,669)	(15,978)	(6,205)	(6,244)	(6,284)
Capital Receipts	(157)	(25)	(151)	0	0
Revenue Contribution & Reserves	(14,089)	(12,205)	(10,936)	(7,454)	(7,298)
Minimum Revenue Provision	(1,131)	(1,279)	(1,463)	(1,726)	(1,933)
CLOSING BALANCE OF CFR	150,588	171,991	188,238	198,521	209,297
EXTERNAL BORROWING					
Opening Balance of External Borrowing	123,799	121,557	158,593	175,644	185,696
Borrowing to Fund Capital Expenditure	0	22,682	17,710	12,009	12,709
Borrowing to Fund Loan Repayments	0	0	0	0	0
Borrowing to Replace Internal Borrowing	0	15,000	0	0	0
Loan Repayments	(2,242)	(646)	(639)	(1,977)	(2,763)
Closing Balance of External Borrowing	121,557	158,593	175,664	185,696	195,642
INTERNAL BORROWING					
Opening Balance of Internal Borrowing	20,342	29,060	13,427	12,603	12,854
Replacement of Internal Borrowing	0	(15,000)	0	0	0
Funding Loan Repayments from External Borrowing	0	0	0	0	0
External Loan Repayments	2,242	646	639	1,977	2,763
Borrowing to Fund Capital Expenditure	7,607	0	0	0	0
Minimum Revenue Provision	(1,131)	(1,279)	(1,463)	(1,726)	(1,933)
Closing Balance of Internal Borrowing	29,060	13,427	12,603	12,854	13,684
TOTAL BORROWING	150,617	172,020	188,267	198,550	209,326

8. BORROWING STRATEGY

8.1 The Council is currently maintaining an under-borrowed position. This means that the capital borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement) has not been fully funded with loan debt, as cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a temporary measure. This strategy is prudent, as medium and longer dated borrowing rates are expected to fall from their current levels once prevailing inflation concerns are addressed by tighter near-term monetary policy.

Against this background, and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2024/25 treasury operations. The Section 151 Officer will monitor interest rates in financial markets, and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:-

- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp FALL in borrowing rates, then borrowing will be postponed.
- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper RISE in borrowing rates than that currently forecast, fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are lower than they are projected to be in the next few years.
- Link Group's long-term (beyond 10 years) forecast is 3%. All PWLB certainty rates are currently significantly above this rate. Therefore, better value can be gained from short-term investments until the bank rates reduce.

8.2 External v Internal Borrowing

8.2.1 Current conditions indicate a need for a flexible approach to the choice between internal and external borrowing. However, it remains the case that there are certain limitations to externalise borrowing, careful on-going consideration needs to be given to the difference between borrowing rates and investment rates to ensure the Council obtains value for money once an appropriate level of risk management has been attained to ensure the security of its investments.

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

8.2.3 However, short term savings by avoiding new long term external borrowing in 2024/25 must also be weighed against the potential for incurring additional long term extra costs, by delaying unavoidable new external borrowing, as PWLB long term rates are now higher. Additionally, the cash flow implications of internalising borrowing require regular review and will limit the potential extent of internalising borrowing.

8.3 Borrowing in Advance of Need

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

8.4 Debt Rescheduling

8.4.1 Rescheduling of current borrowing in our debt portfolio may be considered whilst premature redemption rates remain elevated, but only if there is surplus cash available to facilitate any repayment, or rebalancing of the portfolio to provide more certainty is considered appropriate.

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

8.5 Borrowing from other Financial Institutions

The PWLB is the Council's main source of borrowing, with some loans from the Welsh Government owned organisation, Salix, for funding of energy efficiency and low carbon projects. The PWLB certainty rate is gilts & 80 basis points (0.8%). Consideration may be given to borrowing from the below:-

- Local authorities;
- UK Municipal Bond Agency – pooled loans;
- Money Market Funds.

9. DEBT PROFILE

9.1 Appendix 4 shows the maturity information of the Council's borrowing, the existing borrowing is due to be repaid in various years up to 2068/69. This also includes the present value of the loan payments to reflect the true impact of the loan amounts in the future, by discounting the loan principals by 3.5%, the recommended long-term rate to measure the value of money over time. The Council will aim to ensure that the repayment date is arranged so as to smooth out repayments as far as possible, but priority will be given to the interest rate payable when determining the type of loan (maturity or annuity) and the length of the loan.

Table 7 – Maturity Profile of PWLB Loans, January 2024

Number of Years until Loan Matures	Principal £'m	Present Value of Principal £'m	Cumulative %
<1	1.87	1	1.6
1 to 3	1.44	1	2.8
4 to 6	4.04	3	6.1
7 to 10	3.38	3	9.0
11 to 14	2.42	2	11.0
15 to 22	23.22	12	30.4
23 to 33	41.74	15	65.3
34 to 50	41.48	10	100.0
TOTAL	119.58	47	

10. INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND CREDITWORTHINESS POLICY

10.1 Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e., rates for investments up to 12 months). Greater returns are usually obtainable by investing for longer periods. The current forecasts predict that the base rate will remain at 5.25% but will start to reduce from September 2024. Therefore, an agile investment strategy would be appropriate to optimise returns. Accordingly, while most cash balances are required in order to manage the ups and downs of cash flow, where cash sums can be identified that could be invested for longer periods, the value to be obtained from longer-term investments will be carefully assessed.

10.2 Management of Risk

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is one of the smallest local authorities in Wales. It receives the second lowest settlement from Welsh Government, with Merthyr Tydfil receiving the lowest. The Council does not have the large council balances some of the larger authorities hold, though there are larger councils with similar balances or less. Management of risk is the primary consideration for all of the Council's investments.

- 10.2.1** The Council's investment priorities will be security first, portfolio liquidity second and then yield (return). The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity, with the Council's risk appetite being for low-risk investments only.
- 10.2.2** Minimum acceptable **credit criteria** (Appendix 7) are applied to generate a list of highly creditworthy counterparties. This also enables diversification and thus avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the short term and long-term ratings.
- 10.2.3 Other information:** ratings will not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution; it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector on both a micro and macro basis and in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutions operate.
- 10.2.4** Investments can be specified or non-specified (Appendix 7 defines these and provides further information. The Council in line with its requirement for investing in low risk investments, will only invest in specified investments.
- **Specified investments** are those with a high level of credit quality and subject to a maturity limit of one year or have less than a year left to run to maturity, if originally they were classified as being non-specified investments solely due to the maturity period exceeding one year.
 - **Non-specified investments** are those with less high credit quality, may be for periods in excess of one year and / or are more complex instruments which require greater consideration by Members and officers before being authorised for use.
- 10.2.5** Lending limits (amounts and maturity) for each counterparty will be set through applying the matrix table as set out in the Creditworthiness section of this strategy.
- 10.2.6** This Council will set a limit for the amount of its investments which are invested for longer than 365 days (see Appendix 10).
- 10.2.7** The Council will only invest in counterparties outside the UK if the credit ratings are AAA or above and if there are exceptional circumstances, such as the creditworthiness of UK investments are compromised. Investments will only be placed with counterparties from countries with a specified minimum **sovereign rating** (see Appendix 9).
- 10.2.8** This Council has engaged **external consultants** to provide expert advice on how to optimise an appropriate balance of security, liquidity and yield, given the risk appetite of this Council in the context of the expected level of cash balances and need for liquidity throughout the year.
- 10.2.9** All investments will be denominated in **sterling**.

10.3 Creditworthiness Policy

10.3.1 The primary principle governing the Council's investment criteria is the security of its investments. After this main principle, the Council will ensure that:-

- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose, it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.
- It will only invest in counterparties which have credit ratings as outlined in Appendix 7.

10.3.2 As an additional layer to the minimum credit rating criteria described above, this Council also employs the creditworthiness service provided by Link Group.

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

- All credit ratings will be monitored daily. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Link creditworthiness service. If a downgrade results in the counterparty / investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.

10.3.4 Significant levels of downgrades to short and long-term credit ratings have not materialised since the crisis in March 2020. In the main, where they did change, any alterations were limited to Outlooks. Accordingly, when setting minimum sovereign debt ratings, the Council will not set a minimum rating for the UK.

10.4 Country Limits

The Council has determined that, with the exception of the UK, it will only use approved counterparties from countries with a minimum sovereign credit rating of AAA from Fitch Ratings (or equivalent from other agencies if Fitch does not provide). The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria, as at the date of this report, are shown in Appendix 8. This list will be added to or deducted from by officers should ratings change in accordance with this policy. In practice, investments tend to be placed in UK banks for security reasons. The list is included for the unlikely event of there being an exceptional need to invest in highly secure counter-parties in other countries. For example, in the event of UK banks losing their creditworthiness and failing the specific Counterparties Council's criteria.

11. GOVERNANCE AND CONTROL

11.1 The Prudential Code reflects a move towards self-regulation for local authorities, and effective corporate governance is one of the key elements to the successful implementation of the Code.

11.2 Corporate Governance includes the following elements:-

- A formal role for the Section 151 Officer;
- Setting and monitoring of Prudential and Treasury Indicators;
- A scheme of delegation and a process of formal approval;
- Reporting on Treasury Management matters to Members.

11.3 Role of the Section 151 Officer and Members

- 11.3.1** The Section 151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that matters relating to Treasury Management and Capital Financing are taken into account and reported to the Executive / full Council for consideration, and that procedures are established to monitor performance.
- 11.3.2** The Section 151 Officer must ensure that prudential indicators are set and monitored in order to demonstrate the legislative requirement that the Council's financial plans are affordable.
- 11.3.3** Members also play an important role in not just authorising the relevant decisions but also in scrutinising treasury management processes, decisions and performance. In order to undertake this role, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that Members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to Members responsible for scrutiny. In order to support the scrutiny role of the members of the Governance & Audit Committee, the Committee's members received training in treasury management, delivered by the appointed treasury management consultants on 14 September 2022. Further training will be arranged when required. The training needs of treasury management officers are regularly reviewed and addressed.
- 11.3.4** The Council officers involved in treasury management activities have comprehensive knowledge and skills for managing the treasury management function. The Section 151 Officer plays a key role in Treasury Management and approves or rejects any investments proposed by the team. The Council also provides training to increase the knowledge and skills for those responsible for management, delivery, governance and decision making.
- 11.3.5** A formal record of the training received by officers central to the Treasury function will be maintained by the Resources Performance Team. Similarly, a formal record of the treasury management / capital finance training received by Members will also be maintained by the Head of Democratic Services.
- 11.3.6** The Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation and a fuller explanation of the role of the Section 151 Officer is set out in Appendix 9.

12. TREASURY MANAGEMENT ADVICE

- 12.1** The Council uses Link Group, Link Treasury Services Limited as its external treasury management advisors. In accordance with procurement regulations, the Council retendered this service during early 2021, for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2024, with an option to extend for two years, with Link Group, Treasury Solutions being the successful tender.
- 12.2** The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers. All decisions will be undertaken with regards to all available information, including, but not solely, our treasury advisers. Final responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council.

13. PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY INDICATORS

- 13.1** The Prudential and Treasury Indicators set out in Appendix 10 cover affordability, prudence and sets out limits for capital expenditure, external debt, the liability benchmark and the maturity structure of borrowing. It is for the Council to set the Prudential Indicators and it is important to not just consider the indicators for each individual year in isolation, but also to consider the past performance and the future forecasts. A fuller explanation of the purpose of each indicator is set out in Appendix 10.

14. REPORTING

14.1 The Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, five main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of polices, estimates and actuals.

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

14.2 Quarterly treasury management monitoring reports - these will update Members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary and whether the treasury strategy is meeting its objectives or whether any policies require revision.

14.3 An annual treasury year-end report - this is a backward-looking review document and provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

14.4 The above reports are required to be adequately scrutinised before being recommended to the Council. This role is undertaken by the Governance & Audit Committee for the mid-year and year-end reports. The Executive will scrutinise the quarter 1 and quarter 3 reports which were introduced by the Prudential Code 2021.

15. CONCLUSION

15.1 In summary, the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2024/25 continues the strategy of prudent approach to borrowing, in order to limit the revenue implications, and using internal borrowing where cash balances allow. The investment strategy continues the policy of ensuring the security and liquidity of deposits over yield.

15.2 It is envisaged that, over the lifetime of the strategy, that the continued use of reserves to contribute to fund the revenue budget and the use of the Housing Revenue Account to fund capital expenditure will reduce cash balances significantly. An increased level of borrowing will have to be undertaken in order to fund the Council's capital programme, whilst still maintaining sufficient cash balances to fund liabilities as they fall due.

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

The key principles of CIPFA's *Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice (2021 Edition)*, as described in Section 4 of that Code are as follows:-

Key Principle 1:

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

Key Principle 2:

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

Key Principle 3:

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

The Code then goes on to say that:-

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

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

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

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

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

2. The County Council, Executive Committee and the Governance & Audit Committee will receive reports on the Authority's treasury management policies, practices and activities, including: an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review report and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in the TMPs.
3. The County Council/Executive Committee are responsible for the implementation of the Authority's treasury management policies and practices in accordance with the Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions, who will act in accordance with the Authority's policy statement and TMPs and, if he/she is a CIPFA member, CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
4. The Authority nominates the Governance & Audit Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

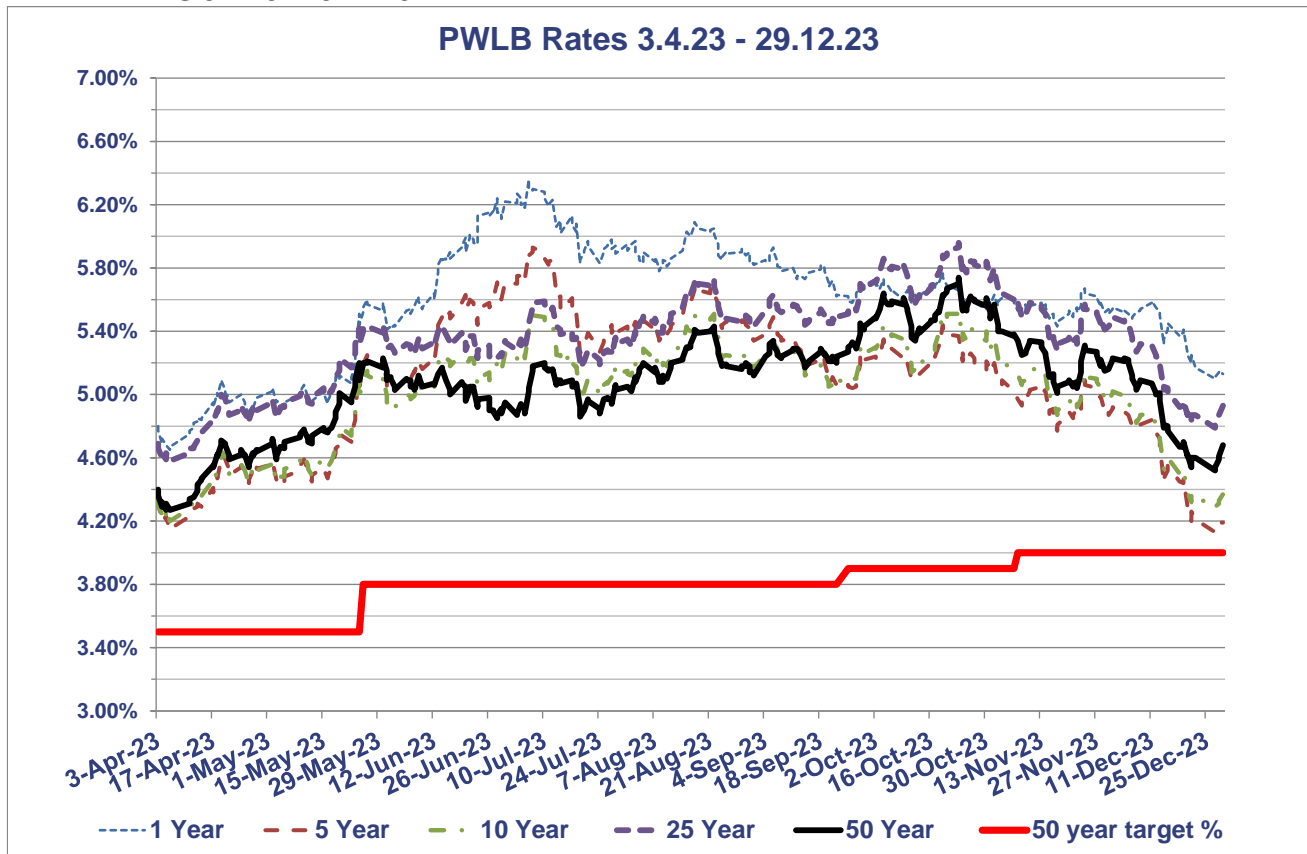
- The third quarter of 2023/24 saw:
 - A 0.3% m/m decline in real GDP in October, potentially partly due to unseasonably wet weather, but also due to the ongoing drag from higher interest rates. Growth for the second quarter, ending 30th September, was revised downwards to -0.1% and growth on an annual basis was also revised downwards, to 0.3%;
 - A sharp fall in wage growth, with the headline 3myy rate declining from 8.0% in September to 7.2% in October, although the ONS “experimental” rate of unemployment has remained low at 4.2%;
 - CPI inflation continuing on its downward trajectory, from 8.7% in April to 4.6% in October, then again to 3.9% in November;
 - Core CPI inflation decreasing from April and May’s 31 years’ high of 7.1% to 5.1% in November, the lowest rate since January 2022;
 - The Bank of England holding Bank Rate at 5.25% in November and December;
 - A steady fall in 10-year gilt yields as investors revised their interest rate expectations lower.
- The revision of GDP data in Q2 to a 0.1% q/q fall may mean the mildest of mild recessions has begun. Indeed, real GDP in October fell 0.3% m/m which does suggest that the economy may stagnate again in Q3. The weakness in October may partly be due to the unseasonably wet weather. That said, as the weakness was broad based it may also be the case that the ongoing drag from higher interest rates is more than offsetting any boost from the rise in real wages.
- However, the rise in the flash composite activity Purchasing Managers Index, from 50.7 in November to 51.7 in December, did increase the chances of the economy avoiding a contraction in Q3. The improvement was entirely driven by the increase in the services activity balance from 50.9 to 52.7. (Scores above 50 point to expansion in the economy, although only tepid in this instance.) The press release noted that this was primarily driven by a revival in consumer demand in the technological and financial services sectors. This chimes with the further improvement in the GfK measure of consumer confidence in December, from -24 to -22. The services PMI is now consistent with non-retail services output growing by 0.5% q/q in Q3, but this is in stark contrast to the manufacturing sector where the output balance slumped from 49.2 to 45.9 and, at face value, the output balance is consistent with a 1.5% q/q fall in manufacturing output in Q3.
- The 0.3% m/m fall in retail sales volumes in October means that after contracting by 1.0% q/q (which was downwardly revised from -0.8% q/q) in Q2, retail activity remained weak at the start of Q3. That suggests higher interest rates are taking a bigger toll on real consumer spending.
- Higher interest rates have filtered through the financial channels and weakened the housing market but, overall, it remains surprisingly resilient with the Halifax house price index recently pointing to a 1.7% year on year increase whilst Nationwide’s December data pointed to a -1.8% year on year decrease. However, the full weakness in real consumer spending and real business investment has yet to come as currently it is estimated that around two thirds to a half of the impact of higher interest rates on household interest payments has yet to be felt.
- Overall, we expect real GDP growth to remain subdued throughout 2024 as the drag from higher interest rates is protracted but a fading of the cost-of-living crisis and interest rate cuts in the second half of 2024 will support a recovery in GDP growth in 2025.

- The labour market remains tight by historical standards, but the sharp fall in wage growth seen in October will reinforce the growing belief in markets that interest rates will be cut mid-2024. Wage growth eased in October much faster than the consensus expected. Total earnings fell by 1.6% m/m, which meant the headline 3myy rate eased from 8.0% in September to 7.2% in October. This news will be welcomed by the Bank of England. Indeed, the timelier three-month annualised rate of average earnings growth fell from +2.4% to -1.2%. Excluding bonuses, it fell from 5.3% to 2.0%. Furthermore, one of the Bank's key barometers of inflation persistence, regular private sector pay growth, dropped from 7.9% 3myy to 7.3%, which leaves it comfortably on track to fall to 7.2% by December, as predicted by the Bank in November.
- The fall in wage growth occurred despite labour demand being stronger in October than expected. The three-month change in employment eased only a touch from +52,000 in September to +50,000 in October. But resilient labour demand was offset by a further 63,000 rise in the supply of workers in the three months to October. That meant labour supply exceeded its pre-pandemic level for the first time, and the unemployment rate remained at 4.2% in October. In the three months to November, the number of job vacancies fell for the 17th month in a row, from around 959,000 in October to around 949,000. That has reduced the vacancy to unemployment ratio as demand for labour eases relative to supply, which may support a further easing in wage growth in the coming months.
- CPI inflation fell from 6.7% in September to 4.6% in October, and then again to 3.9% in November. Both these falls were bigger than expected and there are clear signs of easing in domestic inflationary pressures. The fall in core CPI inflation from 5.7% to 5.1% in November was bigger than expected (consensus forecast 5.6%). That's the lowest rate since January 2022. Some of the decline in core inflation was due to the global influence of core goods inflation, which slowed from 4.3% to 3.3%. But some of it was due to services inflation falling from 6.6% to 6.3%. The Bank views the latter as a key barometer of the persistence of inflation and it came in further below the Bank's forecast of 6.9% in its November Monetary Policy Report. This will give the Bank more confidence that services inflation is now on a firmly downward path.
- The Bank of England sprung no surprises with its December monetary policy committee (MPC) meeting, leaving interest rates at 5.25% for the third time in a row and pushing back against the prospect of near-term interest rate cuts. The Bank continued to sound hawkish, with the MPC maintaining its tightening bias saying that "further tightening in monetary policy would be required if there were evidence of more persistent inflationary pressures". And it stuck to the familiar script, saying that policy will be "sufficiently restrictive for sufficiently long" and that "monetary policy is likely to need to be restrictive for an extended period of time". In other words, the message is that the MPC is not yet willing to endorse investors' expectations that rates will be cut as soon as May 2024.
- Looking ahead, our colleagues at Capital Economics forecast that the recent downward trends in CPI and core inflation will stall over the next few months before starting to decline more decisively again in February. That explains why we think the Bank of England won't feel comfortable cutting interest rates until H2 2024.
- The fall in UK market interest rate expectations in December has driven most of the decline in 10-year gilt yields, which have fallen in line with 10-year US Treasury and euro-zone yields. 10-year gilt yields have fallen from 4.68% in October 2023 to around 3.70% in early January, with further declines likely if the falling inflation story is maintained.
- Investors' growing expectations that the Fed will cut interest rates soon has led to an improvement in risk sentiment, which has boosted the pound and other risky assets. In addition, the rise in the pound, from \$1.21 in November to \$1.27 now, has also been supported by the recent relative decline in UK wholesale gas prices.

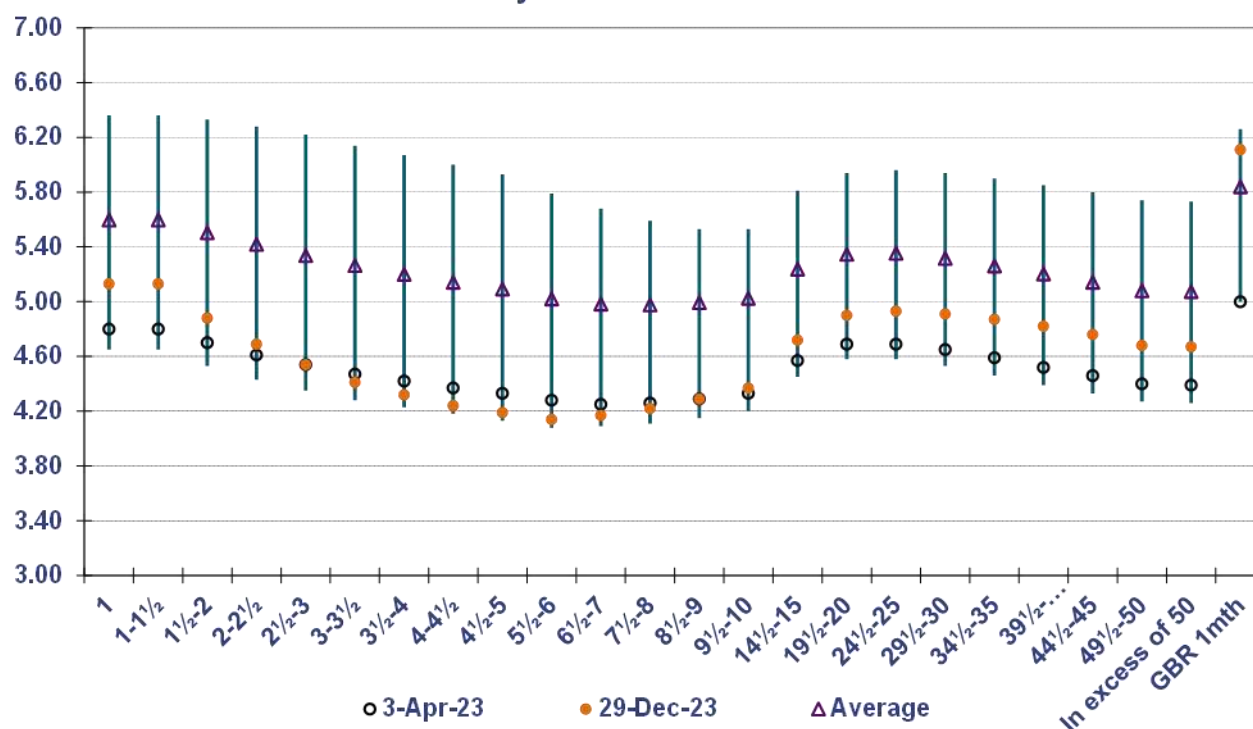
- The further fall in 10-year real gilt yields in December has supported the recent rise in the FTSE 100. That said, the index remains 5% below its record high in February 2023. This modest rise in equities appears to have been mostly driven by strong performances in the industrials and rate-sensitive technology sectors. But UK equities have continued to underperform US and euro-zone equities. The FTSE 100 has risen by 2.2% in December, while the S&P 500 has risen by 3.8%. This is partly due to lower energy prices, which have been a relatively bigger drag on the FTSE 100, due to the index's high concentration of energy companies.

In the chart below, the rise in gilt yields across the curve in the first half of 2023/24, and therein PWLB rates, is clear to see, prior to the end of year rally based on a mix of supportive domestic and international factors.

PWLB RATES 3.4.23 - 29.12.23



PWLB Certainty Rate Variations 3.4.23 to 29.12.23



HIGH/LOW/AVERAGE PWLB RATES FOR 3.4.23 – 29.12.23

	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year	25 Year	50 Year
Low	4.65%	4.13%	4.20%	4.58%	4.27%
Date	06/04/2023	27/12/2023	06/04/2023	06/04/2023	05/04/2023
High	6.36%	5.93%	5.53%	5.96%	5.74%
Date	06/07/2023	07/07/2023	23/10/2023	23/10/2023	23/10/2023
Average	5.60%	5.09%	5.03%	5.35%	5.08%
Spread	1.71%	1.80%	1.33%	1.38%	1.47%

MPC meetings 2nd November and 14th December 2023

- On 2nd November, the Bank of England’s Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted to keep Bank Rate on hold at 5.25%, and on 14th December reiterated that view. Both increases reflected a split vote, the latter by 6 votes to 3, with the minority grouping voting for an increase of 0.25% as concerns about “sticky” inflation remained in place.
- Nonetheless, with UK CPI inflation now at 3.9%, and core inflating beginning to moderate (5.1%), markets are voicing a view that rate cuts should begin in Q1 2024/25, some way ahead of the indications from MPC members. Of course, the data will be the ultimate determinant, so upcoming publications of employment, wages and inflation numbers will be of particular importance, and on-going volatility in Bank Rate expectations and the gilt yield curve can be expected.
- In addition, what happens outside of the UK is also critical to movement in gilt yields. The US FOMC has kept short-term rates in the range of 5.25%-5.50%, whilst the ECB has moved its Deposit rate to a probable peak of 4%. Markets currently expect both central banks to start cutting rates in 2024.



PWLB debt	Current borrowing rate as at 08.01.24 p.m.	Target borrowing rate now (end of Q4 2025)	Target borrowing rate previous (end of Q3 2025)
5 years	4.53%	3.70%	3.80%
10 years	4.67%	3.90%	3.80%
25 years	5.19%	4.20%	4.20%
50 years	4.97%	4.00%	4.00%



Rhan o gyngor dderbyniwyd gan / An extract from advice received from: Link Group, Treasury Solutions

Rhagolygon Graddfeydd Llog 2024/2025

Interest Rate Forecasts 2024/2025

PWLB rates and forecast shown below have taken into account the 20 basis point certainty rates.

Interest Rate Forecasts								
Bank Rate	Mar-24	Jun-24	Sep-24	Dec-24	Mar-25	Jun-25	Sep-25	Dec-25
Link	5.25%	5.25%	4.75%	4.25%	3.75%	3.25%	3.00%	3.00%
Cap Econ	5.25%	5.00%	4.50%	4.00%	3.50%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
5Y PWLB RATE								
Link	4.50%	4.40%	4.30%	4.20%	4.10%	4.00%	3.80%	3.70%
Cap Econ	4.50%	4.30%	4.20%	4.00%	3.90%	3.80%	3.80%	3.70%
10Y PWLB RATE								
Link	4.70%	4.50%	4.40%	4.30%	4.20%	4.10%	4.00%	3.90%
Cap Econ	4.50%	4.40%	4.20%	4.10%	4.10%	4.10%	4.10%	4.10%
25Y PWLB RATE								
Link	5.20%	5.10%	4.90%	4.80%	4.60%	4.40%	4.30%	4.20%
Cap Econ	5.10%	4.80%	4.60%	4.30%	4.40%	4.40%	4.50%	4.60%
50Y PWLB RATE								
Link	5.00%	4.90%	4.70%	4.60%	4.40%	4.20%	4.10%	4.00%
Cap Econ	4.70%	4.60%	4.50%	4.30%	4.30%	4.30%	4.40%	4.40%

Additional notes by Link on this forecast table: -

- Our central forecast for interest rates was previously updated on 7 November and reflected a view that the MPC would be keen to further demonstrate its anti-inflation credentials by keeping Bank Rate at 5.25% until at least H2 2024. We expect rate cuts to start when both the CPI inflation and wage/employment data are supportive of such a move, and when there is a likelihood of the overall economy enduring at least a slowdown or mild recession over the coming months (although most recent GDP releases have surprised with their on-going robustness).
- Naturally, timing on this matter will remain one of fine judgment: cut too soon, and inflationary pressures may well build up further; cut too late and any downturn or recession may be prolonged.
- In the upcoming months, our forecasts will be guided not only by economic data releases and clarifications from the MPC over its monetary policies and the Government over its fiscal policies, but also international factors such as policy development in the US and Europe, the provision of fresh support packages to support the faltering recovery in China as well as the on-going conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and Gaza and Israel.

Rhan o gyngor dderbyniwyd gan / An extract from advice received from: Link Group

DADANSODDIAD BENTHYCIADAU PWLB YN AEDDFEDU 2024/25 YMLAEN / PWLB LOANS MATURITY ANALYSIS 2024/25 ONWARDS						
	Aeddfedu PWLB Maturity	Blwydd-dal PWLB EIP/ Annuity	Benthyciadau Marchnad/ Market Loans	Amrywiol/ PWLB Variable	Cyfanswm yn Aeddfedu/ Total Maturing	%Yn Aeddfedu o'r Cyfran yn sefyll/ Maturing of Total Outstanding %
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
2024/25	0	18	0	0	18	0.0
2025/26	0	20	0	0	20	0.0
2026/27	1,381	22	0	0	1,403	1.2
2027/28	2,165	24	0	0	2,189	1.9
2028/29	262	26	0	0	288	0.2
2029/30	1,539	21	0	0	1,560	1.3
2030/31	451	15	0	0	466	0.4
2031/32	1,941	9	0	0	1,950	1.7
2032/33	315	7	0	0	322	0.3
2033/34	637	0	0	0	637	0.6
2034/35	624	0	0	0	624	0.5
2035/36	611	0	0	0	611	0.5
2036/37	599	0	0	0	599	0.5
2037/38	587	0	0	0	587	0.5
2038/39	226	0	0	0	226	0.2
2039/40	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	4.2
2040/41	3,500	0	0	0	3,500	3.0
2042/43	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0.8
2043/44	1,020	0	0	0	1,020	0.9
2044/45	1,010	0	0	0	1,010	0.9
2045/46	11,464	0	0	0	11,464	9.7
2050/51	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	1.7
2052/53	28,238	0	0	0	28,238	24.0
2054/55	3,000	0	0	0	3,000	2.6
2055/56	3,500	0	0	0	3,500	3.0
2056/57	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	4.2
2057/58	8,513	0	0	0	8,513	7.2
2059/60	1,763	0	0	0	1,763	1.5
2064/65	10,000	0	0	0	10,000	8.5
2066/67	6,200	0	0	0	6,200	5.3
2068/69	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	12.7
	117,546	162	0	0	117,708	100.0
Cyfartaledd bywyd (blynyddoedd)/ Average life (years)	31.14	3.42	0.00	0.00	31.10	
Cyfartaledd graddf (%)/ Average rate (%)	4.47	9.42	0.00	0.00	4.47	

**PROFFIL AD-DALU BENTHYCIADAU ERAILL 2024/25 YMLAEN /
OTHER LOANS REPAYMENT PROFILE 2024/25 ONWARDS**

	Benthyciad Salix Loan 1	Benthyciad Salix Loan 2	Benthyciad Salix Loan 3	Benthyciad Salix Loan	Benthyciad Salix Loan 5	Benthyciad Salix Loan 6	Cyfanswm / Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2024/25	8	46	64	26	220	264	628
2025/26	0	45	64	26	220	264	619
2026/27	0	0	64	27	220	264	575
2027/28	0	0	63	27	220	264	574
2028/29	0	0	63	27	220	264	574
2029/30	0	0	0	13	221	265	499
2030/31	0	0	0	0	221	265	486
2031/32	0	0	0	0	221	265	486
2032/33						265	265
2033/24						265	265
2034/35						265	265
2035/36						265	265
Cyfanswm / Total	8	91	318	146	1,763	3,175	5,501

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement 2024/25

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

The Welsh Government statutory guidance requires the Council to approve a MRP Statement in advance of each year. The guidance also states “if it is ever proposed to vary the terms of the original statement during the year, a revised statement should be put to the Council at that time”. A variety of options is provided to councils, so long as there is a prudent provision. The Council is recommended to approve the following MRP Statement, which remains unchanged from the MRP Policy 2023/24:

From 1st April 2022, for all capital expenditure funded by supported and unsupported borrowing (CFR), MRP will be charged on the asset life - annuity method at the Council's average interest rate on all of its loans at the end of each relevant year-end.

MRP charges based on the asset life – annuity method may not be charged until the year the asset becomes operational. The Section 151 Officer may postpone the MRP charge until the financial year following the one in which the asset becomes operational. The estimated asset life of the asset would be determined in the year the MRP commences and would not change over the life of the asset. The estimated life periods will be set by the Section 151 Officer, based upon advice received from the relevant officers and will have regard to statutory requirements and Welsh Government guidance in relation to MRP and asset life. Where land is purchased, the asset life will be based on the asset life of the asset placed on the land, which in the majority of cases will be 50 years, in line with the asset life for buildings.

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

The Council retains the right to make additional voluntary payments to reduce debt if deemed prudent.

The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) MRP charge for its share of supported and unsupported borrowing, will also be based on the asset life – annuity method at the Council's average interest rate on its loans at the relevant year end.

Any repayments included in annual PFI or finance leases are applied as MRP and will be consistent with the asset life – annuity basis over the life of the lease or PFI scheme.

Specified and Non-Specified Investments

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

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

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

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

During 2024/25 the Council does not intend to make any investments in foreign currencies, nor any with low credit quality bodies, nor any that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation (such as company shares). Non-specified investments will therefore be limited to (i) long-term investments; and (ii) deposits with the Council's own banker for transactional purposes if it fails to meet the basic credit criteria; in this instance balances will be minimised as far as is possible

The table in Appendix 7 set out the investment criteria and limits for the categories of investments intended for use during 2024/25 and, therefore, form the basis for the approved lending list.

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

Counterparty Criteria

Category	Short Term Credit Rating (Fitch)	Short Term Credit Rating (Moody's)	Short Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Long Term Credit Rating (Fitch)	Long Term Credit Rating (Moody's)	Long Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's)	Cash Limit	Time Limit
Bank and Building Societies (not nationalised or part nationalised)	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AAA	Aaa	AAA	£10m	5 years
	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA	Aa2	AA	£10m	3 years
	F1+	P-1	A-1+	AA-	Aa3	AA-	£10m	364 days
	F1	P-1	A-1	A	A2	A	£7.5m	6 months
Nationalised / Part Nationalised UK Banks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£10m	364 days
NatWest Bank (Part Nationalised)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£30m	364 days
UK Central Government (irrespective of credit rating)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No maximum	No maximum
UK Local Authorities*	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	£10m	364 days
Money Market Funds	n/a	n/a	n/a	AAA	AAA	AAA	£5m	6 months

*as defined in the Local Government Act 2003

Notes and Clarifications

(1) Cash Limit

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

(2) Time Limit

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

(3) Foreign Countries

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

(4) Credit Rating Downgrade

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

If the Section 151 Officer wishes to continue investing with that counterparty approval will be sought from the Chair of the Governance & Audit Committee plus one other member of the Chair's choosing, who both must approve the action. This will then be reported as appropriate at the next available opportunity.

Approved countries for investments [correct as at 19 December 2022]

This list is based on those countries which have sovereign ratings of AA- or higher (we show the lowest rating from Fitch, Moody's and S&P) and also, (except - at the time of writing - for Hong Kong, and Luxembourg), have banks operating in sterling markets which have credit ratings of green or above in the Link credit worthiness service.

Based on lowest available rating

AAA

- Australia
- Denmark
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Switzerland

AA+

- Canada
- Finland
- U.S.A.

AA

- Abu Dhabi (UAE)

AA-

- Belgium
- Qatar
- France (downgraded by Fitch 2023)
- **U.K.**

Treasury management scheme of delegation

(i) County Council

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

(ii) Executive Committee

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

(iii) Governance & Audit Committee

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

The Treasury Management role of the Section 151 Officer

The Section 151 (responsible) Officer's role includes:-

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance;
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports;
- submitting budgets and budget variations;
- receiving and reviewing management information reports;
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function;

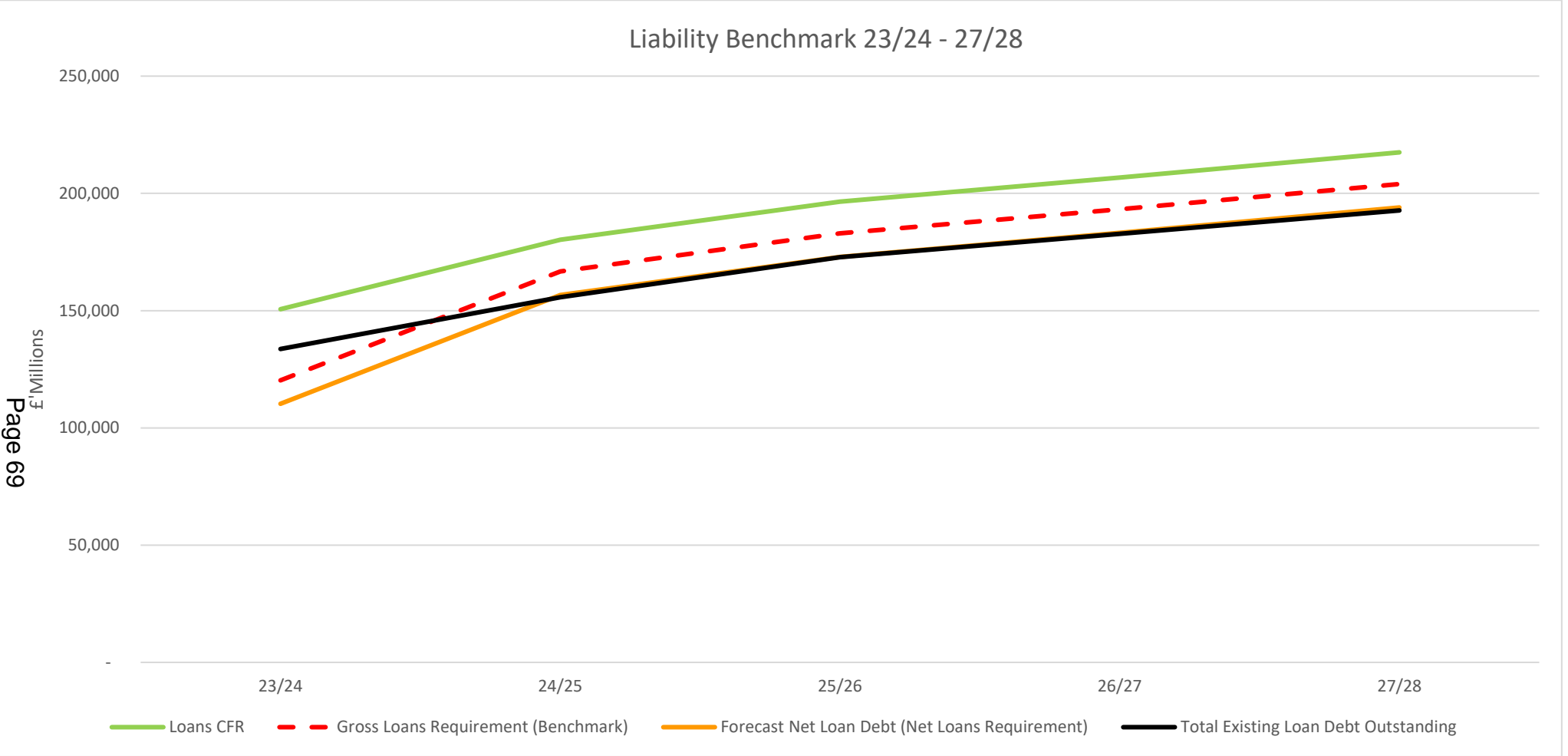
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit;
- recommending the appointment of external service providers;
- responsibility for the execution and administration of its Treasury decisions, including decision on borrowing, investment and financing, have been delegated to the Section 151 Officer, who will act in accordance with the Council's policy statements and TMP's;
- preparation of a capital strategy to include capital expenditure, capital financing, non-financial investments and treasury management, with a long term timeframe;
- ensuring that the capital strategy is prudent, sustainable, affordable and prudent in the long term and provides value for money;
- ensuring that due diligence has been carried out on all treasury and non-financial investments and is in accordance with the risk appetite of the Authority;
- ensure that the Authority has appropriate legal powers to undertake expenditure on non-financial assets and their financing;
- ensuring the proportionality of all investments so that the Authority does not undertake a level of investing which exposes the Authority to an excessive level of risk compared to its financial resources;
- ensuring that an adequate governance process is in place for the approval, monitoring and ongoing risk management of all non-financial investments and long term liabilities;
- provision to Members of a schedule of all non-treasury investments including material investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures, loans and financial guarantees;
- ensuring that Members are adequately informed and understand the risk exposures taken on by the Authority;
- ensuring that the Authority has adequate expertise, either in house or externally provided, to carry out the above;
- creation of Treasury Management Practices which specifically deal with how non treasury investments will be carried out and managed, to include the following: -
 - Risk management (TMP1 and schedules), including investment and risk management criteria for any material non-treasury investment portfolios;
 - Performance measurement and management (TMP2 and schedules), including methodology and criteria for assessing the performance and success of non-treasury investments;
 - Decision making, governance and organisation (TMP5 and schedules), including a statement of the governance requirements for decision making in relation to non-treasury investments; and arrangements to ensure that appropriate professional due diligence is carried out to support decision making;
 - Reporting and management information (TMP6 and schedules), including where and how often monitoring reports are taken;
 - Training and qualifications (TMP10 and schedules), including how the relevant knowledge and skills in relation to non-treasury investments will be arranged.

**PRUDENTIAL & TREASURY INDICATORS
BUDGET SETTING 2024/25**

APPENDIX 10

No.	Indicator	2022/23 actual	2023/24 estimate	2024/25 proposal	2025/26 proposal	2026/27 proposal
Affordability						
1,2	Estimates of [or actual] ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream:					
	Council Fund	3.11%	2.31%	3.12%	3.20%	3.15%
	Housing Revenue Account (inclusive of settlement)	7.26%	6.10%	10.38%	13.19%	14.72%
	Total	3.57%	2.73%	3.89%	4.24%	4.35%
Prudence						
3	Gross debt and the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Is the gross external debt < the CFR for the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current and the next two financial years?</i>			✓	✓	✓
Capital Expenditure		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
4,5	Estimates of [or actual] capital expenditure					
	Council Fund	29,510	32,330	15,565	5,028	4,836
	Housing Revenue Account	11,180	18,192	35,145	29,974	26,291
	Total	40,690	50,522	50,710	35,002	31,127
6,7	Estimates of [or actual] Capital Financing Requirement					
	Council Fund	105,825	112,483	116,485	117,598	118,670
	Housing Revenue Account	38,287	38,105	55,506	70,640	79,851
	Total	144,112	150,588	171,991	188,238	198,521
External Debt		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
8	Authorised Limit					
	: General Borrowing	175,000	175,000	205,664	215,696	225,642
	: Other long term liabilities	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	: Total	180,000	180,000	215,664	225,696	235,642

9	Operational Boundary					
	: General Borrowing	170,000	170,000	200,664	210,696	220,642
	: Other long term liabilities	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	: Total	175,000	175,000	210,664	220,696	230,642
10	Actual External Debt	125,348				
Treasury Management		2022/23 actual	2023/24 estimate	2024/25 proposal	2025/26 proposal	2026/27 proposal
11	The limit for total principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days <i>(any long term investments carried forward from previous years will be included in each year's limit)</i>	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
			2024/25 upper limit		2024/25 lower limit	
12	The upper and lower limits for the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing					
	• under 12 months			20%		0%
	• 12 months and within 24 months			20%		0%
	• 24 months and within 5 years			50%		0%
	• 5 years and within 10 years			75%		0%
	• 10 years and above			100%		0%
				no change		no change
13	Liability Benchmark (see chart below)					



Information on Prudential & Treasury Management indicators

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

A) Affordability

1 & 2 Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

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

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

B) Prudence

3 Gross Debt and the CFR

The Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2024/25 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

C) Capital expenditure

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

This provides a summary of the Council's capital expenditure. It reflects matters previously agreed and those proposed for the forthcoming financial periods.

The extent to which such expenditure is to be financed will influence how the Council's Capital Financing Requirement Indicator will change.

4 & 5 Estimates of Capital Expenditure

This is the forecast Capital Expenditure from 2022/23 to 2025/26, and is based on the Capital Programme for 2022/23 and the Capital Strategy for 2024/25.

6 & 7 The Council's borrowing need (the Capital Financing Requirement)

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

The CFR does not increase indefinitely, as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) is a statutory annual revenue charge which broadly reduces the borrowing need in line with each assets life, and so charges the economic consumption of capital assets as they are used.

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

CH) External Debt

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

The Section 151 Officer reports that the Council complied with this prudential indicator in the current year and does not envisage difficulties for the future. This view takes into account current commitments, existing plans, and the proposals in the budget report.

- 9. The operational boundary.** This is the limit beyond which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. In most cases, this would be a similar figure to the CFR, but may be lower or higher depending on the levels of actual debt and the ability to fund under-borrowing by other cash resources.
- 10. Actual external debt.** The Council has to disclose the closing balance for actual gross borrowing in respect of the financial period just ended, together with the level of other long-term liabilities and so the actual aggregate level of external debt at the Balance Sheet date.

TREASURY INDICATORS

- 11. Limits for Long Term Treasury Management Investments.** This Indicator is seeking to support control of liquidity risk. The limits should be set with regard to the Council's liquidity needs and also reduce the potential need to have to make early exit from an investment in order to recover funds. The indicator relates solely to the Council's investments for treasury management purposes.
- 12. Maturity Structure of Borrowing.** The Council is required to set gross limits on maturities for the periods shown and covers both fixed and variable rate borrowings. The reason being to try and control the Council's exposure to large sums falling due for refinancing.
- 13. Liability Benchmark.** The new prudential indicator for 2024/25 is the Liability Benchmark (LB). The Council is required to estimate and measure the LB for the forthcoming financial year and the following two financial years.

There are four components to the LB: -

- 1. Existing loan debt outstanding:** the Council's existing loans that are still outstanding in future years.
- 2. Loans CFR:** this is calculated in accordance with the loans CFR definition in the Prudential Code and projected into the future based on approved prudential borrowing and planned MRP.

3. **Net loans requirement:** this will show the Council's gross loan debt less treasury management investments at the last financial year-end, projected into the future and based on its approved prudential borrowing, planned MRP and any other major cash flows forecast.
4. **Liability benchmark** (or gross loans requirement): this equals net loans requirement plus short-term liquidity allowance.

Glossary

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure is expenditure on the purchase of a non-current asset, which will be used in providing services beyond the current financial year, or expenditure which adds to, and not merely maintains, the value of an existing non-current asset. Examples include: the building of a new school, the purchase of IT equipment, a major refurbishment of a care home.

CAPITAL FINANCING

Funds that are available to pay for capital expenditure. There are various methods of financing capital expenditure including borrowing, leasing, direct revenue financing, usable capital receipts, capital grants, capital contributions, revenue reserves and earmarked reserves.

CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT

The total historic outstanding capital expenditure which has not yet been paid for from either revenue or capital resources. It is essentially a measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

The capital schemes the Council intends to carry out over a specific period of time.

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Capital receipts represent the proceeds from the disposal of land or other non-current assets. Proportions of capital receipts can be used to finance new capital expenditure, within rules set down by the government, but they cannot be used to finance revenue expenditure.

CIPFA

This is The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, the lead professional and regulatory body for local Authority accounting.

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

The HRA is a separate account to the Council Fund, and includes the income and expenditure arising from the provision of housing accommodation by the Council.

INTEREST RECEIVABLE OR PAYABLE

The effective interest rate method is used to measure the carrying value of a financial asset or liability measured at cost less accumulated amortisation, and to allocate associated interest income or expense to the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to equal the amount at initial recognition. The effective interest is adjusted to the actual interest payment or receipt through the Movement in Reserves Statement to ensure only actual interest is charged to Council Tax. For financial assets and liabilities carried at cost because the effective rate of interest is the same as the carrying rate of interest, the carrying value is adjusted for accrued interest.

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

The minimum amount which must be charged to the revenue account each year in order to provide for the repayment of loans and other amounts borrowed by the Council.

NET DEBT

The Net Debt is the Council's borrowings less cash and liquid resources.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BOARD (PWLB)

A Central Government Agency which provides loans for one year and/or more to authorities at interest rates only slightly higher than those at which the government can borrow itself.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

Expenditure which can be properly deferred (i.e. treated as capital in nature), but which does not result in, or remain matched with, a tangible asset. Examples of deferred charges are grants of a capital nature to voluntary organisations.

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT

A grant paid by Central Government to authorities, contributing towards the general cost of their services.

SUPPORTED BORROWING

The Council borrows money to fund part of its capital programme. This borrowing is recognised by Central Government in its calculation of formula funding for the Council.

TEMPORARY BORROWING

Money borrowed for a period of less than one year.

UNSUPPORTED BORROWING

The Council can borrow additional money to the borrowing supported by Government to finance its capital expenditure as long as it is affordable and sustainable. This power is governed by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Prudential Code, with which the Council fully complies.

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Date:	20 FEBRUARY 2024
Subject:	FEES AND CHARGES 2024/25
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR ROBIN WYN WILLIAMS – PORTFOLIO HOLDER FOR FINANCE, CORPORATE BUSINESS AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE
Head of Service / Director:	MARC JONES – DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER
Report Author:	BETHAN HUGHES OWEN – ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES MANAGER
Tel:	01248 752663
E-mail:	BethanOwen2@ynysmon.llyw.cymru
Local Members:	n/a
A – Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>RECOMMENDATIONS AND REASONS</p> <p>As part of the budget setting process, all of the Council’s fees and charges are reviewed.</p> <p>The Executive has set an objective that all non-statutory fees and charges are increased by an average of 5% across each individual service. This has allowed Service Heads to increase individual fees by more or less than 5% but, overall, the increase across the service equates to a 5% increase.</p> <p>All statutory fees have been increased by the sum set by the approving body, where the increase has been published. Where the revised charge is not known, the fee is shown as TBC and will be updated once the notification of the new fee is received.</p> <p>Fee increases in respect of Social Care are reported to the Executive as separate agenda items.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>The Executive is requested to approve the schedule of Fees and Charges for 2023/24, 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 levels of fees in order to achieve the requirement of a 5% 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?	
<p>Yes</p>	
D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?	
<p>Yes</p>	

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	The report is used along with other reports to set the annual budget. In setting the annual budget, the impact on the long term needs of the Island will be assessed.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	The increase in fees and charges have been upgraded to reflect the increase in costs in the provision of the services.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Not applicable
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	The citizens of Anglesey were consulted as part of the 2024/25 budget setting process, and will be consulted on future budgets.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	The decision is an annual upgrade of fees and charges and is not a change in policy in any area. Charges are applicable to all users of Anglesey services and do not specifically target or exempt protected groups from the fees and charges increase.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Not applicable
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	Not applicable
E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory)	The report has been considered by the LT at its meeting on 30 January 2024 and the comments made incorporated into the report.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	n/a – this is the Section 151 Officer’s report.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	The Monitoring Officer is a member of the LT.
4	Human Resources (HR)	N/A
5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7	Procurement	N/A
8	Scrutiny	N/A
9	Local Members	N/A
F – Appendices:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix A – Schedule of Fees & Charges for 2024/25 		
Ff – Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
2024/25 Revenue Budget (to be adopted by the County Council on 7 March 2024).		



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Fees and Charges

April 2024

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Housing

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Highways

Waste Management

Holyhead Market Hall

Council Business

Legal

Notes

1. Applicable Period

1.1 All fees and charges are from the specified date (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 - VAT charged at Standard Rate (20%, subject to change)

Z - Zero rated

E - Exempt from VAT

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	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)	£927.77 per week	O/S
Home Care		
Maximum Weekly Charge applicable in non-residential charging (the maximum fee is set by Welsh Government)	£100.00 ¹	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)	£7.65	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	£3.25	
Other refreshments (tea/coffee/cake) in Day Services	£1.80	
Telecare Services		
Tier 1 – Digital Equipment, Service and Maintenance (unit, pendant and smoke alarm)	£75.14 per quarter £5.78 per week	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 – Digital Equipment, Service and Maintenance (unit, pendant and smoke alarm)	£149.63 per quarter £11.51 per week	
Service and Maintenance (annual charge)	£140.00	
Services only (annual charge)	£90.00	
One off Installation (annual charge)	£56.00	
Direct Payments Rate per hour	£15.95	
Blue Badges (organisational and replacement (lost/stolen))	£10.00	O/S

¹ Currently £100 but will change in accordance with any change in the maximum fee set by the Welsh Government.

Housing

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT	
Houses into Homes Fees			
Up to £50,000	£345.00	O/S	
Over £50,000	£445.00	O/S	
Home Improvement Loan Scheme	£500.00	O/S	
Garage Rents	£10.02	Various	
Fees*			
1 Bed House/Bungalow	£101.47	Various	
2 Bed House/Bungalow	£112.74		
3 Bed House/Bungalow	£124.04		
4 Bed House/Bungalow	£135.28		
5+ Bed House/Bungalow	£146.55		
1 Bed Flat	£91.80		
2 Bed Flat	£102.01		
3 Bed Flat	£112.21		
4+ Bed Flat	£122.40		
Bedsit	£81.60		
Application notice to request a force order	£255.00		
Court Fee	£355.00		
Warrant	£130.00		
Re-issue of warrant	No charge		
Dwelling Service Charges*			
Cleaning of communal areas	£3.52 - £5.99		O/S if in respect of a Council house lease, and E for other leases.
Lift maintenance	£0.12 - £0.73		
Aerial within communal areas	£0.21		
Heating and lighting within communal areas	£1.27		
Fire alarms and fire equipment	£0.81		
Door entry	£0.31		
Sewerage Charges	£4.11		
Ground maintenance (domestic properties)	£5.75 (6 monthly charge)		
Ground maintenance (sheltered properties)	£0.15 - £3.23		
Management fee	15% of service charge		

* Where applicable, fees are based on 52 weeks rather than 51 weeks stated in previous years.

Education

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT
School Meals:		
Pupils		
Primary schools	No charge	O/S
Secondary schools	£2.80	O/S
Staff and visitors:		
Primary schools	£4.30	S
Secondary Schools	£3.60	S
Pre-Breakfast Club Care		
30 minutes pre-breakfast club care	£1.50 per child	E
School Buses:		
Post-16	No Charge	O/S
Under 3 miles		O/S
Out of catchment		O/S
College Bus Fee		
Other Charges:		
Photocopies	£0.18 per sheet	S
Use of Playing Fields		
Members		
Game Fee	£42.00	E

Libraries & Culture

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT
Museums and Culture		
Oriel Môn		
Commission on sales	35%	Various
Room Hire (subject to the nature of exhibitions held)		
Main Art Gallery or Oriel Kyffin Williams Gallery (evenings only 5-11pm)		
Per Hour	£88.00 per hour	E
Full Evening (5-11pm)	£475.00	E
Tunnicliffe Room		
Per Hour	£22.00	E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£68.00	E
Full Day (7 hours)	£126.00	E
Evening per hour (5pm – 11pm)	£48.00	E
Full Evening (5pm – 11pm)	£210.00	E
Digital Copies (sent by e-mail / file transfer)		
First Image	£5.00 per image	S
Subsequent Images	£3.00 per image	S
Research		
Paid Research Service (1 hour minimum per request)	£30.00 per hour	S
Filming at Oriel Môn and sites (price on application)		
Per Hour – (max 3 hours)	£45.00	S
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£145.00	S
Full Day (7 hours)	£280.00	S
Reproduction Images – Books and Periodicals		
Reproduction in books and periodicals (including educational use)	£32.00	S
Reproduction in exhibitions (non-commercial)	£50.40	S
Reproduction for commercial use e.g. marketing	£140.00	S
Reproduction Images - broadcast & online (on analogue, digital, web streaming including publicity)		
Welsh / Regional broadcast, up to 10 years	£80.00	S
Welsh / Regional broadcast, in perpetuity	£150.00	S
British broadcast, up to 10 years	£100.00	S
British broadcast, in perpetuity	£180.00	S
Reproduction Worldwide, up to 10 years	£120.00	S
Reproduction Worldwide, in perpetuity	£220.00	S
Web use – static images on website (no streaming)	£50.00	S
Postage and packaging		
Charged in-line with delivery services at time of delivery.		
Libraries and Information Service		
Charges for late returns of videos / DVDs (per item)		
Per week or part thereof – Premium service (maximum £30.00)	£3.90	O/S
Per week or part thereof – Regular service (maximum £15.00)	£2.80	O/S

Requests (per item)		
Children (under 16)	No charge	O/S
Adults – In stock within Wales (includes LINC)	No charge	O/S
Request - not available within Wales	£16.00	O/S
Hire of CDs / DVDs (per item)		
CDs	£2.00 per CD per 3 weeks	O/S
Premium DVD – (DVDs added to stock within 1 year)	£3.70 per DVD per week	O/S
Older DVDs and children's DVDs	£2.70 per DVD per week	O/S
Lost Membership Card		
Children	£1.65	O/S
Adult	£2.75	O/S
Charges for items lost/damaged		
Children's books – Welsh	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 (paper back)		O/S
Non fiction - adult (paper back)		O/S
Fiction - adult (hard back)		O/S
Non fiction - adult (hard back)		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		£6.80 each invoice
Withdrawn items of stock – minimum charge		
Paperback Fiction - adult [English]	£1.00 each or £4.00 for 5	S
Hardback Fiction - adult [English]	£1.50 each or £2.00 for 2	S
Hardback Non-fiction - adult [English + Welsh]	£2.00 each or £3.00 for 2	S
Paperback Non Fiction - adult [English + Welsh]	£1.20 each or £2.00 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	£3.70 each ½ hour	O/S
Photocopies / Computer Printouts and Disks		
A4 B&W	£0.20 per sheet	O/S
A4 B&W – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£0.15 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)	£0.25 per sheet	O/S
A4 Colour	£0.85 per sheet	O/S
A4 Colour – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£0.60 per sheet	O/S
A3 Colour	£1.60 per sheet	O/S
A3 Colour – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session)	£1.30 per sheet	O/S

Letting Rooms		
2 hour session - weekdays	£32.00	E
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund raising - weekdays	£44.00	E
Cost per additional half hour - weekdays	£8.50	E
2 hour session – Saturday	£52.00	E
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund-raising - Saturday	£56.00	E
Cost per additional half hour – Saturdays	£16.00	E
Hire of computer facilities (inc. room hire)		
2 hour session – Weekdays daytime	£48.00	S
2 hour session – Evenings and Saturdays	£60.00	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	£6.60	S
Market Hall: Library Meeting Room		
During opening hours		
2 hour session	£28.00	S
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund raising -	£42.00	S
Cost per additional half hour -	£10.00	S
Out of opening hours		
2 hour session - weekdays	£50.00	S
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund-raising – weekdays	£60.00	S
Cost per additional half hour - weekdays	£16.00	S
2 hour session - Saturday	£55.00	S
2 hour session with entrance charge/fund-raising – Saturday	£65.00	S
Cost per additional half hour - Saturday	£18.00	S
Anglesey Archives		
Postage		
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 / Computer printouts on plain paper		
A4 B&W copies	£0.15 per sheet	S
A4 B&W – 10+ copies (when printing in one go/ in a single session)	£0.10 per sheet	S
A3 B&W copies	£0.30 per sheet	S
A3 B&W – 10+ copies (when printing in one go/ in a single session)	£0.20 per sheet	S
A4 Colour copies	£0.80 per sheet	S
A4 Colour – 10+ copies (when printing in one go/ in a single session)	£0.50 per sheet	S
A3 Colour copies	£1.60 per sheet	S
A3 Colour copies - 10+ copies (when printing in one go/ in a single session)	£1.20 per sheet	S
Scanned/ photographed copies on matt/gloss photo paper (new scans and pre-existing digital images)		
A4 gloss/matt	£5.00 per sheet	S
A3 gloss/matt	£8.00 per sheet	S
Digital copies - sent by email/ file transfer		
First image	£5.00	S
Subsequent images	£3.00 per image	S
Photographic permits for use in the Search room		
1 day	£7.50	S
3 day	£20.00	S
1 month	£35.00	S
6 months	£69.00	S
Reproduction images Books, Television & online		
Reproduction in books and periodicals	£32.00	S
Wales / regional broadcast (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) - up to 10 years	£80.00	S
Wales / regional broadcast (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) – in perpetuity	£150.00	S

British broadcast (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) - up to 10 years	£100.00	S
British broadcast (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) – in perpetuity	£180.00	S
Reproduction worldwide (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) - up to 10 years	£120.00	S
Reproduction worldwide (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) – in perpetuity	£220.00	S
Web use – static images on website (no streaming)	£50.00	S
Research		
Quick look up of information – (less than 15 minutes of research) will be free of charge, beyond this charges will apply as below, this charge will apply to repeated requests for quick lookups on the same topic/ subject by the same customer.		
Paid research service (1 hour minimum per request)	£30.00 per hour	S
Transcription/ translation		
Transcription/ translation of document (30 mins minimum)	£30.00 per hour	S
Official letter		
Official letter / letter of certification	£9.00	S
Filming on Premises		
Per hour (maximum 3 hours)	£35.00 per hour	S
Half day (3.5 hours)	£100.00	S
Full day (7 hours)	£180.00	S
Dewi O. Jones Room Hire		
Per Hour (maximum 3 hours)	£20.00	E
Half Day (3.5 hours)	£65.00	E
Full day (7 hours)	£120.00	E

Public Protection

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT
Environmental Health Licences / Permits / Registrations		
Animal Regulation / Welfare		
Riding establishments	£162.00 plus vet's fees	O/S S
Dog breeding establishments	£201.00 plus vet's fees	O/S S
Animal boarding establishments	£201.00 plus vet's fees	O/S S
Performing animals	£252.00	O/S
Pet Shops	£201.00 plus vet's fees	O/S S
Zoo Licence	£375.00 plus vet's fees	O/S S
Dangerous Wild Animals	£375.00 plus vet's fees	O/S S
Dog Control (Off Island Kennels)	Statutory Fee: £25.00 plus Collection Fee: £107.40 plus daily kennelling charge (TBC)	O/S S
Dog Control (On Island Kennels)	Statutory Fee: £25.00 plus Collection Fee: £57.24 plus daily kennelling charge (TBC)	O/S S
Dog Registration - Metal Tag	£7.00	O/S
Taxis		
Operator's licence (5-year licence)	£568.00	O/S
Vehicle licence (new and renewal)	£243.00	O/S
Driver licence (3-year licence) (does not include costs of DVLA checks) (new and renewal)	£361.00	O/S
Transfer fee	£52.00	O/S
Test fee	£63.00	O/S
Re-test fee	£63.00	O/S
Re-test fee within 24 hours (minor faults)	£32.00	O/S
Vehicle licence plates (new)	£75.00	O/S
Renewal plates	£50.00	O/S
Replacement plates	£32.00	O/S
Replacement plate bracket	£32.00	O/S
Replacement driver's badge	£23.00	O/S
Knowledge re-sit fee	£29.00	O/S
DBS check fee	£40.00	O/S
Civil Registration Fees		
Marriage & civil partnership booking fee - Register Office	£46.00	O/S
Chapel Ceremonies advanced booking fee	£50.00	O/S
Marriage & civil partnership booking fee - Approved Premises	£150.00	O/S
Marriage Chapel	£86.00	O/S
Marriage Notice	£35.00	O/S
Marriage Notice – Subject to Home Office Referral	£47.00	O/S

Marriage Housebound Notice per couple	£117.00	O/S
Marriage Housebound Superintendent Registrar & Registrar attendance	£165.00	O/S
Marriage – Reduction in Waiting Period per person	£60.00	O/S
Marriage – Conversion Register Office	£45.00	O/S
Marriage – General Licence	£15.00	O/S
Marriage – 2 stage Comp Declaration Register Office	£27.00	O/S
Marriage – Signing Declaration in a Chapel	£91.00	O/S
Marriage – Consideration by Superintendent Registrar of a divorce obtained outside of the British Isles	£50.00	O/S
Marriage – Consideration by the Registrar General of a divorce obtained outside of the British Isles	£75.00	O/S
Advanced booking fee 12-24 months non refundable	£75.00	O/S
Advanced booking fee 25-36 months non refundable	£100.00	O/S
Town Hall Ceremonies - Holyhead		
Town hall ceremonies – Holyhead (Mon-Thurs)	£260.00	O/S
Town hall ceremonies – Holyhead (Fri-Sat)	£300.00	O/S
Ystafell Bryn Cefni Suite ceremonies – Llangefni		
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£240.00	O/S
Fridays / Saturdays	£280.00	O/S
Sunday / Bank Holiday	£380.00	O/S
Marriage Followed by Baby Naming	£144.00 plus marriage fee	S
Wedding in hotel		
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£450.00	O/S
Fridays / Saturdays	£500.00	O/S
Sunday / Bank Holiday	£600.00	O/S
Marriage Followed by Baby Naming	£144.00 plus marriage fee	S
Ystafell Bryn Cefni Suite & approved premises - extended hours		
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs) 6pm - 8pm	£150.00	O/S
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs) 8pm – 12am	£285.00	O/S
Fridays / Saturdays 6pm - 8pm	£205.00	O/S
Fridays / Saturdays 8pm - 12am	£330.00	O/S
Sundays & Bank Holidays Extended Hours		
Sunday / Bank Holidays 6pm - 8pm	£280.00	O/S
Sunday / Bank Holiday 8pm-12am	£395.00	O/S
Licensing of premises for civil ceremonies	£1,575.00	O/S
Additional room in an approved premises	£240.00	O/S
Wedding rehearsals	£70.00	O/S
Administration fee – name change etc.	£78.00	S
Baby naming ceremony		
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£300.00	S
Fridays / Saturdays	£372.00	S
Sunday / Bank Holidays	£420.00	S
Renewal of vows:		
Weekdays (Mon – Thurs)	£300.00	S
Fridays / Saturdays	£372.00	S
Sunday / Bank Holidays	£420.00	S
Other:		
Certificates issued within 24 hours (surcharge):	£35.00	O/S
Certificated standard issued within 10 working days	£11.00	O/S
Certification of documents (per copy)	£12.00	O/S
Post Dated passports	£12.00	O/S
Citizenship ceremonies – priority service (surcharge)	£135.00	O/S
Photo Opportunities in Môn Suite	£19.20	S
Changes to a registration Consideration by Registrar / Superintendent Registrar for a correction	£75.00	O/S
Consideration by the Registrar General of a correction	£90.00	O/S

Change of a forename added within 12 months of a birth registration	£40.00	O/S
Miscellaneous		
Street Trading Consents		
Retail and catering		
Week	£180.00	O/S
Month	£270.00	O/S
3-month seasonal	£760.00	O/S
6-month seasonal	£1,400.00	O/S
Annual	£1,995.00	O/S
Mobile units (annual)	£1,095.00	O/S
Other		
Tattooing / semi-permanent make-up	£143.00 per premises plus £72.00 per practitioner	O/S
Ear / cosmetic piercing	£143.00 per premises plus £72.00 per practitioner	O/S
Acupuncture	£143.00 per premises plus £72.00 per practitioner	O/S
Electrolysis	£143.00 per premises plus £72.00 per practitioner	O/S
Sex Shop / sex cinema	£1,130.00 (including potential hearing costs)	O/S
Health Act 2006 – smoking offences	Statutory fines	O/S
Mandatory Licence Scheme in Wales IMPLEMENTATION DUE 1 JULY 2024		
New Application		
Special Procedure Licence (£159 application fee payable at the time the application is submitted and £44 compliance fee payable after the licence has been granted)	£203.00	O/S
A new approval/vehicle approval certificate (£244 application fee payable at the time the application is submitted £141 compliance fee payable after the approval certificate has been granted)	£385.00	O/S
Renewal		
Special Procedure Licence (£147 application fee payable at the time the application is submitted and £41 compliance fee payable after the licence has been granted)	£189.00	O/S
Premises/ Vehicle approval certificate (£204 application fee payable at the time the application is submitted £141 compliance fee payable after the approval certificate has been granted)	£345.00	O/S
Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (3 year licence)		
Site Licence	£424.00	O/S
Collectors License	£290.00	O/S
Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 Variations		
Collector to Site	£60.00	O/S
Site to Collector	£36.00	O/S
Licensee Name Change (not transfer)	£34.00	O/S
Change of Site Manager	£55.00	O/S
Change to Number of Sites, etc.	£34.00	O/S
Licensing searches and enquiries	£107.00	S
Pre-licensing advice		
Minimum Charge	£107.00	S
Each hour or part thereof will be charged at standard rate per hour per officer	£107.00	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	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made	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	
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	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made	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)	£104.00 per visit	S
Commercial pest control treatment contracts (Total cost variable, depending on size of premises, frequency of visits per annum etc.)	£76.00 per hour plus cost of materials	S
Domestic pest control – rats and mice		
3-day response	£54.00	S
Domestic pest control treatments (except rodents)		
Cockroaches	£118.00	S
Bedbugs (subject to survey)	£242.00	S
Wasps, bees, ants, other – 3-day response	£72.00	S
Domestic Flea Treatment	£96.00	S
Other Environmental Health Charges		
Dog fouling: Fixed Penalty Fee	http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/cleanneighbour/fixedpenalty/	O/S
Night-time noise offence - (Domestic and Licences Premises)		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 (price per certificate)	Price on application due to variable nature of incident	O/S
Copies of the Food Premises Register	£29.00	O/S
Copies of the SFBB Catering & Retail Pack	£41.00	O/S
Copies of the SFBB Diary Sheets	£34.00	O/S
Immigration inspections	£271.00	S
Houses in Multiple Occupation	£606.00	S
Houses in Multiple Occupation Mandatory Licence Renewal Fee	£451.00	S
Houses in Multiple Occupation Public Register	£52.00	S
HHSRS Inspection for NEST Welsh Government Grant on behalf of British Gas	£150.00	O/S
Fees for serving Enforcement Notices as prescribed under Section 49 of the Housing Act 2004 (including inspection fee)	£263.00	O/S
Request for HHSRS Housing Inspection – commercial	£247.00	S
Consent to operate loudspeakers in streets	£117.00 plus cost of advertisement	O/S
Abandoned vehicles	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2008/2095/content/s/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		O/S
LA permits for Part B installations and mobile plant and solvent emission activities		O/S
Paper copies of the Authorisations Register A4 B&W – back-to-back	£0.31 per sheet + P&P	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 (cost dependent on type, size and complexity of supply)	£45.60 an hour and travelling costs up to a maximum of £700 for Reg 9 supply and £300 for Reg 10 & 11 supply	S

Sampling	£88.00 per sample plus cost of analysis and courier fee	S
Investigation (Investigations are undertaken where a sample has failed. No fee is charge for additional sampling undertaken to confirm a failed sample).	Investigation £45.60 an hour up to a maximum of £250.00	S
Authorisation	£120.00	S
Private water supplies enquiry	£45.60 per hour up to a maximum of £250. Investigations are undertaken where a sample has failed. No fee is charged for additional sampling undertaken to confirm a failed sample	S
Contaminated land enquiry (up to 2 hours officer time included) Search & enquiry hourly fee applies to additional time	£117.00	S
Private Water Supplies – Actual analysis charges		
Risk Assessment (maximum charge £500)	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2017/1041/made	O/S
Small supplies sampling		O/S
Large supplies sampling		O/S
Investigation (maximum charge £100)		O/S
Authorisation		O/S
Taken under Reg. 10		O/S
Taken during check monitoring		O/S
Taken during audit monitoring		O/S
Issue of Shellfish Movement Permits	No Charge	N/A
Chinese Export Health Certificate	£89.00	S
European Export Health Certificate	£89.00	S
Other Export Health Certificates	£89.00	S
Export Health Certificate Amendment(s) / Additional copies	£45.00	S
New certificate set up (includes first certificate)	£167.00	S
Attestation	£163.00	S
Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013		
Single Caravan	£180.00	O/S
Small site (2 – 10 units)	£382.00	O/S
Medium site (11 - 50 units)	£455.00	O/S
Large site (51 + units)	£591.00	O/S
Vary conditions	£180.00	O/S
Lodge rules	£60.00	O/S
Replacement licence	£49.00	O/S
Markets and Fairs		
Menai Bridge Markets and Fairs		
Zone A – Bridge Street and Wood Street (up to 2 metres)	£15.50 per metre (minimum charge £20.00)	O/S
Zone A – Bridge Street and Wood Street (in excess of 2 metres)	Above fee plus £1.55 for each additional 0.1 metres	O/S
Zone B – Telford Road (up to 2 metres)	£12.90 per metre (minimum charge £20.00)	O/S
Zone B – Telford Road (in excess of 2 metres)	Above fee plus £1.30 for each additional 0.1 metres	O/S
Zone C – Water Street (up to 2 metres)	£10.30 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		
*NOTE - All fees are shown NET of VAT and will need to be applied where applicable.		
A. Measuring Instruments Directive		
In order to reflect additional costs associated with examination, testing and documentation, and maintenance of MID notified body status, certain classes of instrument covered by MID should be subject to additional charges, as follows:-		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automatic discontinuous totalisers, automatic rail weighbridges, automatic catchweighers, automatic gravimetric filling instruments and beltweighers. Cold water meters 	£111.51	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring instruments for liquid fuel and lubricants Measuring instruments for liquid fuel delivered from road tankers 	£122.66	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity serving measures Material measures of length 	£139.99	
Note: Fees increase for initial MID conformity assessment, but not subsequent reverification.		
B. 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 templates Templates graduated in millilitres; Testing or other services in pursuance of a community obligation other than EC initial or partial verification; Certifying of weighing or measuring equipment where a statement of actual error is required. 	£111.51	S unless: 1: Under the Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) Regs 1988 2: In pursuance of a Community obligation other than under (1)
C. Weights		
First Hour	£111.51	VAT to be charged unless: under the Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) Regs 1988
Each hour thereafter	£69.91	
Hire of weights up to 500kg – daily charge	£36.75	
First Hour	£111.51	
D. Measures		
Linear measures not exceeding 3m, for each scale	£13.89	VAT to be charged unless: under the Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) Regs 1988
Capacity measures, without divisions, not exceeding 1 litre	£10.97 each	S
Cubic ballast measures (other than brim measures)	£245.54 each	S
Liquid capacity measures for making up and checking average quantity packages	£38.82 each	S
Templates		
Per scale - first item	£67.48 each	S
Second and subsequent items	£25.53 each	S

E. Weighing Instruments (Non – NAWI)		
Not exceeding 1 tonne	£88.14 each	S unless under the Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) Regs 1988
Exceeding 1 tonne to 10 tonnes	£142.78 each	
Exceeding 10 tonnes	£298.18 each	
Weighing Instruments that are not automatic (NAWI)		
Not exceeding 1 tonne	£146.74	S
Exceeding 1 tonne to 10 tonnes	£227.05	S
Exceeding 10 tonnes	£497.04	S
When testing instruments incorporating remote display or printing facilities, and where completion of the test requires a second person or a second series of tests by the same person, an additional fee may be charged	50% surcharge	S
Note: When supplying specialist equipment (including but not limited to weighbridge test unit, van and test weights, etc.) an additional fee may be charged hourly, daily or per appointment, according to circumstances		
Certification		
Certification of Weighbridge Operators Per Hour (Minimum charge of half an hour)	£111.51	S
F. Measuring Instruments for Intoxicating Liquor		
Not exceeding 150ml	£24.19 each	S
Other	£27.95 each	S
G. Measuring Instruments for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants		
Container type (not subdivided)	£101.50	S
Single/multi-outlets (nozzles):		
First nozzle tested, per site	£165.29 each	S unless under the Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) Regs 1988
Each additional nozzle tested	£111.70 each	
Testing of peripheral electronic equipment on a separate visit (per site)	£111.51 per hour	
Testing of credit card acceptor (per unit, regardless of number of slots/nozzles/pumps)	£111.51 per hour	
H. Road Tanker Fuel Measuring Equipment (Above 100 Litres)		
Meter measuring systems		
Wet hose with two testing liquids	£354.80 each	S unless under the Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) Regs 1988
Wet hose with three testing liquids	£413.93 each	
Dry hose with two testing liquids	£394.17	
Dry hose with three testing liquids	£453.54	
Wet/dry hose with two testing liquids	£551.89	
Wet/dry hose with three testing liquids	£589.97	
I. Certificate of errors		
For supplying a certificate containing results of errors found on testing (certificate supplied upon request of the submitter; fee applies when no other fee is payable).	£71.60 each	S
NOTES for testing Metrology Equipment:		
<p>- V.A.T - Verification after adjustment No VAT. Verification after repair – Charge VAT</p> <ul 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 £111.51 per hour (plus VAT). • 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 Service Manager in consultation with 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. • 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 £111.51 (plus VAT) per extra officer/hour. 		

“BUY WITH CONFIDENCE” – TRADER APPROVAL SCHEME			
New application fee 0-5 employees		S	
New application fee 6-20 employees		S	
New application fee 21-49 employees		S	
New application fee 50+ employees	https://www.buywithconfidence.gov.uk/business/costs/	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	
Port Health (inclusive of VAT)			
Imported Fish IUU Charges Third Country			
Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 1-5 catch certificates		£62.00	S
Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 6-10 catch certificates	£87.00	S	
Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 11-20 catch certificates	£109.00	S	
Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 21+ catch certificates	£119.00	S	
Port Health IUU Imported Fishery Products Validation made to the Marine Management Organisation.	£110.00	S	
IUU Sourced EFTA / EEA / Bilateral			
Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 1-5 catch certificates EEA/ EFTA/ Bilateral	£40.00	S	
Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 6-10 catch certificates EEA/ EFTA/ Bilateral	£52.00	S	
Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 11-20 catch certificates EEA/ EFTA/ Bilateral	£65.00	S	
Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 21+ catch certificates EEA/ EFTA/ Bilateral	£77.00	S	
IUU Sourced European Union Country			
Issuance of the Sea Fishing (illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing) Order 2009 Regulation 6 Consent to move notice	£156.00	S	
Port Health Imported Food Organics Charge			
Organics Certification	TBC	S	
Issuance of Organics Products Regulation 2009 Regulation 7 or 8 Consent to Move Notice	£156.00	S	
Port Health Imported Food POAO and HRFNAO			
Port health Imported SPS inspections (awaiting national pricing structure)	TBC		
CHED P documentary check Medium Risk	TBC		
CHED P documentary check low risk	TBC		
CHED P Fish Meal	TBC		
CHED P documentary check from New Zealand	TBC		
CHED D documentary check Medium Risk	TBC		
CHED D documentary check Low risk	TBC		
Intensified controls / Protective measures EU 2017/ 2179 and 2019/2129	TBC		
Identity/ Physical Check Medium Risk (compliant)	TBC		
Documentary Checks on Diverted Consignments	TBC		
Late Pre-Notification	TBC		
SPS Sampling Analyst fees *invoiced after completion of analysis	At cost		

Ship Sanitation Inspection Charges		
Ships Sanitation Certificate	http://www.porthalthassociation.co.uk/	O/S
Launch Fees	Charged at cost	
Courier fees	Charged at cost + 10%	
Port Health Sampling		
Port Health Potable Water Bacteriological sample analysis (minimum 2)	Charged at cost of laboratory sample	
Port Health distribution Legionella Sample analysis (minimum 2)	Charged at cost of laboratory sample	
Port health food sample request non import	Charged at cost of laboratory sample	
Port Health Potable Water Chemical Analysis	Charged at cost of laboratory sample	
Resample request		
Cumulative charge Officer time, mileage and analysis cost outside of Ship Sanitation Inspection Charge based on these cumulative rates:		
Port Health Officer Sampling time (outside of ship sanitation inspection) charged by whole hour	£45.60	S
Additional Port Support Officer time charge (where multiple officers are required to meet a request) Charged by whole hour will include offsite time	£45.60	S
Factual Statement	£336.00	S
Other specific overheads (unspecified)	Recharged at Cost	S
Plastic Kitchen Ware – China and Hong Kong Control		
Number of analytical reports 1-5	TBC	
Number of analytical reports 6-10	TBC	
Number of analytical reports 11-20	TBC	
Number of analytical reports 21+	TBC	
GB Customs clearance request	TBC	
Administrative		
Administration costs per hour	£32.00	S
Photocopies / reprints per page	£0.40	S

Planning

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT	
Planning Service			
A4 – general :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£0.12 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£0.61 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£0.13 per sheet	S	
Colour	£0.72 per sheet	S	
A3 – plans etc. :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£0.61 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£1.28 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£0.72 per sheet	S	
Colour	£1.60 per sheet	S	
A2 – plans :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£6.53 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£10.89 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£7.76 per sheet	S	
Colour	£13.09 per sheet	S	
A1 – plans :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£8.11 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£12.34 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£9.68 per sheet	S	
Colour	£14.80 per sheet	S	
A0 – plans :			
Black and White (FOI/EI requests)	£9.38 per sheet	E	
Colour (FOI/EI requests)	£13.98 per sheet	E	
Black and White	£11.33 per sheet	S	
Colour	£16.56 per sheet	S	
Planning Research and Commercial enquiries (minimum charge). Photocopying charges will be extra	£153.00 per hour or part there of	S	
Planning application fees	Fixed fee set by Central Government https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/Docs-en/Planning/Making-a-Planning-Application/Planning-application-fees.pdf	-	
Pre-Planning advice on large applications			
Office or Site Meetings (minimum charge)	£153.00 per hour or part thereof	S	
Site Inspection (minimum charge)	£153.00 per hour or part thereof	S	
Building Regulation Applications			
Table A: New Dwellings and Dwellings Created by Conversion			
No of Dwellings:	Service:		
1	Plan Deposit Charge	£252.00	S
	Inspection Charge	£468.00	
	Building Notice Charge	£828.00	
	Regularisation Charge	£900.00	O/S
2	Plan Deposit Charge	£340.20	S
	Inspection Charge	£631.80	
	Building Notice Charge	£1,117.80	
	Regularisation Charge	£1,215.00	O/S

3	Plan Deposit Charge	£451.08	S
	Inspection Charge	£837.72	
	Building Notice Charge	£1,482.12	
	Regularisation Charge	£1,611.00	O/S
4	Plan Deposit Charge	£559.44	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,038.96	
	Building Notice Charge	£1,838.16	
	Regularisation Charge	£1,998.00	O/S
5	Plan Deposit Charge	£665.28	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,235.52	
	Building Notice Charge	£2,185.92	
	Regularisation Charge	£2,376.00	O/S
6	Plan Deposit Charge	£768.60	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,427.40	
	Building Notice Charge	£2,525.40	
	Regularisation Charge	£2,745.00	O/S
7	Plan Deposit Charge	£869.40	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,614.60	
	Building Notice Charge	£2,856.60	
	Regularisation Charge	£3,105.00	O/S
8	Plan Deposit Charge	£967.68	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,797.12	
	Building Notice Charge	£3,179.52	
	Regularisation Charge	£3,456.00	O/S
9	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,063.44	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,974.96	
	Building Notice Charge	£3,494.16	
	Regularisation Charge	£3,798.00	O/S
10	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,156.68	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,148.12	
	Building Notice Charge	£3,800.52	
	Regularisation Charge	£4,131.00	O/S
11	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,247.40	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,316.60	
	Building Notice Charge	£4,098.60	
	Regularisation Charge	£4,455.00	O/S
12	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,335.60	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,480.40	
	Building Notice Charge	£4,388.40	
	Regularisation Charge	£4,770.00	O/S
13	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,421.28	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,639.52	
	Building Notice Charge	£4,669.52	
	Regularisation Charge	£5,076.00	O/S
14	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,504.44	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,793.96	
	Building Notice Charge	£4,943.16	
	Regularisation Charge	£5,373.00	O/S

15	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,585.08	S
	Inspection Charge	£2,943.72	
	Building Notice Charge	£5,208.12	
	Regularisation Charge	£5,661.00	O/S
16	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,663.20	S
	Inspection Charge	£3,088.80	
	Building Notice Charge	£5,464.80	
	Regularisation Charge	£5,940.00	O/S
17	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,738.80	S
	Inspection Charge	£3,229.20	
	Building Notice Charge	£5,713.20	
	Regularisation Charge	£6,210.00	O/S
18	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,811.88	S
	Inspection Charge	£3,364.92	
	Building Notice Charge	£5,953.32	
	Regularisation Charge	£6,471.00	O/S
19	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,882.44	S
	Inspection Charge	£3,495.96	
	Building Notice Charge	£6,185.16	
	Regularisation Charge	£6,723.00	O/S
20	Plan Deposit Charge	£1,950.48	S
	Inspection Charge	£3,622.32	
	Building Notice Charge	£6,408.72	
	Regularisation Charge	£6,966.00	O/S

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	£126.00	S
		Inspection Charge	£234.00	
		Building Notice Charge	£414.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£450.00	O/S

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	£126.00	S
		Inspection Charge	£234.00	
		Building Notice Charge	£414.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£450.00	O/S
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	£126.00	S
		Inspection Charge	£234.00	
		Building Notice Charge	£414.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£450.00	O/S
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	£189.00	S
		Inspection Charge	£351.00	
		Building Notice Charge	£621.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£675.00	O/S
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	£226.80	S
		Inspection Charge	£421.00	
		Building Notice Charge	£745.20	
		Regularisation Charge	£810.00	O/S

6.	Any extension of a dwelling the total floor area of which exceeds 60 sq. m. but does not exceed 80 sq. m, including means of access and work in connection with that extension.	Plan Deposit Charge	£264.60	S
		Inspection Charge	£491.40	
		Building Notice Charge	£869.40	
		Regularisation Charge	£945.00	O/S
7.	Conversion of a loft space to form additional residential accommodation with a floor area not exceeding 50 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£220.50	S
		Inspection Charge	£409.50	
		Building Notice Charge	£724.50	
		Regularisation Charge	£787.50	O/S
8.	Conversion of a loft space to form additional residential accommodation with a floor area exceeding 50 sq. m	Plan Deposit Charge	£264.60	S
		Inspection Charge	£491.40	
		Building Notice Charge	£869.40	
		Regularisation Charge	£945.00	O/S
9.	Replacement windows and doors	Plan Deposit Charge	£144.00	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice Charge	£144.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£180.00	O/S
10.	Renovation of a single thermal element e.g. replacement roof / floors.	Plan Deposit Charge	£180.00	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice Charge	£180.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£225.00	O/S
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	£108.00	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice Charge	£124.20	
		Regularisation Charge	£135.00	O/S
12.	Cost of Works between £1,001 & £5,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£180.00	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice Charge	£207.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£225.00	O/S
Where the estimated cost of works is in excess of £5,000 the charge will be in accordance with Table C below				
New Electrical Installations & Electrical Works to existing properties				
13.	Electrical wiring in connection with a new extension to a dwelling under construction with a floor area not exceeding 60m ²	Plan Deposit Charge	£360.00	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice Charge	£360.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£450.00	O/S
14.	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	£468.00	S
		Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	
		Building Notice Charge	£468.00	
		Regularisation Charge	£585.00	O/S
15.	Installation of a wood burning stove in an existing dwelling	Plan Deposit Charge:	£425.40	S
		Building Notice		
		Regularisation Charge	£531.75	O/S

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	£180.00	S
	Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	S
	Building Notice Charge	£207.00	S
	Regularisation Charge	£225.00	O/S
£1,001 - £5,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£252.00	S
	Inspection Charge	Included in Plan Charge	S
	Building Notice Charge	£289.80	S
	Regularisation Charge	£315.00	O/S
£5,001 - £10,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£113.40	S
	Inspection Charge	£210.60	S
	Building Notice Charge	£372.60	S
	Regularisation Charge	£405.00	O/S
£10,001 - £15,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£138.60	S
	Inspection Charge	£257.40	S
	Building Notice Charge	£455.40	S
	Regularisation Charge	£495.00	O/S
£15,001 - £20,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£163.80	S
	Inspection Charge	£304.20	S
	Building Notice Charge	£538.20	S
	Regularisation Charge	£585.00	O/S
£20,001 - £25,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£189.00	S
	Inspection Charge	£351.00	S
	Building Notice Charge	£621.00	S
	Regularisation Charge	£675.00	O/S
£25,001 - £30,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£214.20	S
	Inspection Charge	£397.80	S
	Building Notice Charge	£703.80	S
	Regularisation Charge	£765.00	O/S
£30,001 - £35,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£239.40	S
	Inspection Charge	£444.60	S
	Building Notice Charge	£786.60	S
	Regularisation Charge	£855.00	O/S
£35,001 - £40,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£264.60	S
	Inspection Charge	£491.40	S
	Building Notice Charge	£869.40	S
	Regularisation Charge	£945.00	O/S
£40,001 - £45,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£289.80	S
	Inspection Charge	£538.20	S
	Building Notice Charge	£952.20	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,035.00	O/S
£45,001 - £50,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£315.00	S
	Inspection Charge	£585.00	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,035.00	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,125.00	O/S

£50,001 - £55,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£340.20	S
	Inspection Charge	£631.80	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,117.80	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,215.00	O/S
£55,001 - £60,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£365.40	S
	Inspection Charge	£678.60	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,200.60	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,305.00	O/S
£60,001 - £65,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£390.60	S
	Inspection Charge	£725.40	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,283.40	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,395.00	O/S
£65,001 - £70,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£415.80	S
	Inspection Charge	£772.20	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,366.20	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,485.00	O/S
£70,001 - £75,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£441.00	S
	Inspection Charge	£819.00	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,449.00	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,575.00	O/S
£75,001 - £80,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£466.20	S
	Inspection Charge	£865.80	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,531.80	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,665.00	O/S
£80,001 - £85,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£491.40	S
	Inspection Charge	£912.60	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,614.60	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,755.00	O/S
£85,001 - £90,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£516.60	S
	Inspection Charge	£959.40	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,697.40	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,845.00	O/S
£90,001 - £95,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£541.80	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,006.20	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,780.20	S
	Regularisation Charge	£1,935.00	O/S
£95,001 - £100,000	Plan Deposit Charge	£567.00	S
	Inspection Charge	£1,053.00	S
	Building Notice Charge	£1,863.00	S
	Regularisation Charge	£2,025.00	O/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		£60.00	O/S
For copies of approvals/notices/completion certificates shown on the search relating to your property		£60.00	S
Research and commercial enquiries (minimum charge) Photocopying charges will be extra		£144.00 per hour	S
Charges for Demolition Notices		£300.00 per notice	O/S
Charges for Dangerous Structures. Please note: Charges associated with Dangerous Structures are not subject to VAT. Charges are payable by the property owner		£60.00 initial administration charge and £60 per hour	O/S

Build Environment and Landscape		
High hedges complaints	£320.00	O/S
Office or Site Meetings (minimum charge)	£153.00 per hour or part thereof	S
Site Inspection (minimum charge)	£153.00 per hour or part thereof	S

Anglesey Business Centre

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT	
Anglesey Business Centre Meeting Room Hire (inclusive of VAT)			
Llynonn (seating capacity 25)			
Cost per hour	£44.50	Subject to VAT where applicable, i.e. S – for external clients, No VAT on internal hires (Please note – some rooms may only be available to internal hire)	
Cost per half day	£96.00		
Cost per full day	£156.00		
Rhosyr (seating capacity 10)			
Cost per hour	£37.50		
Cost per half day	£90.00		
Cost per full day	£120.00		
Cemlyn (seating capacity 10)			
Cost per hour	£37.50		
Cost per half day	£90.00		
Cost per full day	£120.00		
Cybi (seating capacity 10)			
Cost per hour	£37.50		
Cost per half day	£90.00		
Cost per full day	£120.00		
Parys (seating capacity 6)			
Cost per hour	£23.00		
Cost per half day	£60.00		
Cost per full day	£82.00		
Penmon (seating capacity 24)			
Cost per hour	£44.50		
Cost per half day	£96.00		
Cost per full day	£156.00		
Aberlleiniog (seating capacity 16)			
Cost per hour	£41.00		
Cost per half day	£90.00		
Cost per full day	£132.00		
Pwllfanogl (seating capacity 8)			
Cost per hour	£34.00		
Cost per half day	£78.00		
Cost per full day	£112.00		
Abermenai (seating capacity 6)			
Cost per hour	£29.00		
Cost per half day	£67.50		
Cost per full day	£97.50		
There is a removable wall between Penmon & Aberlleiniog if required			
Cost per half day	£163.60		
Cost per full day	£247.50		
Other (inclusive of VAT)			
Refreshments	£2.00 per cup	S	
Hire of translation equipment	£48.50	S	

Leisure

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT
Leisure Centres		
Leisure Card (Annual Payment)		
Leisure Card	£4.00	E
Children and young people (under 18 years old) and registered disabled	£8.50	E
60+ years old	£14.00	E
Adults (18 – 59 years old (inclusive))	£22.00	E
Unemployed (3+ months)	£5.50	E
Teams / groups / clubs	£75.00	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> <p>Where VAT indicator is O/S, this will be E for group booking.</p>		
General		
Showers (member – adult)	£3.50	S
Showers (member – concessionary)	£2.50	S
Showers (non-member – adult)	£4.50	S
Showers (non-member – concessionary)	£3.00	S
Staff Time (30 mins)	£16.00	S
Staff Time (60 mins)	£22.00	S
Sport Development Staff time (60 mins)	£26.50	S
Sports Hall		
Full Hall (member – adult)	£49.50	E
Full Hall (member – concessionary)	£31.50	E
Full Hall (non-member – adult)	£63.00	E
Full Hall (non-member – concessionary)	£40.00	E
Full Hall - Commercial Hire (exc. VAT) (member – adult)	£74.00	N/A
Full Hall - Commercial Hire (exc. VAT) (non-member – adult)	£94.50	N/A
Party pool inflatable (member)	£90.50	E
Party pool inflatable (non-member)	£112.50	E
Party - bouncy castle (member)	£74.50	S
Party - bouncy castle (non-member)	£92.50	S
Birthday Party – Sports (member)	£49.50	E
Birthday Party – Sports (non-member)	£62.00	E
Birthday Party – Hall only (member)	£31.50	E
Birthday Party – Hall only (non-member)	£40.00	E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat / Pickleball (member – adult)	£10.50	E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat / Pickleball (member – concessionary)	£6.50	E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat / Pickleball (non-member - adult)	£13.00	E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat / Pickleball (non-member – concessionary)	£8.50	E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat / Pickleball – 90 minutes (member – adult)	£14.50	E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat / Pickleball – 90 minutes (member – concessionary)	£9.50	E
Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat / Pickleball – 90 minutes (non-member – adult)	£17.50	E

Badminton Court / Short Tennis / Short Mat / Pickleball – 90 minutes (non-member – concessionary)	£11.50	E
Squash court (member – adult)	£9.50	E
Squash court (member – concessionary)	£5.50	E
Squash court (non-member – adult)	£12.50	E
Squash court (non-member – concessionary)	£7.50	E
Squash court (member – adult, +1)	£5.50	E
Squash court (member – concessionary, +1)	£3.50	E
Squash court (non-member – adult, +1)	£6.50	E
Squash court (non-member – concessionary, +1)	£4.50	E
Table tennis (per table) (member – adult)	£9.50	E
Table tennis (per table) (member – concessionary)	£6.00	E
Table tennis (per table) (non-member – adult)	£11.50	E
Table tennis (per table) (non-member – concessionary)	£7.50	E
Schools use – without instructors (30 minutes)		
Full main hall	£22.00	E
Half main hall	£16.00	E
Full main hall – Non-Anglesey Schools	£27.50	E
Half main hall – Non-Anglesey Schools	£20.00	E
Room Hire		
Small Meeting Room for Activities (member – adult)	£18.00	E
Small Meeting Room for Activities (non-member – adult)	£23.00	E
Meeting Room (member – adult)	£16.00	E
Meeting Room (non-member – adult)	£20.00	E
4hrs consecutive booking (member – adult)	£51.50	E
4hrs consecutive booking (non-member – adult)	£64.00	E
Full day (member – adult)	£100.00	E
Full day (non-member – adult)	£125.00	E
Fitness room / Weights room		
Induction (member – adult)	£13.50	E
Induction (member – concessionary)	£9.50	E
Induction (non-member – adult)	£16.50	E
Induction (non-member – concessionary)	£12.00	E
Fitness & Weights Room (non-member – adult)	£8.00	E
Fitness & Weights Room (member – adult)	£6.50	E
Fitness & Weights Room (member – 11-17 & 60+ year old)	£5.00	E
Fitness & Weights Room (non-member – 11-17 & 60+ year old)	£6.00	E
After School Junior Gym Sessions	£2.00	E
Individual Use:		
Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim (member – adult)	£13.50	E
Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim (member – concessionary)	£9.50	E
Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim (member – adult)	£36.50	E
Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim (member – concessionary)	£27.00	E
Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (member – adult)	£12.50	E
Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (member – concessionary)	£9.50	E
Youth Fitness Training 11-17 years old - with instructor present (member)	£4.00	E
Youth Fitness Training 11-17 years old - with instructor present (non-member)	£5.00	E
Direct Debit - All Leisure Centres		
Full Package	£32.00	E
Off Peak Package	£22.00	E
Swimming Lessons	£19.00	E
Swimming Package for Under 18s	£10.50	E
Youth Package	£18.00	E
Gym & Swim	£26.00	E
Personal Training	£65.00	E
Corporate	£27.00	E

Annual Membership Packages:		
Full Package	£320.00	E
Off Peak Package	£220.00	E
Youth Package	£180.00	E
Gym & Swim	£260.00	E
Non-refundable administration charge for raising bill	£6.50	S
Exercise By Invitation		
Non acute	£3.00	E
Sessions & Courses - Dry Side		
Fitness Session (30 mins) (member – adult)	£5.00	E
Fitness Session (30 mins) (member – concessionary)	£4.00	E
Fitness Session (30 mins) (non-member – adult)	£6.00	E
Fitness Session (30 mins) (non-member – concessionary)	£5.00	E
Fitness Session (1 hour) (member – adult)	£6.50	E
Fitness Session (1 hour) (member – concessionary)	£5.50	E
Fitness Session (1 hour) (non-member – adult)	£8.50	E
Fitness Session (1 hour) (non-member – concessionary)	£6.50	E
Gymnastic Course (45 mins) (member – junior)	£5.50	E
Gymnastic Course (45 mins) (non-member – junior)	£7.50	E
Personal Training 1:1 (member – adult)	£14.00	E
Personal Training 1:1 (member – concessionary)	£12.50	E
Personal Training 1:1 (non-member – adult)	£17.00	E
Personal Training 1:1 (non-member – concessionary)	£15.50	E
Personal Training 1:2 (member – adult)	£19.00	E
Personal Training 1:2 (member – concessionary)	£18.00	E
Personal Training 1:2 (non-member – adult)	£24.00	E
Personal Training 1:2 (non-member – concessionary)	£22.00	E
Children's activities (member)	£4.00	E
Children's activities (non-member)	£5.00	E
Sports Camps (per day, per child)	£15.00	E
Swimming		
Public swimming (per session) (member – adult)	£5.00	E
Public swimming (per session) (member – concessionary)	£3.50	E
Public swimming (per session) (non-member – adult)	£6.50	E
Public swimming (per session) (non-member – concessionary)	£4.50	E
Public Swimming for children on Direct Debit lessons	£1.00	E
Weekly ticket (member – adult)	£10.50	E
Weekly ticket (member – concessionary)	£7.50	E
Family – daily swim ticket (member)	£12.00	E
Family – daily swim ticket (non-member)	£15.00	E
Family – weekly swim ticket (member)	£23.00	E
Family – weekly swim ticket (non-member)	£28.50	E
Swimming (under 3)	Free	N/A
Lessons (30 minutes) (member – adult)	£6.50	E
Lessons (30 minutes) (member – concessionary)	£6.00	E
Lessons (30 minutes) (non-member – adult)	£8.00	E
Lessons (30 minutes) (non-member – concessionary)	£7.50	E
One to one private lessons (30 minutes) (member – adult)	£23.00	E
One to one private lessons (30 minutes) (member – concessionary)	£19.50	E
One to one private lessons (30 minutes) (non-member – adult)	£28.50	E
One to one private lessons (30 minutes) (non-member - concessionary)	£24.00	E
One to two private lessons (30 minutes) (member – adult)	£31.50	E
One to two private lessons (30 minutes) (member – concessionary)	£26.50	E
One to two private lessons (30 minutes) (non-member – adult)	£44.00	E
One to two private lessons (30 minutes) (non-member - concessionary)	£37.00	E
IOA Swimming Club Use – per hour	£33.50	E
IOA Club - lane hire	£12.50	E
Exclusive use of main pool (member)	£79.00	E
Exclusive use of main pool (non-member)	£98.00	E

Exclusive use of teaching pool (member)	£41.00	E
Exclusive use of teaching pool (non-member)	£50.50	E
Lane hire (member)	£18.00	E
Lane hire (non-member)	£22.00	E
Pool Lifeguard (member)	£265.00	E
Pool Lifeguard (non-member)	£320.00	E
Pool Lifeguard Re-sit (member)	£60.00	E
Pool Lifeguard Re-sit (non-Member)	£75.00	E
Swimming - schools use - 1 instructor per class included (30 Minutes)		
Class up to 30 children (2 instructors required)	£40.00	E
Class of 31-52 children (3 instructors required)	£44.00	E
Additional instructor	£16.00	E
Outdoor Facilities		
Match Fee (member – adult)	£110.00	E
Match Fee (member – concessionary)	£89.00	E
Match Fee (non-member – adult)	£136.00	E
Match Fee (non-member – concessionary)	£110.00	E
Half 3G pitch (PALC) (member – adult)	£49.00	E
Half 3G pitch (PALC) (member – concessionary)	£39.00	E
Half 3G pitch (PALC) (non-member – adult)	£60.50	E
Half 3G pitch (PALC) (non-member – concessionary)	£48.00	E
Full 3G pitch (PALC) (member – adult)	£80.00	E
Full 3G pitch (PALC) (member – concessionary)	£60.00	E
Full 3G pitch (PALC) (non-member – adult)	£100.00	E
Full 3G pitch (PALC) (non-member - concessionary)	£74.00	E
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (member – adult)	£37.00	E
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (member – concessionary)	£28.50	E
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (non-member – adult)	£44.00	E
Outdoor courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (non-member -concessionary)	£33.50	E
Tennis - cost per Court (member – adult)	£9.50	E
Tennis - cost per Court (member – concessionary)	£6.00	E
Tennis - cost per Court (non-member – adult)	£12.00	E
Tennis - cost per Court (non-member - concessionary)	£7.50	E
Equipment Hire		
Ball / Racket	£2.00	E

Destination

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT
St. George's Pier – Menai Bridge		
Laying at pier and visitor moorings (per overnight stay)	£21.00	S
Freshwater supply – small boats	No Charge	N/A
Freshwater supply - vessels over 15 tonnes	£10.00 per tonne of water	S
Car Parking Permit (Annual)	£105.00	S
Navigational Light Dues (Commercial)	£0.43 per tonne	S
Permanent berth on Pier (allocation based on Business Case)	£2,400.00 per annum	S
Beaumaris Pier		
Laying at pier (per overnight stay)	£21.00	S
Freshwater supply – small boats	No Charge	N/A
Freshwater supply - vessels over 15 tonnes	£10.00 per tonne of water	S
Licence for Booking Kiosk (Seasonal – 1 st March – 31 st October)	£542.70	S
Mooring Licence Fees		
Red Wharf Bay and Cymyran - constant	£0.76 (Per metre x area)	S
Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and Fryars Bay – constant	£1.27 (Per metre x area)	S
Waiting List Fee	£15.00 per annum	S
Amlwch Outer Harbour		
Berthing – visiting yachts and pleasure craft	£21.00	S
Mooring licence fees (all craft except commercial fishing)	£52.00 per meter, per annum	S
Commercial fishing mooring licence fees	£105.00 per meter, per annum	S
Freshwater supply - small boats	No Charge	N/A
Freshwater supply - vessels over 15 tonnes	£10.00 per tonne of water	S
Diesel – tanker/bowser	£84.00	S
Sale of Marine Diesel (Under 2000 litres)	TBC	Z - commercial vessels going outside of UK waters and RNLi crafts S - commercial UK water journeys R - pleasure craft with supply less than 2300 litres for propulsion only and residential and charitable craft
Sale of Marine Diesel (Over 2000 litres)	Market Value + 10%	
Boat storage fee (compound / outer pens)	£7.00 per week	S

Conservancy / harbour fee - all vessels	£84.00	Z – qualifying ships S – all other ¹
Daily use of outer pens	£4.00 per day	
Use of dry dock	£100.00 per month	
Amlwch Inner Harbour		
Mooring licence fees all craft except commercial fishing	£52.90 per metre per year	S
Commercial fishing mooring licence fees	£105.90 per metre per year	S
Non licensed vessels - visiting yachts and pleasure craft	£19.67	S
Non licensed vessels – conservancy / harbour fee – all vessels	£21.00 per day	Z – qualifying ships S – all other ¹
Waiting List Fee	£15.00 per annum	S
Registration of all power driven craft (under 10hp, no launch fee)		
Annual Registration		
All vessels less than 10hp	£40.00	O/S
All other vessel applications	£70.00	O/S
Rhosneigr only (registration and launch residents only. Cannot be used at any other beach)	£70.00	O/S
At private slipways in partnership (75% Council / 25% seller)	£37.50	O/S
Launching fees		
Daily charge	£22.00	S
Annual permit (includes registration)	£180.00	S
Companies launching to demonstrate or test (written agreement)	£120.00	S
Cost of registration and launching for Search and Rescue services	No Charge	S
Commercial		
Commercial launching at Council Slipways	£945.00 per company 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	£525.00	S
Full day	£945.00	S
Local Film Companies (per location)	£120.75	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	£35.00	S
1 hour	£1.20	S
2 hours	£3.50	S
4 hours	£6.00	S
Up to 12 hours	£10.00	S
Breakwater Country Park Commercial Events Licence		
Small Event, c. 0-50 people	£110.00	S
Medium Event, c. 51-200 people	£220.00	S
Large Event, c. 200+ people	£350.00	S

¹ For guidance on what vessels are classified as qualifying ships please see the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ships-aircraft-and-associated-services-notice-744c#ships-and-qualifying-ships>

Highways

Service	Fee / Charge	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	£284.00	O/S
Order made, but withdrawn following its advertising	£987.00	O/S
Order which is confirmed by the authority unopposed	£1,617.00	O/S
If the order is opposed but objections are subsequently withdrawn	£1,768.00	O/S
If objections are received and sustained and the order is submitted to the Welsh Government	£3,029.00	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	£425.00	O/S
Temporary Path Diversion & Closure Orders		
Emergency up to 21 days	£284.00	O/S
Short term work up to 5 days (2 weeks' notice required)	£284.00	O/S
Longer term works up to 6 months (6 weeks' notice required and 2 adverts)	£1,691.00	O/S
Extension on 6 months order (application to Welsh Government) (6 weeks' notice and 1 advert)	£1,124.00	O/S
Street Works		
Skips		
Skip company registration	£399.00	O/S
Skip permit (7 days). Additional £50 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£29.00	O/S
Skip permit (1 month). Additional £100 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£58.00	O/S
Skip permit on a traffic sensitive street (7 days). Additional £110 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£63.00	O/S
Skip permit on a traffic sensitive street (1 month). Additional £220 charge for every week, or part week over run	£126.00	O/S
Roll on roll off large skip (1 month). Additional £210 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£121.00	O/S
Roll on roll off large skip permit on a traffic sensitive street (1 month). Additional £420 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£242.00	O/S
Scaffolding		
Scaffolding company registration	£431.00	O/S
Scaffolding permit (7 days). Additional £50 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£29.00	O/S
Scaffolding permit (6 weeks). Additional £110 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£63.00	O/S
Scaffolding permit on a traffic sensitive street (7 days). Additional £120 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£6.00	O/S
Scaffolding permit on a traffic sensitive street (6 weeks). Additional £220 charge for every week, or part week, over run	£126.00	O/S
Herras Fencing on the highway (no registration required) three months	£63.00	O/S
Hoarding on the highway (no registration required) three months	£63.00	O/S
Section 171 Licenses		
Section 184 & 171 agreement and license	£415.00	O/S
Section 171 for cabin, container, portalo, compound or store material on the highway for a maximum period of 3 months	£415.00	O/S
Section 171 application to place a traffic mirror on the highway opposite a private entrance	£63.00	O/S

Section 171 high lift, scissor lift or HIAB on the highway at one location for more than one hour (no fee for less than 1 hour at the same location). Charge per day plus road closure fee if required	£63.00	O/S
Section 171 crane on the highway. Charge per day plus road closure fee if required	£357.00	O/S
Section 50 Highways Act 1980		
Section 50 existing (apparatus in highway)	£473.00	O/S
Section 50 new	£578.00	O/S
Section 50 inspection of excavation per 200 meter length	£294.00	O/S
Section 50 license for new dwellings – 6 or more properties (per dwelling)	£357.00	O/S
Road Closures		
Road closure by routine	£3,050.00	O/S
Road closure by emergency	£3,050.00	O/S
Temporary Restriction Order Fees for Works		
Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend Limited waiting	£830.00	O/S
Temporary Traffic Order to restrict parking	£830.00	O/S
Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend One way	£830.00	O/S
Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend speed limit	£830.00	O/S
Temporary Traffic Order to create or amend a clearway	£830.00	O/S
Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend weight restriction	£830.00	O/S
Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend height restriction	£830.00	O/S
Miscellaneous		
Lost keys down gully (plus contractor's fee)	£58.00	O/S
Benches and flowerbeds applications from Community Council	No Charge	N/A
Events on the Highway		
Traffic Regulation Orders for the Disabled	Actual Cost	O/S
Access Protection Markings	£95.00	O/S
Renewal of Access Protection Marking	Actual Cost	O/S
Parking Dispensation	£21.00	O/S
Tourism Sign Application	£60.00	S
Tourism Sign Design and Installation	Actual cost + Fees	S
Temporary Restriction Order Fees for Events		
Event Prohibition of vehicles order (Road Closure, approx. 6 events per annum)	£830.00	O/S
Event Amending Traffic Order (Limited waiting, one way etc. approx. 6 events per annum)	£830.00	O/S
Tourism Sign	Free	O/S
Small scale community or charitable events	Free	N/A
Development Management		
Basic search at a single location	£82.00	S
Basic search at up to 5 locations	£170.00	S
Advanced Town Searches	£334.00	S
Advanced Area Searches	£680.00	S
Application for major developments (per hour)	£86.00	S
Section 38/278 Agreements – minimum charge of £2,500	9% of works costs	S
Car Parks		
Cars - Towns		
1 hour	£1.00	S
2 hours	£1.50	S
4 hours	£3.00	S
Up to 12 hours	£4.00	S
Cars – Coastal		
1 hour	£1.00	S
2 hours	£3.00	S
4 hours	£7.00	S
12 hours	£12.00	S

Trailer	£20.00	S
Llanfairpwll Park & Share		
1 day	£1.00	S
2 day	£2.00	S
3 day	£3.00	S
4 day	£4.00	S
5 day	£5.00	S
6 day	£6.00	S
7 day	£7.00	S
Stanley Crescent, Holyhead		
12 hours	£1.20	S
2 day	£2.00	S
3 day	£3.00	S
4 day	£4.00	S
5 day	£5.00	S
6 day	£6.00	S
7 day	£7.00	S
Parking Season Ticket		
12 months single vehicle	£180.00	S
6 months single vehicle	£125.00	S
6 months single vehicle with trailer	£210.00	S
12 months single vehicle with trailer	£260.00	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
NOTE: Please note that services which require an input from Legal Services will incur a variable additional charge.		

Waste Management

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT
New or replacement 240 litre black wheeled bin for residual waste (lost, stolen, exchanged or damaged) (delivery and administration charge only and not sale of the black wheeled bin).	£41.00	S
New or replacement 140 litre black wheeled bin for residual waste (lost, stolen, exchanged or damaged) (delivery and administration charge only and not sale of the black wheeled bin)	£24.00	S
Bulky waste Collection 'A' (up to 4 items per collection)	£46.00	O/S
Green Garden Waste (green wheelie bin) collection	£38.00	S
Trade refuse collection/disposal charges	Actual current rate charged by the Council's waste collection contractor plus a 20% administration charge	Various
All Other Fees All other relevant work managed / organised by the Waste Function. Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandoned shopping trolleys • Removal of refuse sacks • Hire of wheeled bins for organised events 	Actual cost incurred plus a 20% administration charge	Various

Property

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT
Holyhead Market Hall Meeting Room Hire (inclusive of VAT)		
Ystafell Thomas (seating capacity 24 / 50 theatre style)		
Cost per hour	£39.00	Subject to VAT where applicable, i.e. S – for external clients, No VAT on internal hires
Cost per half day	£84.00	
Cost per full day	£136.50	
Ystafell Edwards (seating capacity 20 / 42 theatre style)		
Cost per hour	£35.00	
Cost per half day	£78.00	
Cost per full day	£130.50	

Legal

Service	Fee / Charge	VAT
Local Land Charges		
Search (CON29R)	£168.00	S
Additional Parcel Fee (CON29R)	£13.50	S
Form LLC1	£6.00	O/S
Form LLC1 online	£4.00	O/S
Additional Parcel Fee (LLC1)	£1.00	O/S
Con 29O (excl. question 22)	£18.00	S
Con 29O: question 22 (common land)	£23.00	S
Discretionary Legal Fees		
Planning obligations (section 106 agreements)		
Self-build single affordable dwellings	£678.50	O/S
3 hours work on all other agreements with hourly rates applying on time spent in excess of 3 hours	£1,018.00	O/S
Simple Deeds of Release / Deeds of Variation	£324.00	O/S
Sale of land or Grants of leases		
Sale or transfer of land - Where no solicitor instructed by the other party (up to 3 hours work, relevant hourly rate to be applied for work in excess of 3 hours)	£734.50	S
Sale or transfer of land - Where a solicitor instructed by the other party (up to 6 hours work, relevant hourly rate to be applied for work in excess of 6 hours)	£1,468.50	S
All other dealings involving property. To include: commercial/non-residential and residential property lease matters (including grants, surrenders, variations, assignments, underlettings and consents), grants, releases and variations of easements, deeds of covenant (including releases and modifications), legal charges and loan agreements, deeds of priority and postponement, and all other requests involving Council property not falling into any other category of work	Actual time spent at relevant hourly rate*	S
Section 38 and 278 agreements (Highways Act)	£1,018.00	O/S
Traffic regulation orders where requested by third parties (such as stopping-up, diversion, temporary traffic orders) (4.5 hours work, relevant hourly rate to be applied for work in excess of 4.5 hours)	£614.00	O/S
Register of Common Land – fees below are shown NET of VAT and will need to be applied where applicable		
Correcting other mistake under section 19(2)(b)	£384.50	See note
Updating names and addresses under section 19(2)(d)	£64.50	See note
Accretion or diluvion under section 19(2)(e)	£64.50	See note
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)	£2,484.50	See note
To note: Value Added Tax is payable on certain fees relating to property transactions. Essentially, where the property is registered for VAT. The above fees are exclusive of VAT which will be charged at the then prevailing rate.		
*The appropriate hourly rate is:		
Director of Function, Legal Services Manager and Solicitors	£204.50	VAT will additionally be charged consistent with the enquiry it relates to
All other fee earning staff	£123.00	
NOTE - The Director 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:	20 February 2024
Subject:	Strategic Equality Plan 2024 – 2028
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Llinos Medi
Head of Service / Director:	Director of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer
Report Author:	Ffreuer Owen, Policy and Welsh Language Manager 01248 752520 ffreuerowen@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Not applicable

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>Recommendation: The Executive is requested to recommend to the County Council that the Council’s draft Strategic Equality Plan for 2024-2028 be approved and to authorise officers, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder, to complete and publish the Plan by 31 March 2024.</p> <p>Reason: The statutory basis for developing this draft Strategic Equality Plan (SEP) is contained in the Equality Act 2010 and the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulation 2011. The 2010 Act places a general duty on public bodies to give due regard to the following in every aspect of their work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation • Advancing equality of opportunity • Fostering good relations between different groups <p>The Act protects the following characteristics, which are also known as ‘protected groups’:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Disability • Sex • Gender reassignment • Pregnancy and maternity • Race • Religion or belief, including lack of belief • Sexual orientation • Marriage and civil partnership <p>It also aims to reduce inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.</p>

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The 2011 Regulations include specific duties to help public bodies in Wales meet the general duty. These duties include a requirement to publish equality objectives and strategic equality plans at least once every four years. The current SEP, covering 2020-2024, comes to an end on 31 March 2024, by which time a new Plan for 2024-2028 must be published.

This draft SEP for 2024-2028 builds upon our previous SEPs and contains the following long-term equality objectives for strengthening and advancing equality on Anglesey as well as within our organisation. They are broadly based on the Equality and Human Rights Commission's 'areas of life' for monitoring equality and align with our North Wales public sector partners' shared equality objectives for the region:

1. **Education:** Take action to address gaps in educational attainment and support the well-being of school pupils
2. **The workplace:** Take action to ensure we are an equal opportunities employer and reduce pay gaps
3. **Living standards:** Take action to improve the living standards of protected groups
4. **Health, well-being and social care:** Take action to improve health, well-being and social care outcomes
5. **Personal security:** Take action to safeguard protected groups
6. **Participation:** Increase access to participation and encourage diversity in decision making
7. **Socio-economic disadvantage:** Take action to address disadvantage
8. **Working practices:** Improve our internal practices to ensure fairness for all

It also sets out:

- our main equality priorities for the next four years, influenced by the findings of the Equality and Human Rights Monitor 2023: Is Wales Fairer? which is the Commission's latest five-year state of the nation report, as well as local research and consultation
- our arrangements for monitoring progress towards achieving our equality objectives
- how this plan contributes towards the wider vision of our Council Plan of creating a healthy and prosperous Anglesey where people can thrive.

To ensure this SEP is realised, we will focus on annual action plans and will report on progress in our annual equality reports. Particular attention will be paid over the period of this plan to raising awareness and developing our practices to ensure that the Council champions equality.

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

No other options were considered for the reason noted below.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

As the SEP forms part of the policy framework, the Executive will be required to make recommendations to the full Council with regard to this plan.

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

The SEP is a key publication that aligns with our Council Plan for 2023 to 2028, which was approved by the full Council on 9 March 2023. Our draft equality objectives 1, 3 and 4 are particularly relevant as they align with three Council Plan strategic objectives:

- Education: Ensuring an effective provision for today and for future generations
- Social Care and wellbeing: Providing the right support at the right time
- Housing: Ensuring that everyone has the right to call somewhere home

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

Not applicable.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	Local authorities are firmly expected to contribute to advancing equality in Wales. Specific equality duties, such as developing this SEP, build upon the provisions of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to 'create a more equal Wales', through improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the nation.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	As no direct costs are associated with implementing the SEP, no future costs / dependencies have been identified. Adopting shared regional equality objectives increases opportunities for collaboration, the sharing of resources and avoids duplication.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	For over a decade NWPSSEN (which includes all North Wales' local authorities and other public sector organisations) has collaborated to develop and agree a set of shared objectives for the region. The latest NWPSSEN review was carried out in the summer of 2023 and included a public consultation exercise.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	<p>The plan was developed in close consultation with our Corporate Management Team and informed by the knowledge of officers who work closely with protected characteristic groups.</p> <p>The people of Anglesey were also invited to take part in our NWPSen consultation exercise during the summer of 2023.</p> <p>The plan was also influenced by direct engagement with some protected groups including our Youth Forum and day care provision users.</p>
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	<p>The purpose of the SEP is to help us meet the three aims of the general equality duty to have due regard to the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act • Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not • Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic. <p>In addition to the objectives and priorities in the SEP, we will progress the principles of equality of opportunity for people of all backgrounds and circumstances in all our plans and procedures.</p>
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	<p>The SEP will help to improve inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing quality affordable and accessible homes to those in need • Ensuring residents know where to turn to for support • Ensuring that our decisions are considerate of the needs of our most disadvantaged residents

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	Under equality objective 4, we have chosen to prioritise the provision of social care to our most vulnerable residents in their chosen language. We will do this by continuing to implement the More than just Words framework for providing social care through the medium of Welsh and signposting

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory)	The Chief Executive, LT and Corporate Management Team have discussed, shaped and influenced the process of developing the SEP from the outset. The draft SEP was submitted to a meeting of the Leadership Team on 30 January 2024. No substantive changes were made to the content of the report.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	The officer noted that some of the programmes alluded to in the plan, particularly in relation to housing support, rely on Welsh Government grant funding. It was noted that grant support may be impacted by future cuts to public sector funding.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	As (1) above.
4	Human Resources (HR)	Specific sections of the SEP relate to employment issues.
5	Property	Not applicable.
6	Information Communication Technology ICT	Not applicable.
7	Procurement	Not applicable.
8	Scrutiny	The proposed Strategic Equality Plan for 2024-2028 was presented to a meeting of the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee on 6 February 2024. The following points were noted during the discussion: 1. It was noted that the draft strategic plan contains eight equality objectives and the Scrutiny Committee asked to what extent that is too ambitious, given the current economic climate. 2. It was asked about the role of the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee in the process of monitoring progress towards achieving our new equality objectives.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
		<p>3. Members asked how it is intended to address data gaps about our communities and our staff.</p> <p>4. The Committee also asked about the plans over the next four years to raise awareness and increase understanding of equality and diversity within the Council.</p> <p>Having considered all the documentation and the explanations provided by the Portfolio Holder and the officers on the issues raised, the Partnership and Regeneration Committee decided to recommend to the Executive that the Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028 be adopted.</p> <p>Additional action point: Consider the appropriateness of amending the title of Equality Objective 2 (Work) to offer clarity on the Council’s role as an employer.</p>
9	Local Members	Not relevant

F - Appendices:
The Council’s draft Strategic Equality Plan for 2024 – 2028

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

Ynys Môn

THE ISLE OF

Anglesey

Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028

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CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg 🏴
This publication is also available in Welsh

www.anglesey.gov.wales

This is the Isle of Anglesey County Council's strategic equality plan for 2024 to 2028. It is available on our website, together with plain text and easy read versions:

www.anglesey.gov.wales

If you require this publication in another format and/or language, or have any questions about its contents, please contact us.

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We welcome calls and correspondence in Welsh and English. Using Welsh will not lead to delay in responding.

Introduction: An overview of our plan

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This is the Isle of Anglesey County Council’s strategic equality plan for 2024 to 2028. In it you will find short sections explaining:

- How this plan contributes towards the vision of our Council Plan of creating a healthy and prosperous Anglesey where people can thrive.
- Our eight long-term equality objectives for creating a fairer Anglesey by advancing equality in our communities, as well as within our organisation.
- Our main equality priorities for the next four years influenced by the findings of Is Wales Fairer?, the Equality and Human Rights Commission’s latest five-year report, as well as local research and consultation.
- Our arrangements for monitoring progress towards achieving our equality objectives.

Accompanying documents outline the legal basis which underpins this plan and how the plan was developed. You will also find key equality data for our population from the most recent census.

Foreword



Councillor Llinos Medi
Council Leader



Dylan Williams
Chief Executive

Welcome to our strategic equality plan for 2024 to 2028. This key publication builds upon our previous plans, aligns with our Council Plan and sets out our ambition to build a fairer society for the people of Anglesey. It also builds upon the aims of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act of creating a more equal Wales.

Creating an Anglesey where people can thrive means recognising that there are many causes of inequality and doing all we can to address them. Addressing inequality is not an easy task, particularly in a time of increased pressure on public services. Local authorities face an uncertain future as demand for our services continues to rise just as the price of providing them is escalating dramatically. This risks hampering our efforts to support our communities.

However, this does not mean that we are any less committed to promoting equality and doing what we can to secure better outcomes for those facing disadvantage. As an employer and service provider, we will work to eliminate unfair and unlawful discrimination in all our policies, procedures and practices.

Equality is not a stand-alone issue. This is why we have made it a general principle of our new Council Plan. We will pay particular attention over the next four years to raising awareness and developing our knowledge to ensure that our council champions equality for all.

Council Plan 2023-2028

The Council Plan's vision is to:

'Create an Anglesey that is
healthy and prosperous
where people can thrive'

Our strategic equality plan is closely linked to our Council Plan and its vision. The Council Plan is the key document serving as a focal point for decision-making at all levels; providing a framework to plan and drive forward priorities; shape annual spending; monitor performance and progress.

At its core is our desire to work with Anglesey residents, communities and partners to ensure the best possible services, improve the quality of life for all and create opportunities for future generations.

Its six main objectives reflect the key areas we should be focusing our efforts on.



The Welsh
Language

Increasing opportunities to learn
and use the language.



Social Care and
Wellbeing

Providing the right support at the
right time.



Education

Ensuring an effective provision
for today and for future
generations.



Housing

Ensuring that everyone has the
right to call somewhere home.



Economy

Promoting opportunities to
develop the Island's economy.



Climate Change

Responding to the crisis, tackling
change and working towards
becoming a net zero organisation by
2030.



Our values and principles

The Council Plan is underpinned by four core values, which are used to develop and guide our vision, strategic plans and services.

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It also adheres to the general principles of:

- Sustainable development
- Equality and diversity
- Prevention and safeguarding
- Commitment and accountability
- Communication
- Modernisation

Values



Respect

We are respectful and considerate towards others regardless of our differences.



Collaborate

We work as a team, with our communities and partners to deliver the best outcomes for the people of Anglesey.



Honesty

We are committed to high standards of conduct and integrity.



Champion the Council and the Island

We create a sense of pride in working for the Council and present a positive image of the Council and the Island.

Strategic circle

The strategic circle identifies the plans in place to ensure we are able to achieve our priorities and objectives.

Our strategic equality plan is a key publication that aligns with the Council Plan and contributes to the achievement of the strategic objectives and vision.

Its purpose is to explain how we intend to strengthen and advance equality on Anglesey whilst working towards the vision of our Council Plan,



Our equality objectives for 2024-2028

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1. **Education:** Take action to address gaps in educational attainment and support the well-being of school pupils
2. **The workplace:** Take action to ensure we are an equal opportunities employer and reduce pay gaps
3. **Living standards:** Take action to improve the living standards of protected groups
4. **Health well-being and social care:** Take action to improve health, wellbeing and social care outcomes
5. **Personal security:** Take action to safeguard protected groups
6. **Participation:** Increase access to participation and encourage diversity in decision making
7. **Socio-economic disadvantage:** Take action to address disadvantage
8. **Working practices:** Improve our internal practices to ensure fairness for all

Equality objective 1: Education

What are we going to do?

- Address gaps in educational achievement between different protected groups
- Maintain and support the well-being of school pupils
- Ensure that newcomers are welcomed and integrated into our schools

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Why is this important?

We know from the Equality and Human Rights Commissioner's latest five-year report, *Is Wales Fairer?*, that there has been some improvement in school-leaver attainment gaps. However, according to the latest data for North Wales, there has been little change in the gap between pupils who receive free school meals and those who do not.

We also know from the commission's research and our work with teaching staff that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on young people's mental health and well-being.

Our schools are welcoming more newcomers from abroad due to various refugee settlement schemes. It is vital that they are supported to integrate these pupils while being respectful of cultural and religious needs.

How are we going to do this?

- By continuing plans to further reduce the attainment gap between pupils who receive free school meals under means tested eligibility and those who do not
- By collaborating with schools to prevent bullying and develop their ability to record and report instances
- By taking action to reduce exclusion rates and increase attendance of pupils from protected groups

By 2028:

We will have taken action to address attainment gaps and support young peoples' well-being in schools.

Equality objective 2: The workplace

What are we going to do?

- Identify and address inequalities within recruitment, retention, training and promotion processes
- Identify pay gaps between people with different protected characteristics
- Improve our understanding of the needs of our colleagues

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Why is this important?

As Anglesey's largest employer we are committed to the principle of equal opportunity and equal treatment for all our employees. We continuously strive to strengthen the diversity of our workforce and create an inclusive culture that values difference, where all members of staff have the chance to succeed.

Although we provide equal pay to women and men, the average pay gap persists (as it does in other local authorities). This is an issue that we, as well as the Welsh Government and the Equality and Human Rights Commission, are eager to address.

To do this this we need accurate information about our staff to identify any inequalities. However, gathering enough data proves difficult as we depend on colleagues to provide this information to us voluntarily.

How are we going to do this?

- By continuing to report on the wage gap between men and women and developing our ability to report on gaps between other protected groups
- By encouraging and making it easier for employees to share their personal information with us
- By developing our understanding of protected groups' eligibility to work through workforce training and awareness

By 2028:

We will have a better understanding of our workforce through equality data and will have taken action to address wage gaps.

Equality objective 3: Living standards

What are we going to do?

- Provide quality, affordable and accessible homes to those in need
- Maintain local services and amenities where possible
- Ensure residents know where to turn to for support

Why is this important?

Ensuring that everyone on Anglesey has the right to call somewhere home is one of our main strategic objectives. It is particularly relevant to residents who share protected characteristics as they are more likely rely on us for help.

Looked after children, refugees and those requiring support to live independently, are just some of the groups reliant on us for housing support. As Anglesey's largest social landlord, we are committed to providing suitable homes to those in need.

We also know that local services and amenities such as transport have a direct impact on peoples' independence and standard of living. In times of increased cuts to public services we must innovate to ensure that protected groups are not disadvantaged.

How are we going to do this?

- By increasing the number of affordable and accessible properties
- By continuing to provide financial inclusion and welfare rights support to maximise household finances and financial resilience
- By working with third sector partners to maintain local services and signpost support

By 2028:

We will have provided more accessible and affordable homes to those in need and will have taken action to safeguard support services.



Equality objective 4: Health, well-being and social care

What are we going to do?

- Create the conditions for individuals to improve their health and well-being
- Ensure that those who belong to protected groups have access to programmes that focus on their specific needs
- Provide social care to our most vulnerable residents in their chosen language



Why is this important?

Our population is ageing. According to the latest census result, 26.5% of our residents are aged over 65, which is higher than the national average of 21.3%. Through our status as an age-friendly community we are committed to making Anglesey a good place to grow old.

We know that remaining active is a key contributor to good physical and mental health. Initiatives such as the national exercise referral scheme, Demetia Actif Môn, MônActif 60+ and Insport sessions for disabled adults and young people give access to high quality, supervised exercise programmes in our communities.

Despite not being a protected characteristic, we recognise the positive effects of providing first-language health and social care to our most vulnerable residents.

How are we going to do this?

- By maintaining our status as one of the World Health Organisation's global network of age-friendly communities
- By continuing to offer high quality, supervised exercise programmes focused on the needs of protected groups through our MônActif service
- By implementing the More than just Words framework for providing social care through the medium of Welsh and signposting to other language support services

By 2028:

Our residents will have opportunities to improve their health and well-being and those requiring our support will receive social care that addresses their needs.

Equality objective 5: Personal security

What are we going to do?

- Increase awareness of hate crime, harassment and of help to report instances
- Maintain good relations between residents, newcomers and visitors, including Welsh and non-Welsh speakers
- Ensure that our staff and elected members are aware of and act upon their safeguarding duties



Why is this important?

Increasing awareness of hate crime and harassment encouraging our residents to report instances have been priorities of ours for some time.

However, according to *Is Wales Fairer?* the number of recorded hate crimes continues to increase across all protected characteristics. Despite a rise in racially and religiously aggravated offences, the proportion of offences resulting in a charge has gone down. Colleagues have also highlighted a worrying local trend of increased tension between our resident population and those visiting or new to the area.

We must continue our efforts to make progress against this objective so that residents and visitors who share protected characteristics feel safe in our communities.

How are we going to do this?

- By continuing to work with our partner, North Wales Police, to maintain personal security on the ground
- By supporting regional community cohesion and victim support campaigns
- By maintaining our status as a trauma informed council and continuing to raise awareness through workforce training and resources

By 2028:

Our colleagues, regardless of their roles, will have a greater understanding of hate crime and harassment and their responsibility to act.

Equality objective 6: Participation

What are we going to do?

- Improve our methods of engaging with residents who share protected characteristics
- Ensure that all Anglesey residents can access information and have an equal opportunity to share their views
- Increase awareness of the importance of diversity in political representation and decision-making

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Why is this important?

The needs of the people of Anglesey are at the heart of all that we do. To meet those needs effectively we must listen to our residents who share protected characteristics.

We know that there are gaps in our knowledge and that we must do more to ensure that the voices of people who belong to the protected groups inform our decisions. Meaningful engagement with individuals and their representatives is essential for people to feel confident to talk to us.

Some strong links already exist through networks such as our Older People's Council and Forum, Youth Forum, community alliances and school councils. However, we must do more to connect with other protected groups.

How are we going to do this?

- By meeting with and listening to residents from protected groups
- By continuing to work with our third sector partners to raise awareness of engagement and consultation opportunities in accordance with our Public Participation Strategy
- By continuing to collaborate with our regional partners through the North Wales Public Sector Equality Network to make the most of resources available to us

By 2028:

We will have a better understanding of residents who share protected characteristics through engagement with individuals, groups and their representatives.

Equality objective 7: Socio-economic disadvantage

What are we going to do?

- Ensure that our decisions are considerate of the needs of our most disadvantaged residents
- Work with our third sector partners to support our most vulnerable households
- Create the conditions to further develop the island's economy and create inclusive job opportunities

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Why is this important?

Poverty rates remain high in Wales and some of the most socio-economically deprived communities are here on Anglesey. Almost a quarter of our children are living in poverty.

Our communities are changing with more young people and those of working age moving away for jobs and education. Those moving in tend to be older and more reliant on our support. These changes have the effect of lower levels of good health, lower paid work and poorer educational attainment within our resident population.

We have made good progress in improving our understanding of the challenges of poverty since the socio-economic duty was introduced in 2021. It is important that we continue to develop our methods of assessing the impact of our decisions on those who suffer disadvantage.

How are we going to do this?

- By implementing our anti-poverty strategy and continuing to work alongside local anti-poverty agencies to support households
- By improving the information we hold about socio-economic disadvantage in our communities which forms the basis of our impact assessments
- By continuing to facilitate the creation of new job opportunities through our economic development programmes

By 2028:

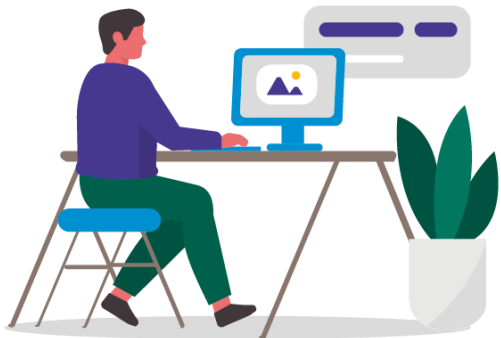
We will have a greater understanding of those who face socio-economic disadvantage in our communities to better inform our decision-making practices.

Equality objective 8: Working practices

What are we going to do?

- Increase our staff and elected members' understanding of equality issues through increased training
- Review our processes and procedures to promote equality and diversity
- Improve our governance and accountability arrangements

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Why is this important?

To deliver services effectively, all staff and elected members need to be aware of the general and specific equality duties to ensure that they are given due regard.

From our engagement with colleagues, it seems that not everyone fully understands the need to prioritise equality considerations or are unsure how to do that properly.

As working practices change it is important that our colleagues receive appropriate training and support to create a healthy work culture that champions equality.

As well as understanding its relevance, we must also take ownership for promoting equality through our governance and accountability arrangements.

How are we going to do this?

- By developing a focused, relevant and high-quality equality training programme
- By ensuring that support resources on our intranet are kept relevant and up-to-date
- By advocating appropriate use of vocabulary, language and behaviour
- By establishing a new equality promotion group

By 2028:

Our colleagues, regardless of their roles, will have a greater understanding of equality issues and their responsibilities under the public sector equality duty.

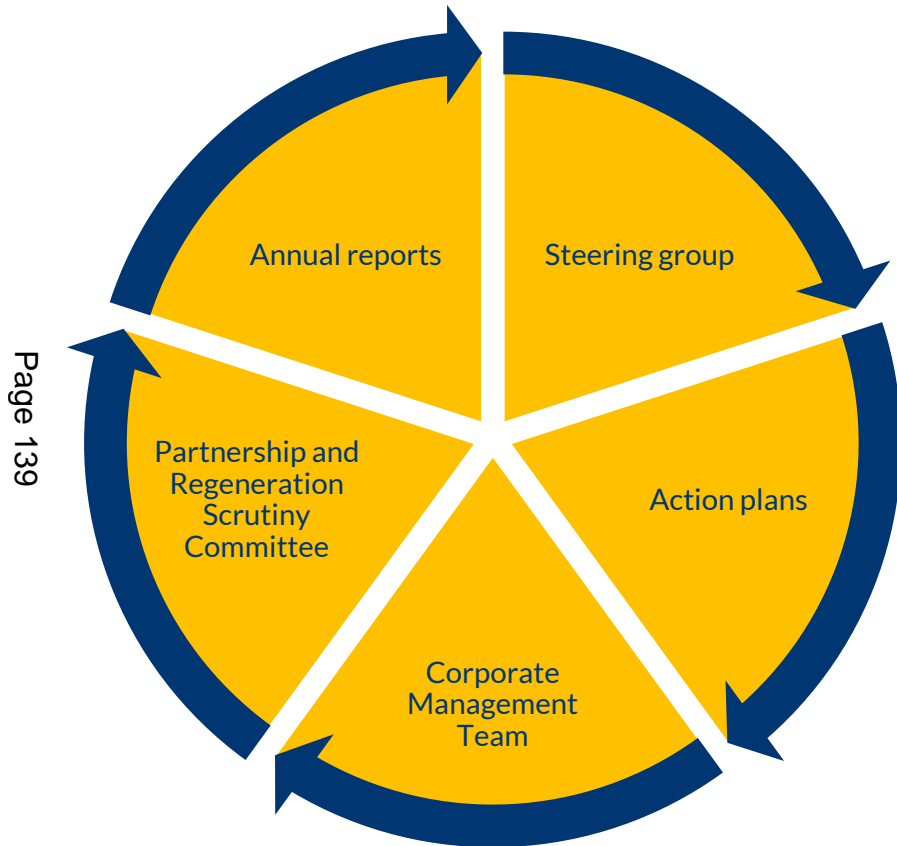
Governance and accountability

Although this plan builds upon our previous strategic equality plans, we welcome the opportunity to reconsider our governance and accountability arrangements. Our intention is to ensure that equality is an integral part of our work across the organisation and does not sit apart as a separate project.

To ensure the plan is realised, we will establish robust arrangements focusing on annual action plans. We will also establish a new equality, diversity and inclusion group. The group's aim will be to provide strategic direction and leadership to uphold our public sector equality duty and deliver our equality objectives.

We will report to our Corporate Management Team and our Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee.

Our arrangements will ensure clarity, accountability, coordination and the structure to monitor progress effectively. Our annual equality reports will keep you informed on progress.



Appendix 1: Legal basis

1. Why do we need a strategic equality plan?

The statutory basis for developing this plan is contained in the Equality Act 2010 and the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011. The Act places a general duty on public bodies to give due regard to the following in all aspects of their work:

- Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advancing equality of opportunity
- Fostering good relations between different groups

The 2011 Regulations include specific duties to help public bodies in Wales meet the general duty. These duties include a requirement to publish equality objectives and strategic equality plans at least once every four years.

Local authorities are firmly expected to contribute to advancing equality in Wales. The specific duties build upon the provisions of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to 'create a more equal Wales' through improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the nation. We see our strategic equality plan as also contributing to the realisation of several Welsh Government schemes, including but not limited to:

- Anti-racist Wales Action Plan
- LGBTQ+ Action Plan

2. Who is protected under the Equality Act 2010?

The Equality Act 2010 is about ensuring fairness for all. It protects the following characteristics, which are also known as 'protected groups':

- Age
- Disability
- Sex
- Gender reassignment
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race

- Religion or belief, including lack of belief
- Sexual orientation
- Marriage and civil partnership

The Act also aims to reduce inequalities of outcome which result from socio-economic disadvantage.

3. Who is this plan for?

This is a plan for the whole of Anglesey. Every member of our population belongs to at least one of the above protected characteristic groups. Therefore, working towards creating an Anglesey that is healthy and prosperous for all means recognising that there are many causes of inequality and exclusion and doing all we can to address them.

Some aspects of our work will deal more closely with some protected groups, such as education, housing and social services. People can be excluded because they have low income, are socially isolated, live in poor housing or due to poor health. Refugees and migrants, looked after children and those with caring responsibilities are also likely to face additional barriers in accessing services and reaching their full potential.

Our day-to-day work shows that fostering good relations between our resident population and those who are new to or visiting the area is of particular relevance to us. Despite not being a protected characteristic, we feel obligated to use our influence to mitigate tensions between Welsh and non-Welsh speakers in much the same way as we would seek to ease conflict between protected characteristic groups.

We also consider this plan as an opportunity to evaluate our practices as an employer. During 2024 to 2028 we will pay considerable attention to raising awareness, improving our knowledge and ensuring that our workplace culture champions equality and diversity for the benefit of our employees and elected members.

We will also establish a new equality, diversity and inclusion group made up of key officers whose work brings them into contact with protected groups on Anglesey. Their knowledge and insights will influence our strategic direction to uphold our public sector equality duty and deliver our equality objectives.

Appendix 2: Context

1. Our communities

We are committed to continuously developing and improving our methods of collecting relevant information to gain a better understanding of the size, nature and complexity of all protected groups on Anglesey. Although the accompanying census area profile may suggest that our communities are not as diverse as in other parts of the country, this does not mean that people on Anglesey do not face disadvantage.

Our population is aging, and the effects of socio-economic disadvantage are keenly felt in many areas. Community demographics are changing with younger people leaving in pursuit of further education and work opportunities and older people moving in seeking a better quality of life. We are also welcoming an increasing number of newcomers from abroad due to various refugee resettlement schemes.

We acknowledge that data gaps persist, and that further work is required to identify and meaningfully engage with many of our protected groups. (Particularly those sharing gender reassignment, race, religion and belief and sexual orientation protected characteristics.) We will do this through collaboration with existing networks, such as our Older People's Council and Youth Forum, as well as creating new connections through third sector partners like Medrwn Môn. We explain our intentions in more detail under equality objective 6: Participation.

2. Our Council

Anglesey's residents are represented by 35 elected members (also known as councillors). The Council's main decision-making body is an Executive of nine members, chaired by the Leader of the Council. The Leader also takes responsibility for representing equality issues on the Executive. A diversity champion is also appointed from among the members.

The Executive's decisions are held to account by two scrutiny committees. Further information about the Council's political arrangements, as well as details of our committees and dates of meetings, can be found on our website.

The Council's leadership team includes our chief executive, deputy chief executive and four directors with responsibility for:

Strategic Equality Plan 2024-2028

- Council business
- Education, skills and young people
- Resources
- Social services (including children's services)

The corporate management team includes the above as well as five heads of service with responsibility for:

- Adults' services
- Highways, waste and property services
- Housing services
- Human resources and corporate transformation
- Regulation and economic development

3. Our staff

We are committed to the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment for all our employees. We have a clear policy of paying employees equally for the same or equivalent work and we evaluate job roles and pay grades as necessary to ensure a fair structure. We operate an 'employer of choice' approach to attract, retain and motivate suitably skilled employees so the Council can perform to the best of its abilities whilst delivering services.

The equality data that we hold about workforce is published in our annual reports. However, gathering enough data proves difficult as we depend on colleagues to provide this information to us voluntarily. We explain our intentions to improve this information in more detail under equality objective 2: Work.

4. Equality impact assessments

In accordance with our public sector equality duty, we must assess the likely impact of our policies and practices. This may be achieved by a thorough analysis of equality evidence and engagement with communities, individuals and experts. This helps us understand how our policies and practices might affect people with protected characteristics, and whether appropriate action is required to eliminate or minimise any negative impacts where possible.

Our aim is to ensure that identifying and reducing negative impacts and promoting equality become part of our daily work. Councillors and officers with decision-making

responsibilities must understand the likely impact before any decisions are made. For this reason, the covering reports for our main committees – scrutiny committees and the Executive – address any potential impact on some groups within our communities.

Templates and guidance are available on our intranet and the Policy and Welsh Language Team is also on hand to offer advice. Regular training is also available for any staff members who feel they require further guidance.

We intend to review and improve the content of our equality and diversity intranet pages. This is to ensure that resources are readily available in one place to support officers carrying out equality impact assessments. We have included this action under equality objective 8: Internal working practices.

Appendix 3: Developing the plan

1. How did we develop our plan?

Our strategic equality plan for 2024 to 2028 builds upon our previous plan and links closely with our new Council Plan for 2023 to 2028. It is shaped by information about our communities from the latest census equality data as well as local and regional research carried out by us and the North Wales Public Sector Equality Network (NWPSSEN). It also draws on the findings of *Is Wales Fairer?*, the Equality and Human Rights Commission's five-year state of the nation report.

Collaboration with our service departments has been instrumental. The plan was developed in close consultation with our Corporate Management Team and informed by the knowledge of officers who work closely with protected characteristic groups.

We have also sought to hear from organisations and individuals representing these groups. This included direct engagement with our Youth Forum and Mencap Môn, Boston Centre Stage, Tyddyn Môn, and Blaen y Coed day service centre users.

Listening to people is key to helping us become a truly inclusive organisation. We recognise that meaningful engagement and consultation is an ongoing process and acknowledge that we need to do more to hear directly from our protected groups. Effort will be made during the period of this plan to strengthen our community networks as well as connections within our organisation.

The following is a summary of specific information sources we considered when developing the plan:

- The findings of a comprehensive engagement and consultation process undertaken in 2022 to develop strategic priorities for our 2023-2028 Council Plan
- Equality in North Wales: Data and evidence report (April 2023) commissioned by NWPSSEN
- Feedback from consultation on our North Wales regional objectives carried out by NWPSSEN (September 2023)
- Equality and Human Rights Monitor: *Is Wales Fairer?* (November 2023)

2. How did we develop our equality objectives?

As in previous years our equality objectives are based on the ‘domains’ used by the Equality and Human Rights Commission to monitor progress in equality in Britain. For over a decade NWPSSEN (which includes all North Wales’ local authorities and other public sector organisations) has collaborated to develop and agree a set of shared objectives for the region, based on these key areas of life.

Recent research and consultation brought NWPSSEN to the conclusion that the original top-level objectives remain relevant. The latest review carried out in the summer of 2023 – which included a public consultation exercise – confirmed that there is broad support for our shared regional objectives.

Equality objectives 1, 3 and 4 are particularly relevant as they align with three strategic objectives of our Council Plan for 2023 to 2028:

- Education: Ensuring an effective provision for today and for future generations
- Social care and wellbeing: Providing the right support at the right time
- Housing: Ensuring that everyone has the right to call somewhere home

Equality objective 7 arises from the Wales-specific duty to address socio-economic disadvantage in the same way as the characteristics protected by the Equality Act 2010. Equality objective 8 was chosen as it gives us flexibility to develop our internal working practices to ensure fairness for all.

Several of the objectives are closely linked to other strategic plans including our:

- Anti-poverty strategic plan
- Housing strategy
- Housing support programme strategy
- Public participation strategy
- Tenant participation strategy

We acknowledge that some objectives have greater relevance to some protected groups. However, through our annual action plans we will ensure that due regard is given to all protected characteristic groups during the period of this plan.

We know that having eight equality objectives is ambitious, especially considering the financial situation facing local authorities. However, close collaboration with our regional partners is a constant strength to us. Working together towards shared equality objectives enables us to make effective use of resources and expertise and avoid duplication.

Isle of Anglesey: 2021 Census area profile

1. Summary

This report covers the characteristics of people and households on Anglesey. Figures are sourced from the 2021 Census. It includes statistic across different topics linked to equality and socio-economic status released by the Office for National Statistics up until December 2023.

It has been prepared to support the Isle of Anglesey County Council's strategic equality plan for 2024 to 2028. Both this report and our strategic equality plan are available on our website, www.anglesey.gov.wales. If you require these publications in another format and/or language or have any questions about the contents of this report, please contact us:

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2. Contents

- Demography
- Ethnicity, identity, religion and language
- Work and travel
- Housing
- Sexual orientation and gender identity
- Education
- Health

3. Demography

Information: Sex

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
Female	35,219	51.1
Male	33,659	48.9

Description: This is the sex recorded by the person completing the census. The options were 'female' and 'male'.

Comparability with 2011: Highly comparable

Information: Age

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
Aged 4 years and under	3,209	4.7
Aged 5 to 9 years	3,861	5.6
Aged 10 to 15 years	4,659	6.8
Aged 16 to 19 years	2,716	3.9
Aged 20 to 24 years	3,055	4.4
Aged 25 to 34 years	7,003	10.2
Aged 35 to 49 years	10,963	15.9
Aged 50 to 64 years	15,202	22.1
Aged 65 to 74 years	9,794	14.2
Aged 75 to 84 years	6,237	9.1
Aged 85 years and over	2,176	3.2

Description: A person's age on census day, 21 March 2021 in England and Wales.

Comparability with 2011: Highly comparable

Information: Legal partnership status

	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	57,147	100.0
Never married and never registered a civil partnership	18,849	33.0
Married or in a registered civil partnership	26,596	46.5
Married	26,478	46.3
In a registered partnership	118	0.2
Separated, but still legally married or in a civil partnership	1,066	1.9
Divorced or civil partnership dissolved	5,957	10.4
Widowed or surviving civil partnership partner	4,679	8.2

Description: Classifies a person according to their legal marital or registered civil partnership status on census day 21 March 2021. It is the same as the 2011 census variable 'marital status' but has been updated for Census 2021 to reflect the revised Civil Partnership Act that came into force in 2019.

In Census 2021 results, 'single' refers only to someone who has never been married or in a registered civil partnership.

Quality information: Separate estimates by opposite and same-sex partnerships for the marital status categories 'separated', 'divorced/dissolved' and 'widowed/surviving partners' are not available. This is because quality assurance showed the figures for some of the categories were unreliable.

Compatibility with 2011: Broadly comparable. We have added the same-sex marriage and opposite-sex civil partnership status categories that have come in since 2011. Therefore, there are same-sex and opposite sex categories for those in a partnership. However, the same-sex and opposite-sex categories for legal partnership statuses outside of a partnership (people who are either separated, widowed, surviving partner, divorced or their partnership has legally been dissolved) have been collapsed together because of data quality issues.

Information: Residence type

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
Lives in a household	68,184	99.0
Lives in a communal establishment	694	1.0

Description: Whether a person lives in a household or a communal establishment. People who completed the normal household questionnaire were recorded as living in a

household. Those who completed an individual questionnaire were asked if they lived in a household or a communal establishment.

Compatibility with 2011: Highly comparable

Information: Household composition

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
One-person household	10,189	33.1
Single family household	19,438	63.1
Other household types	1,196	3.9

Description: Households according to the relationships between members. One-family households are classified by:

- the number of dependent children
- family type (married, civil partnership or cohabiting couple family, or lone parent family)

Other households are classified by:

- the number of people
- the number of dependent children
- whether the household consists only of students or only of people aged 66 and over

Quality information: There are quality considerations around consistency of census data on household and family composition and legal partnership status, and changes in the definition of 'other household types' since 2011.

Comparability with 2011: Broadly comparable. This is derived from the legal partnership status derived variable. We have made changes to reflect that people can now marry someone of the same-sex and people of the opposite-sex can be in a civil partnership.

4. Ethnicity, identity, religion and language

Information: Ethnicity

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	430	0.6
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	104	0.2
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	598	0.9
White	67,587	98.1
Other ethnic group	160	0.2

Description: The ethnic group that the person completing the census feels they belong to. This could be based on their culture, family background, identity or physical appearance. Respondents could choose one out of 19 tick-box response categories, including write-in response options.

Comparability with 2011: Broadly comparable. The question about the ethnic group people feel they belong to is self-identified and is subjectively meaningful to the person answering the question. This means that how a person chooses to identify can change over time.

A Roma category was included next to the Gypsy or Irish Traveller tick-box within the White category. Also added was a write-in option for those selecting African within the Black, Caribbean or Black British Category. This means that a more specific ethnic background could be recorded.

Information: National identity

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
British only identity	12,594	18.3
English only identity	8,794	12.8
English and British only identity	1,541	2.2
Welsh only identity	38,301	55.6
Welsh and British only identity	3,847	5.6
Any other combination of only UK identities	1,916	2.8
Non-UK identity only	1,225	1.8
UK identity and non-UK identity	660	1.0

Description: Someone's national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity. It could be the country or countries where they feel they belong or think of as home. It is not dependent on ethnic group or citizenship.

Respondents could select more than one national identity.

Quality information: The increase since the 2011 Census in people identifying as 'British' and fall in people identifying as 'English' may partly reflect true changes in self-perception. It is also likely to reflect that 'British' replaced 'English' as the first response option listed on the questionnaire in England.

Comparability with 2011: Broadly comparable. This derived variable can be generally compared with the same variable used in the 2011 Census, but there are some quality issues in the data.

Information: Religion

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
No religion	28,066	40.7
Christian	35,485	51.5
Buddhist	154	0.2
Hindu	62	0.1
Jewish	30	0.0
Muslim	328	0.5
Sikh	30	0.0
Other religion	278	0.4
Not answered	4,446	6.5

Definition: The religion people connect or identify with (their religious affiliation), whether or not they practise or have belief in it. This question was voluntary and includes people who identified with one of eight tick-box response options, including 'no religion', alongside those who choose not to answer this question.

Comparability with 2011: Broadly comparable. This derived variable can be generally compared with the same variable used in the 2011 Census, but there are some quality issues in the data.

Information: Country of birth

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
Europe	67,864	98.5
Europe: UK	66,584	96.7
Europe: Other Europe: EU countries	338	0.5
Europe: Other Europe (excluding Ireland)	942	1.4
Africa	257	0.4
Middle East and Asia	480	0.37
The Americas and the Caribbean	190	0.3
Antarctica and Oceania	88	0.1
Other	0	0.0

Description: The country in which a person was born. For people not born in one of the four parts of the UK, there was an option to select 'elsewhere'. People who selected 'elsewhere' were asked to write in the current name for their country of birth.

Comparability with 2011: Broadly comparable. Some categories have been changed to make them more consistent with country classifications used in other national statistics.

Information: Length of residence in the UK

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
Born in the UK	66,583	96.7
10 years or more	1,727	2.5
5 years or more, but less than 10 years	246	0.4
2 years or more, but less than 5 years	190	0.3
Less than 2 years	131	0.2

Description: The length of residence in the UK is derived from the date that a person most recently arrived to live in the UK. It does not include returning from a holiday or short stay outside the UK.

Length of residence is only applicable to usual residents who were not born in the UK. It does not include usual residents born in the UK who have emigrated and since returned – these are recorded in the category 'born in the UK'.

Comparability with 2011: Highly comparable

Information: Household language

	count	%
All households	30,822	100.0
All adults have English or Welsh as a main language	30,459	98.8
At least one but not all adults have English or Welsh as a main language	186	0.6
No adults but at least one person aged 3 to 15 years has English or Welsh as a main language	29	0.1
No people in household have English or Welsh as a main language	148	0.5

Description: Classifies households by the combination of adults and children (aged 3 to 15 years) within a household that have Welsh or English as their main language.

Comparability with 2011: Highly comparable

5. Work and travel

Information: Economic activity

	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 years and over	57,148	100.0
Economically active (excluding full-time students)	30,023	52.5
In employment	28,540	49.9
Unemployed	1,483	2.6
Economically active and a full-time student	842	1.5
In employment	663	1.2
Unemployed	179	0.3
Economically inactive	26,283	46.0
Retired	17,457	30.5
Student	2,279	4.0
Looking after home or family	2,344	4.1
Long-term sick or disabled	2,714	4.7
Other	1,489	2.6

Description: People aged 16 years and over are economically active if, between 15 March and 21 March, they were:

- In employment (an employee or self-employed)
- Unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks
- Unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted

It is a measure of whether or not a person was an active participant in the labour market during this period. Economically inactive are those aged 16 years and over who did not have a job between 15 March to 21 March and had not looked for work between 22 February to 21 March 2021 or could not start within two weeks.

The census definition differs from the International Labour Organization definition used on the labour force survey, so estimates are not directly comparable.

This classification splits out full-time students from those who are not full-time students when they are employed or unemployed. It is recommended to sum these together to look at all of those in employment or unemployed, or to use the four-category labour market classification, if you want to look at those with a particular labour market status.

Quality information: As Census 2021 was during a unique period of rapid change, take care when using labour market data for planning purposes.

Comparability with 2011: Broadly comparable. Some of the wording on the Census 2021 questionnaire was changes and of the options that people could choose from were removed.

Information: Hours worked

	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment the week before the census	29,202	100.0
Part-time	9,257	31.7
15 hours or less worked	2,716	9.3
16 to 30 hours worked	6,541	22.4
Full-time	19,945	68.3
31 to 48 hours worked	16,493	56.5
49 or more hours worked	3,452	11.8

Description: The number of hours worked per week before the census includes paid and unpaid overtime. This covers the main job of anyone aged 16 years and over.

Quality information: As Census 2021 was during a unique period of rapid change, take care when using this data for planning purposes.

Comparability with 2011: Highly comparable

Information: occupation

	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment the week before the census	29,202	100.0
Managers, directors and senior officials	3,167	10.8
Professional occupations	4,716	16.1
Associate professional and technical occupations	3,179	10.9
Administrative and secretarial occupations	2,482	8.5
Skilled trades occupations	4,547	15.6
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	3,638	12.5
Sales and customer service occupations	2,522	8.6
Process, plant and machine operatives	2,065	7.1
Elementary occupations	2,886	9.9

Description: Classifies what people aged 16 years and over do as their main job. Their job title or details of activities they do in their job and any supervisory or management responsibilities form this classification. This information is used to code responses to an occupation using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2020.

Quality information: As Census 2021 was during a unique period of rapid change, take care when using this data for planning purposes.

Comparability with 2011: Not comparable. We changed the classification for Census 2021 and combined the categories previously available in the 2011 Census data.

6. Housing

Information: Tenure

	count	%
All households	30,824	100.0
Owned: Owns outright	13,756	44.6
Owns with a mortgage or shared ownership	7,351	23.8
Social rented	4,820	15.6
Private rented or lives rent free	4,897	15.9

Description: Whether a household owns or rents the accommodation that it occupies.

Owner-occupied accommodation can be:

- Owned outright, which is where the household owns all of the accommodation
- With a mortgage or loan
- Part-owned on a shared ownership scheme

Rented accommodation can be:

- Private rented, for example, rented through a private landlord or letting agent
- Social rented through a local council or housing association

This information is not available for household spaces with no usual residents.

Quality information: There is evidence of people incorrectly identifying their type of landlord as 'Council or local authority' or 'housing association'. You should add these two categories together when analysing data that uses this variable.

Comparability with 2011: Highly comparable

7. Sexual orientation and gender identity

Information: Sexual orientation

	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	57,149	100.0
Straight or heterosexual	51,430	90.0
Gay or lesbian	620	1.1
Bisexual	470	1.8
Pansexual	25	0.0
Asexual	23	0.0
Queer	4	0.0
All other sexual orientations	24	0.0
Not answered	4,552	8.0

Description: Classifies people according to the responses to the sexual orientation question. This question was voluntary and was only asked of people aged 16 years and over.

Comparability with 2011: Not comparable. This variable is new for Census 2021 and there is no comparability with the 2011 Census.

Information: Gender identity

	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	57,149	100.0
Gender identity same as sex registered at birth	53,217	93.1
Gender identity different as sex registered at birth but no specific identity given	66	0.1
Trans woman	34	0.1
Trans man	31	0.1
Non-binary	16	0.0
All other gendered identities	16	0.0
Not answered	3,767	6.6

Description: Classifies people according to the responses to the gender identity question. This question was voluntary and was only asked of people aged 16 years and over.

Comparability 2011: Not comparable. This variable is new for Census 2021 and there is no comparability with the 2011 Census.

8. Education

Information: Highest level of qualification

	count	%
All usual residents aged 16 and over	57,149	100.0
No qualifications	10,270	18.0
Level 1 and entry level qualifications	4,828	8.4
Level 2 qualifications	8,455	14.8
Apprenticeship	3,752	6.6
Level 3 qualifications	9,930	17.4
Level 4 qualifications or above	18,445	32.3
Other qualifications	1,467	2.6

Description: The highest level of qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all qualifications held, or their nearest equivalent. This may include foreign qualifications where they were matched to the closest UK equivalent.

The types of qualification included in each level are:

- Level 1 and entry level qualifications: 1 to 4 GCSEs grade A* to C, Any GCSEs at other grades, O levels or CSEs (any grades), 1 AS level, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic or Essential Skills

- Level 2 qualifications: 5 or more GCSEs (A* to C or 9 to 4), O levels (passes), CSEs (grade 1), School Certification, 1 A Level, 2 to 3 AS levels, VCEs, Intermediate or Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City & Guilds Craft, BTEC First or General Diploma, RSA Diploma
- Level 3 qualifications: 2 or more A levels or VCEs, 4 or more AS levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression or Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advance Diploma, NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City & Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma
- Level 4 qualifications or above: degree (BA, BSc), higher degree (MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ level 4 to 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy)
- Other qualifications: vocational or work-related qualifications, other qualifications achieved in England or Wales, qualifications achieved outside England or Wales (equivalent not stated or unknown.)

Quality information: There are quality considerations about higher education qualifications, including those at Level 4+, responses from older people and international migrants, and comparability with 2011 Census data.

Comparability with 2011: Broadly comparable. The categories for this variable are the same as the ones in the 2011 Census. However, in Census 2021 the question was revised and split up to group together different qualifications. This means that the way people answered the question in Census 2021 cannot be fully compared with the answers from the 2011 Census. For example, some people who hold an older or non-UK qualification when answering the question in Census 2021 may have chosen a higher qualification level than they did in 2011 Census, although they hold the same qualifications.

Information: Schoolchildren and full-time students

	count	%
All usual residents aged 5 years and over	65,667	100.0
Student	11,540	17.6
Not a student	54,127	82.4

9. Health

Information: General health

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
Very good health	32,788	47.6
Good health	21,937	31.8
Fair health	10,216	14.8
Bad health	3,059	4.4
Ver bad health	878	1.3

Description: A person's assessment of the general state of their Health from very good to very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specific period of time.

Comparability with 2011: Highly comparable.

Information: Long term health problem or disability

	count	%
All usual residents	68,878	100.0
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	6,502	9.4
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	7,743	11.2
Not disabled under the Equality Act: Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	4,399	6.4
Not disabled under the Equality Act: No long term physical or mental health conditions	50,232	72.9

Description: People who assessed their day-to-day activities as limited by long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses are considered disabled. This definition of a disabled person meets the harmonised standard for measuring disability and is in line with the Equality Act (2010).

Comparability with 2011: Broadly comparable. The question related to this variable was split into two parts for Census 2021. In Census 2021 we asked people completing the questionnaire if they have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses. In the 2011 Census, people were asked if they have a health problem or disability. We also removed the option to include information about problems related to old age.

Information: Provision of unpaid care

	count	%
All usual residents aged 5 years and over	65,667	100.0
Provides no unpaid care	58,921	89.7
Provides 19 hours or less unpaid care a week	3,025	4.6
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	1,373	2.1
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	2,348	3.6

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	Executive
Date:	20th February 2024
Subject:	Local Authority Homes for Older People – Setting the Standard Charge 2024/25
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Alun Roberts
Head of Service / Director:	Arwel Wyn Owen, Adult Services Manager
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Carwyn Edwards, Finance Manager 01248 752699 CarwynEdwards@ynysmon.llyw.cymru
Local Members:	All Members
A –Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>The Local Authority needs to set the level of its Standard Charge for local authority care homes for the year April 2024 – March 2025.</p> <p>In previous years, the cost of all the Council’s homes (excluding Garreglwyd, which is deemed a specialist service provision) were pooled together to calculate an average standard charge for the homes in accordance with National Guidance.</p> <p>In 2023/24, the Standard Charge was calculated at £863.30 per week, based on an occupancy rate of 94% across the 4 in-house residential homes (excluding Garreglwyd).</p> <p>As Plas Crigyll is now predominantly an EMI provision, we have opted to exclude this setting from our calculations when setting the fee for 2024/25. The fee for 2024/25 has been calculated by pooling together the running costs of the three Residential Homes (Brwynog, Haulfre and Plas Mona).</p> <p>Caution should be taken if the standard charge is compared with that of other authorities since, despite guidance, other authorities may not have calculated the charge on exactly the same basis.</p> <p>The following table calculates the estimated cost per resident week for the year to 31 March 2025, based on 2023/24 occupancy levels and running costs from 2023/24 plus inflationary increases.</p>	
Number of Beds Available	77
Estimated Occupancy Rate based on 2023/24 data	93.00%
Estimated Number of Resident Weeks based on 2023/24 data	3,734

	Forecasted Running Costs 2024/25 £	Standard Charge 2024/25 £	Standard Charge 2023/24 £
Estimated Running Costs for 2024/25, based on 2023/24 running costs + inflation	3,109,622	832.80	767.49
Add - Depreciation charge	199,963	53.55	54.56
- Support Services	154,653	41.42	41.25
TOTAL	3,464,238	927.77	863.30
Increase compared to the standard charge in 2023/24	7.47%		£64.47

Based on the above table, the estimated cost per resident week for the year to 31 March 2025 is £927.77.

The estimated cost per resident week for the year to 31 March 2025 is higher when compared to the estimated cost for the year to 31 March 2024. This is as a result of inflationary increases and reduction in occupancy rates.

Recommendation

R1 - It is recommended that the full cost of the service is charged, which is **£927.77** per week.

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

The setting of the standard charge follows a prescribed method which does not allow for options to be considered. It is possible for the Executive to set a fee which differs from the Standard Charge. Charging less than the standard charge results in the Council subsidising the cost of care of clients who have been identified as having the financial means to pay the full cost of their care. As a result, the option has been discounted.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Local Authorities are required under Section 22 of the National Assistance Act 1948, to set the Standard Charge for their homes.

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

This decision is consistent with National Policy as outlined in section C above.

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

Yes

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	The setting of the fee will only impact on a small number of clients who pay the full cost of their care. This decision will have minimal impact on the long term needs of the Island.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	The decision eliminates the subsidy that the Council provides to those clients that have been identified as having the means to pay for their full cost of care.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom	Not applicable
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Not applicable
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Not applicable
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	The decision would impact on the clients who have been assessed as having the means to pay for their full cost of care. These are not a group that are experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	No impact on the Welsh Language.
E - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory)	
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	Not applicable
5	Property	Not applicable
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Not applicable
7	Scrutiny	
8	Local Members	Not applicable
9	Any external bodies / other/s	Not applicable
F - Appendices:		
None		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
None		

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Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	20 February 2024
Subject:	PROPOSAL PAPER - SCHOOL ORGANISATION Proposal to: "Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn".
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Dafydd Roberts Education and the Welsh Language Portfolio Holder
Head of Service / Director:	Marc B Hughes Director of Education, Skills and Young People
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Arwyn Hughes ArwynHughes3@ynysmon.gov.wales Programme Manager (Corporate)
Local Members:	Councillor Jackie Lewis Councillor Llinos Medi Councillor Llio Angharad Owen

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

This proposal paper presents the outcomes of work undertaken to look at a range of options for the future of Ysgol Carreglefn, which has the highest cost per pupil of all Anglesey primary schools for the 2023/24 financial year, and has 80% surplus places as of January 2024.

This proposal paper has been prepared taking account of the revised School Organisation Code (011/2018).

As Ysgol Carreglefn had fewer than 10 registered pupils at the 2024 January Census point (16-1-24), the School Organisation Code allows local authorities to undertake a streamlined procedure to bring about official closure. This consists solely of the issue of the notice of closure (Statutory Notice) – the requirement for general consultation being waived.

It is recommended that the Executive:

1. Approves the proposal to "Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn".
2. Authorise officers to progress to the next stage noted in the School Organisation Code, which is to publish a Statutory Notice for a period of 28 days (once the Statutory Notice is published, stakeholders will have 28 days to make a statutory objection to the proposal).
3. Authorise officers to respond to any statutory objections (should there be objections), in the form of an Objection Report, for further consideration by the Executive.
4. Authorises officers to hold discussions with the community with a view to provide an opportunity to secure the long-term viability of the present school building as a community resource if required

A – Recommendation/s and reason/s

The proposal, if realised, would be expected to realise the following benefits:

- Surplus places at Ysgol Carreglefn could be removed, and surplus places at Ysgol Llanfechell could be reduced.
- The variation in cost per pupil across all Anglesey schools could reduce significantly.
- The cost per pupil at Ysgol Llanfechell could reduce and is estimated to be very close to the Anglesey average for primary schools.
- The proposal is estimated to deliver a revenue saving of £126k per annum.
- Carbon emissions would be expected to fall by 12.6 tCO₂e.
- A greater percentage of the Delegated Schools Budget could be allocated on teaching, with less resources being allocated towards maintaining and running buildings.
- Current and projected maintenance costs could be reduced by £317,350. There could be fewer buildings for the Authority to maintain in future years, which may contribute towards better strategic management of the future school estate.

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

A number of options have been considered as part of this Proposal Paper.

The Proposal Paper identifies 4 reasonable alternatives to closure, which have been considered in detail. These included:

1. The proposal - Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn.
2. One multi-site school (2 sites – current site of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell).
3. Federate Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell.
4. Review the school and service provision at Ysgol Carreglefn, looking at examples such as:
 - Clustering, collaboration of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell, i.e., bringing schools together to make better use of resources, pool expertise and allow schools to explore ways of doing things more effectively and efficiently.
 - Using the schools as community hubs to accommodate/support community services, e.g., health, childcare facilities, family and adult learning, community education, sport, recreation, social activity.
 - Co-locating local services within schools.

The Proposal Paper outlines the opportunities and challenges of all these reasonable alternatives.

A further 6 options were also considered, however these were not considered reasonable. Reasons for which have been noted within the Proposal Paper.

As this proposal deals with the potential closure of a rural school (namely Ysgol Carreglefn), the Council has followed a more detailed set of procedures and requirements in formulating this rural school closure proposal. This has been done by assessing what impact the proposal and all the reasonable alternatives would have on the:

- Quality and standards of education
- Community

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

- Travelling Arrangements for pupils

Council Officers are of the opinion that the proposal to “Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”, is the option which best addresses the key challenges facing Ysgol Carreglefn.

If the proposal is realised, the Authority is committed to:

- Work with the community in Carreglefn with a view to provide an opportunity to secure the long-term viability of the present school building as a community resource if required.
- Provide free transport for eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council’s transport policy for schools, as the route between Carreglefn and Llanfechell isn’t suitable for learners of that age to use to walk to and from school.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The Executive is responsible for school organisation matters.

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

Yes – It is consistent with the Modernising Learning Communities and Developing the Welsh Language Strategy which was adopted by the Executive in July 2023. It will also contribute towards the ‘Towards Net Zero Plan: 2022-2025’.

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

There are no capital costs associated with this proposal.

The proposal is expected to generate a revenue saving of approximately £126k per annum through the delegated schools formula.

There may be some potential short term transitional costs, which are estimated to be:

2024/25 - £35,000
2025/26 - £4,000
2026/27 - £4,000
2027/28 - £4,000

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	<p>The proposal is likely to increase pupil numbers at Ysgol Llanfechell, which could result in additional funding for the school. This could make the school more sustainable and resilient in the long term. Pupil numbers have fallen at Ysgol Carreglefn. This would have reduced the budget for the school to operate with, making it more challenging for the school to set a balanced budget. The proposal also contributes towards better strategic management of the school estate. As there could be less schools to maintain, there could be more budget available to maintain the schools that will continue, making them more sustainable in the long term.</p>
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	<p>The proposal will help secure the future of education in the area by improving sustainability and resilience.</p> <p>The proposal will deliver a revenue saving of approximately £126k per annum.</p> <p>The proposal will reduce schools' current and projected maintenance cost by £317,350.</p>
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	<p>Collaboration and information received from Estyn, GwE, community councils and the schools has formed part of this proposal.</p> <p>The following stakeholders will be notified when the Statutory Notice is published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents • Governing bodies of Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell • Staff of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell • Local Elected Members • Local Member of Parliament • Local Assembly Member • Regional Assembly Members • GwE • Estyn • Police and Crime Commissioner • The Welsh Government • Welsh Language Commissioner • Neighbouring local authority • Local community councils • Teacher trade unions representing Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cylch Meithrin Llanfechell • Isle of Anglesey County Council - senior officers • Isle of Anglesey County Council - Principal Youth Officer • Other interested parties <p>All the above (as well as any other stakeholder) will have an opportunity to make a statutory objection should they wish, within 28 days of the Council publishing the Statutory Notice.</p> <p>The Council will consider and respond to any statutory objection in the form of an Objection Report before making a final decision to either approve, reject or amend the proposal.</p>
4	<p>Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.</p> <p>A proposal paper is presented to the Executive of Anglesey County Council to seek a decision to publish a Statutory Notice for this proposal, in line with the process outlined within the School Organisation Code. From the date of publishing the Statutory Notice, stakeholders will have 28 days to object to the proposal (referred to as the objection period). The Council will publish a summary of statutory objections, and its response to those objections, before the Executive decides to either approve, reject or amend the proposal</p>
5	<p>Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>See Appendix 1 – Impact Assessment on Equality, Community and the Welsh Language.</p>
6	<p>If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.</p> <p>Ysgol Carreglefn is classed in the School Organisation Code as a rural school. Therefore, it is possible that the proposal could have more of an effect on individuals due to social and economic circumstances.</p> <p>The Council will attempt to mitigate this risk by working with the community in Carreglefn with a view to providing an opportunity to secure the long-term future of Ysgol Carreglefn's building as a community resource if required.</p>
7	<p>Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the</p> <p>See Appendix 1 – Impact Assessment on Equality, Community and the Welsh Language.</p>

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

	Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	
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E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Included within this document.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Included within this document.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Included within this document.
4	Human Resources (HR)	Any human resources issues that may arise from the recommendations will be dealt with in accordance with the recognised consultation and other HR processes.
5	Property	Included within this document.
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Not applicable to this proposal.
7	Procurement	There are no procurement activities related to this proposal.
8	Scrutiny	To be discussed by the Corporate Scrutiny Committee on 13 February 2024 and their comments to be conveyed verbally to the Executive at its meeting on 20 February 2024.
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:

Proposal Paper

Appendix 1: Impact Assessment

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

School Organisation Code 011/2018

**PROPOSAL PAPER
SCHOOL ORGANISATION**

Proposal to:

“Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”.

February 2024

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

**Hard Copies of this report are available by emailing
angleseyschools@ynysmon.gov.wales**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper presents the outcomes of work undertaken to look at a range of options for the future of Ysgol Carreglefn, which has the highest cost per pupil of all Wales primary schools for the 2023/24 financial year, and has 80% surplus places as at January 2024.

This proposal paper has been prepared taking account of the revised Schools' Organisation Code (011/2018) ([school-organisation-code-second-edition.pdf \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/school-organisation-code-second-edition.pdf)). It will be used to seek the Executive's approval to proceed to publish a statutory notice to close Ysgol Carreglefn.

The key drivers for change(Section 3) include:

Standards – Providing the best education for young people in the financial climate we are in so that education can thrive following Covid-19 and respond to the future needs of Anglesey's citizens.

Leadership and Management - Increasing capacity to develop effective leadership at our schools and to plan succession.

Buildings and Resources – Ensuring high quality and fit for purpose buildings and learning environments.

Pupil Numbers / Surplus Places – Providing education that corresponds to the requirements of the island's population. A reduction in surplus places to make efficient use of resources.

Financial – Ensuring that schools can operate effectively within the available budget. Aiming towards reducing the range in expenditure per pupil, ensuring more equal opportunity across schools

Wellbeing, Care and Health – Improving access to ensure wellbeing, care and health at our schools.

Curriculum for Wales – Ensuring that schools have the resources and the capacity to drive Curriculum for Wales forward successfully.

The Welsh Language – Offering Welsh-medium and bilingual provision to all our learners

Community Use – Expanding use of school buildings and facilities by parents, the community and older inhabitants.

Decarbonisation – Ensuring that our schools are sustainable and contribute to the Council's Net Zero agenda.

These criterias will need to be addressed.

The key challenges facing Ysgol Carreglefn (Section 5) are listed below.

- Ysgol Carreglefn has the highest cost per pupil of all Wales primary schools at £17,200 per pupil, which is over three times higher than the average cost per pupil for Anglesey of £5,240.
- Ysgol Carreglefn has 80% surplus places, with only 9 pupils currently attending the school, 4 of which are in year 6.
- The school's forecast predicts 5 or less pupils attending the school from September 2024 onwards.
- Ysgol Carreglefn have had difficulty in appointing a headteacher, and currently share a headteacher with another school. The headteacher is only on the school site for 2 days per week. The deputy leads the school for the remaining 3 days of the week
- Ysgol Carreglefn has the second highest carbon emissions per pupil of all Anglesey primary schools, at 1,167kgCO₂e per pupil, which is significantly higher than the average of 217kgCO₂e per pupil.
- There is current and projected future maintenance cost of £317,350 at Ysgol Carreglefn.
- All pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn are taught in a single class, with pupils of age 4-11 being taught together. This can be challenging in terms of meeting the needs of pupils of different ages.

Reasonable alternatives for Ysgol Carreglefn have been considered and analysed against the key drivers (Section 6). Each reasonable alternative has also been assessed in relation to the likely impact on standards, the community and travelling arrangements for pupils, as Ysgol Carreglefn is listed in the Schools Organisation Code (011/2018) as a rural school.

The consideration of the reasonable alternatives has led the Council to present the following proposal for the future of Ysgol Carreglefn :

“Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”

And would if agreed by the Executive progress to publish a statutory notice on such a proposal in accordance with the School Organisation Code.

The catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell would be extended to include the current catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn.

The proposal, if realised would be expected to realise the following benefits (Section 5):

- Surplus places at Ysgol Carreglefn could be removed, and surplus places at Ysgol Llanfechell could be reduced.
- The variation in cost per pupils across all Anglesey schools could reduce significantly.
- The cost per pupil at Ysgol Llanfechell could reduce, and is estimated to be very close to the Anglesey average for primary schools.
- The proposal is estimated to deliver a revenue saving of £126k per annum
- Carbon emissions would be expected to fall by 12.6 tCO₂e
- A greater percentage of the Delegated Schools Budget could be allocated on teaching, with less resources being allocated towards maintaining and running buildings
- Current and Projected Maintenance cost could be reduced by £317,350. There could be fewer buildings for the authority to maintain in future years, which may contribute towards better strategic management of the future school estate.

An analysis of the likely impact of the proposal on standards, the community and travelling arrangements for pupils is largely positive. This is underpinned by the Authority’s commitment to:

- provide transport for eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council’s transport policy for schools, as the road between Carreglefn and Llanfechell is unsuitable for learners of that age to walk to and from school.
- work with the community in Carreglefn with a view to providing an opportunity to secure the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building as a community resource if required.

An analysis of the likely impact of the proposal against the key drivers for change is also largely positive, as highlighted in Section 6.1.

An Impact Assessment has also been prepared, which assesses the impact of the proposal on Equality, the Welsh Language and on the Community, as well as how the proposal meets the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. This is a live document which will be updated regularly as we progress with the proposal.

Ysgol Llanfechell would have sufficient capacity to accommodate pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn (see section 5.7 for more detail). **If the proposal is implemented, it is anticipated that Ysgol Carreglefn would close in August 2024, and the pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn would transfer to Ysgol Llanfechell in September 2024.**

Should the proposal be implemented, the Council will continue to review the performance of Ysgol Llanfechell, and may revisit the school in the future, if required.

1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

This paper presents the outcomes of work undertaken to look at a range of options for the future of Ysgol Carreglefn, which has the highest cost per pupil of all Wales primary schools for the 2023/24 financial year, and has 80% surplus places as at January 2024 (PLASC).

This proposal paper has been written in accordance with the expectations of the revised School Organisation Code (011/2018).

As Ysgol Carreglefn has fewer than 10 registered pupils at the 2024 January Census Point (16-1-24), the school organisation code allows local authorities to undertake a streamlined procedure to bring about official closure. This consists solely of the issue of the notice of closure – the requirement for general consultation being waived.

This proposal paper will therefore be presented to the Executive, seeking its decision to proceed to publish a statutory notice for the proposal.

1.1 Education provision in the Carreglefn Area

This paper focuses on attempting to identify a solution for the future of Education within the Carreglefn area, to address the key challenges facing Ysgol Carreglefn.

1.2 Before arriving at the proposal (Section 2) below, the Council has considered the following:

- Key drivers for change (Section 3)
- Key drivers for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell (Section 4)
- Key challenges faced by Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell (Section 5)
- Reasonable alternatives to the proposal for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell (Section 6)
- Presumption against the closure of Ysgol Carreglefn (Section 7)

2. THE PROPOSAL

The proposal is to:

“Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn.”

The catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell would be extended to include the current catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn. Ysgol Llanfechell is the nearest school to Ysgol Carreglefn, and is located 2.2miles from Ysgol Carreglefn

There is sufficient capacity within Ysgol Llanfechell to accommodate pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn.

The details for Ysgol Llanfechell are noted below:

Ysgol Llanfechell proposed details	
Age range	3-11 years
Pupil Places	106 (4-11 years)
Admission number	15
Nursery Places	13
Location	Current Location: Mountain Road, Llanfechell
Category	Community
Language Category	Welsh Medium
Proposed facilities	Primary School facility to accommodate 106 pupils (aged 4-11)
Anticipated Project Cost	No additional capital cost is anticipated

Ysgol Llanfechell would be expected to maintain the current provision in relation to clubs (as described in section 7). In the context of extra-curricular activities every pupil, irrespective of background, would be encouraged to participate with the expectation on the school to make suitable arrangements for less advantaged pupils to be able to participate. These arrangements would include but would not be confined to clubs being held during the lunch break, arrangements with parents for pick-up and transport and providing after school transport.

Ysgol Llanfechell is currently providing pre school provision. There is Nursery provision (Cylch Meithrin) at Llanfechell, that admits pupils from the age of two and a half. The Cylch Meithrin is on the school site, but is financially independent of Ysgol Llanfechell. The service is registered with the Authority to provide early years education for 10 hours per week, term-time only.

The facilities at Ysgol Llanfechell would continue to be available for community use. The Council would want to work with local community groups in Carreglefn to provide an opportunity to ensure the long-term viability of the school building so that the community provision could be maintained if required. Any activities where the numbers involved would be greater than the capacity of Ysgol Carreglefn could be hosted in Ysgol Llanfechell.

The proposal is not expected to diasadvantage pupils who have additional learning needs, nor is it expected to adversely affect educational attainment among children from economically deprived backgrounds.

3. KEY DRIVERS FOR CHANGE

The relevant key drivers for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell are noted below:

1. Standards

Providing the best education for young people in the financial climate we are in so that education can thrive following Covid-19 and respond to the future needs of Anglesey's citizens. The Authority wants to ensure the best possible outcomes for learners by ensuring that the system is suitable for this generation and future generations. The Authority will be looking at creating the conditions so that headteachers, teachers and pupils succeed.

2. Leadership and Management

Increasing capacity to develop effective leadership at our schools and to plan succession. The council strive to have schools which have strong leadership on all levels, including governors. Primary schools need to be of suitable size and have a headteacher who doesn't teach for a substantial percentage of the time. This would give the necessary time to the headteacher to undertake key leadership functions within the school or federation, offering leadership experiences to members of staff and contributing towards succession planning.

3. School Buildings and Resources

Anglesey is committed to ensuring that all school buildings meet the expectations of the 21st century, are fit for purpose, are in the right location, meet the needs of learners and are a resource for the community.

4. Pupil Numbers / Surplus Spaces

Providing education that corresponds to the requirements of the island's population. A reduction in surplus places to make efficient use of resources.

5. Financial

Ensuring that schools can operate effectively within the available budget. Aiming towards reducing the range in expenditure per pupil, ensuring more equal opportunity across schools.

6. Wellbeing, Care and Health

Improving access to ensure wellbeing, care and health at our schools. Ensure schools have safe environments for learners and staff, which also promote respect and diversity. Schools which have been well-designed and thoughtfully developed school grounds enrich opportunities to learn and play. Connection and contact with nature create more positive emotions and feelings of vitality, and less negative emotions; it also offers a release from mental fatigue, and the ability to concentrate for longer.

7. Curriculum for Wales

Ensuring schools have the resources to drive the new curriculum forward successfully, to meet the four main purposes of developing:

- a. Ambitious, capable learners
- b. Enterprising, creative contributors
- c. Ethical, informed citizens
- d. Healthy, confident individuals

8. The Welsh Language

Maintain and improve bilingual and Welsh-medium provision. The aim is to develop pupils' abilities as bilingual learners by the end of formal education.

9. Community use

The Council is eager to optimise use of resources and infrastructure to provide services to our communities. This means having flexible assets so that there are means for the community (including children, adults, and older people) to use the asset and the resources. This will support the resilience of communities and help mitigate against the impact of poverty.

10. Decarbonisation

The Council is committed to being a net zero carbon service by 2030. A key part of the journey to achieve net zero carbon will be to review the use and performance of all Council assets, ensuring the smallest possible carbon footprint whilst continuing to provide services to our communities

11. General Matters

The assessment has also included general matters for example the impact of the traffic flow etc.

These drivers are discussed in more detail below. (Sections 4.1 - 4.11)

The following (Section 4) applies the relevant key drivers for change for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell (as it is the nearest school to Ysgol Carreglefn).

4. KEY DRIVERS FOR YSGOL CARREGLEFN AND YSGOL LLANFECHELL

4.1 Standards

4.1.1 Estyn inspections

Estyn reports on quality and standards in education. Summarative Information from the most recent Estyn inspections are shown below:

School	Carreglefn *
Inspection Date	October 2015
Summary	
The School's Current Performance	Adequate
The School's Prospects for Improvement	Unsatisfactory
Main Findings	
Standards	Adequate
Well-being	Good
Learning Experiences	Unsatisfactory
Teaching	Adequate
Care, support and leadership	Adequate
Learning Environment	Good
Leadership	Unsatisfactory
Improving Quality	Unsatisfactory
Partnership Working	Adequate
More information is available below	

School	Llanfechell**
Inspection Date	February 2020
Standards	Good
Well-being and attitudes to learning	Good
Teaching and learning	Adequate and Needs Improvement
Care, support and guidance	Good
Leadership and management	Adequate and Needs Improvement
More information is available below	

Estyn Grades – at date of monitoring Ysgol Carreglefn

Excellent	Many strengths, including significant examples of sector-leading practice
Good	Many strengths and no important areas that need substantial improvement
Adequate	Strengths outweigh the areas that require improvement
Unsatisfactory	Important areas that require improvement outweigh strengths

Estyn Grades – at date of monitoring Ysgol Llanfechell

Excellent	Very strong, sustained performance and practice
Good	Strong features, although minor aspects may require improvement
Adequate and needs improvement	Strengths outweigh weaknesses, but important aspects require improvement
Unsatisfactory and needs urgent improvement	Important weaknesses outweigh strengths

***NOTE** – Estyn returned to undertake a monitoring visit (Carreglefn) in December 2017 and the report stated: "Ysgol Gymuned Carreglefn is judged to have made sufficient progress in relation to the recommendations following the core inspection in October 2015". The school has been removed from the list of schools that require special measures.

****NOTE** – Estyn returned to undertake a monitoring visit (Llanfechell) in December 2021 and the report stated: “The school is judged to have made sufficient progress in addressing the recommendations from the Section 28 inspection. The school has been removed from the list of schools requiring Estyn review. There will be no further monitoring activity in relation to this inspection”.

The Authority wants to ensure that all children in Anglesey achieve their full potential and have the best possible experiences.

Any school modernisation / reorganisation would have to at least maintain the good aspects noted by Estyn and also address any shortcomings outlined within their reports.

It is expected that the revised school structure would need to deliver the full curriculum.

It is acknowledged that the Estyn reports for Ysgol Carreglefn are dated, and that performance may have changed since the date of these reports.

The Estyn report of Ysgol Llanfechell shows that transferring pupils there (should Ysgol Carreglefn close), should deliver outcomes and offer provision at least equivalent to that which is currently available at Ysgol Carreglefn. Pupils would transfer to a larger school which provide improved opportunities to share staff expertise and resources, and offer a wider range of extra curricular activities.

The full Estyn reports and monitoring visits can be found through the following links:

[Inspection report Ysgol Carreglefn 2015 \(gov.wales\)](#)

[Follow-up Report \(gov.wales\)](#)

[Inspection report Ysgol Gymuned Llanfechell 2020 \(gov.wales\)](#)

[Outcome of Estyn review Ysgol Gymuned Llanfechell 2021 \(gov.wales\)](#)

The main conclusions that can be drawn from the comparison above are listed below.

- At the time of the latest inspections we can conclude that there was a difference in the standards achieved in Ysgol Llanfechell – Ysgol Llanfechell was assessed to be ‘good’, whereas Ysgol Carreglefn was assessed to be adequate.
- Care, Support and guidance was deemed to be better at Ysgol Llanfechell (good), than at Ysgol Carreglefn (Adequate)
- Judgements for wellbeing were assessed to be ‘good’ at both schools.
- There was no significant variation between schools against the ‘Teaching and Learning’ or ‘Leadership and Management’ headings.

It must be noted that the last full Estyn inspection of Ysgol Carreglefn was undertaken in 2015. Performance is likely to have changed within this period.

4.2 Leadership and Management

The table below notes the specific teaching commitment of the Headteacher in each of the schools as at September 2023.

School	Carreglefn	Llanfechell
Headteacher’s Specific Teaching Commitment %	70%*	50%

*As at January 2024, Ysgol Carreglefn share a headteacher with another school, due to difficulties in recruiting. The headteacher is only at Ysgol Carreglefn for 2 days per week. The deputy leads the school for the remaining 3 days of the week. The head teacher has a specific teaching commitment for half a day per week at Ysgol Carreglefn, only allowing a day and a half per week as non contact time.

The headteacher at Ysgol Llanfechell has a specific teaching commitment of 50%.

Headteachers, especially in primary schools, need sufficient capacity in terms of time to allow them to focus on school improvement and pupil attainment. The need to balance specific teaching commitment with the general day-to-day leadership requirements is a real challenge. Tackling staff workload is a key priority set out in Our National Mission Action Plan.

4.3 School Buildings

The table below details the current situation regarding the condition rating of the schools (2023), the current and projected future maintenance spend required to raise the condition to a suitable level (not to the Sustainable Communities for Learning expectations) and whether they conform to the Equality Act 2010 with regards to accessibility of disabled pupils.

School	Carreglefn	Llanfechell
Current and projected future maintenance spend (2023)	£317,350	£532,950
School Building – Floor Area	340 m ²	834 m ²
School Site Area	3,120 m ²	9,985 m ²
Current and projected future maintenance spend (2023) Per m ² (Based on the building floor area)	£933 / m ²	£639/ m ²
Current and projected future maintenance spend (2023) Per m ² (Based on the school site area)	£102/m ²	£53/ m ²
Current and projected future maintenance spend (2023) Per pupil (based on January 2024 pupil numbers)	£35,261 per pupil	£7,402 Per pupil
Condition Grade*	B	B
Number of mobile classrooms on site	0	0
Conforms with Equality Act 2010	Partially	Partially
Sufficient space for curriculum delivery	Yes	Yes
Suitability for curriculum delivery**	B	B

*Welsh Government categorises the **condition** of school buildings on an A-D scale.

A	A New
B	Functionally safe and shows only minor deterioration
C	Operational but major repair or replacement needed in the short to medium term
D	A severe risk of failure

** Welsh Government categorises the **suitability** of school buildings on an A-D scale

A	Good facilities suitable for teaching, learning and wellbeing in school.
B	Satisfactory, performing as intended, but does not effectively support the delivery of the curriculum in some areas.
C	Poor, teaching methods inhibited/adverse impact on school organisation.
D	Bad, buildings seriously inhibit the staff's ability to deliver the curriculum.

The combined current and projected future maintenance spend at Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell is £850,300. None of the schools are fully compliant with the Equality Act 2010 regarding accessibility for disabled children. Currently, none of the schools are in a position to provide suitable learning environments for children to play outside.

The above table demonstrates that accommodation at Ysgol Llanfechell is of at least equivalent quality to that at Ysgol Carreglefn.

4.4 School Spaces

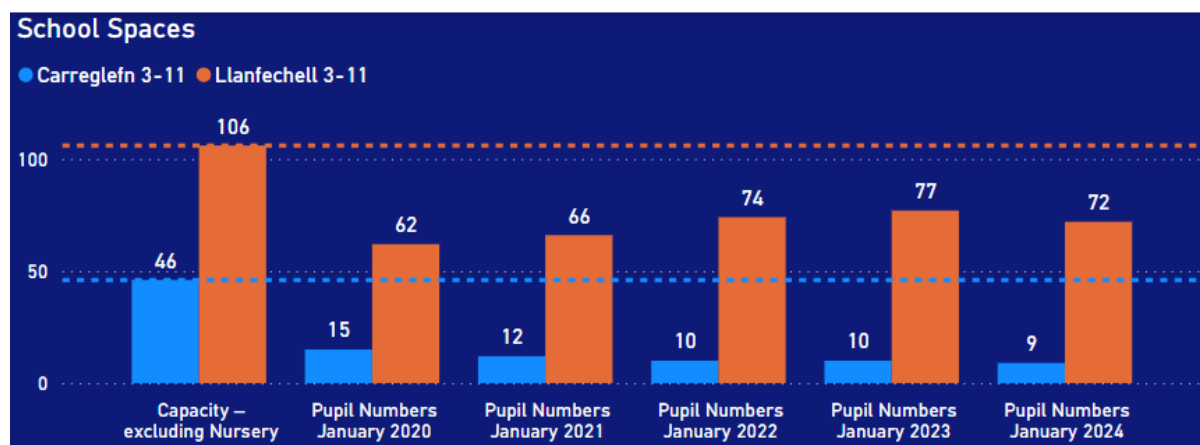
Details of the current pupil numbers on roll, and pupil numbers for the past five school census (January) and future pupil projections to 2028 are shown below.

School	Capacity – excluding Nursery	Pupil Numbers January 2020	Pupil Numbers January 2021	Pupil Numbers January 2022	Pupil Numbers January 2023	Pupil Numbers January 2024	% Surplus Places January 2024
Carreglefn 3-11	46	15	12	10	10	9*	80%
Llanfechell 3-11	106	62	66	74	77	72	32%

*NOTE – Of the 9 pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn, 4 of these are in year 6.

At January 2024, there were 9 pupils on the register at Ysgol Carreglefn, with 8 pupils present on the PLASC date.

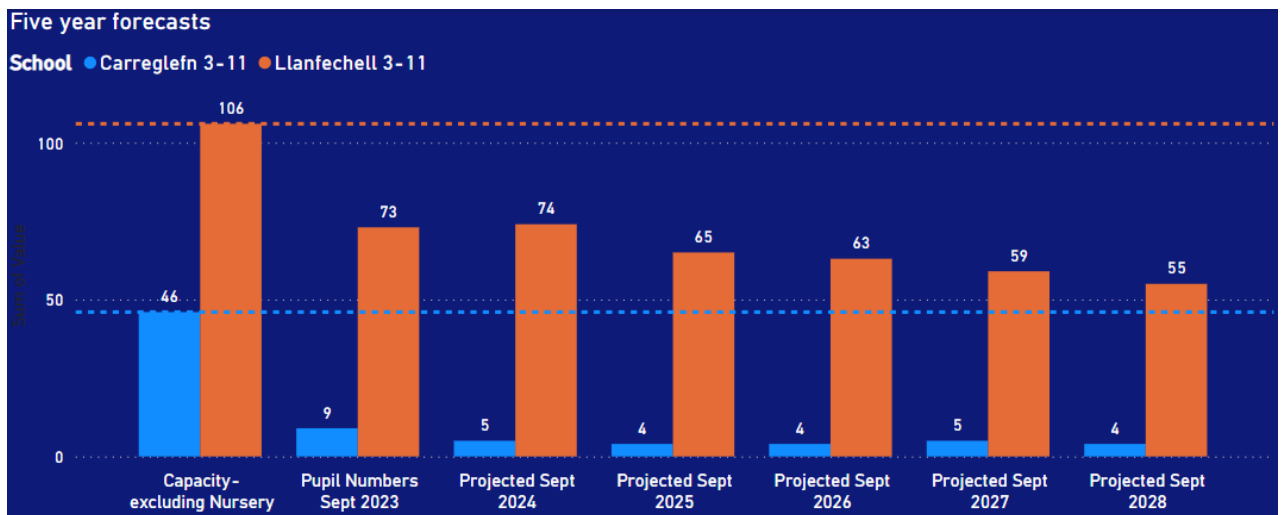
At January 2024, there were 72 pupils on the register at Ysgol Llanfechell (excluding nursery), with 65 pupils present on the PLASC date.



Five-year forecasts

The figures shown in the table below are based on the headteachers' forecasts as at September 2023:

School	Capacity-excluding Nursery	Pupil Numbers Sept 2023	Projected Sept 2024	Projected Sept 2025	Projected Sept 2026	Projected Sept 2027	Projected Sept 2028
Carreglefn 3-11	46	9	5	4	4	5	4
Llanfechell 3-11	106	73	74	65	63	59	55

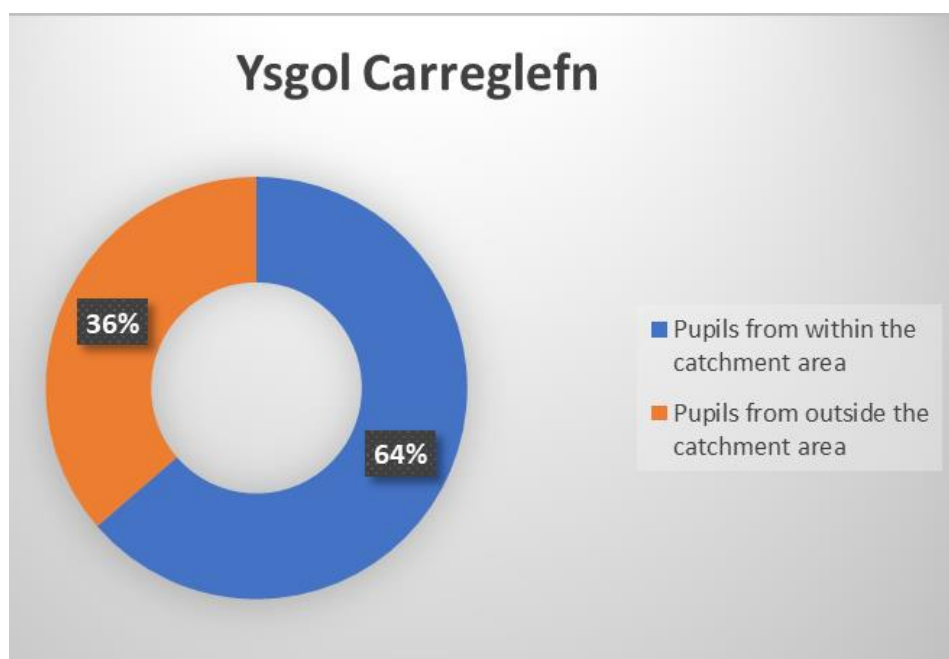


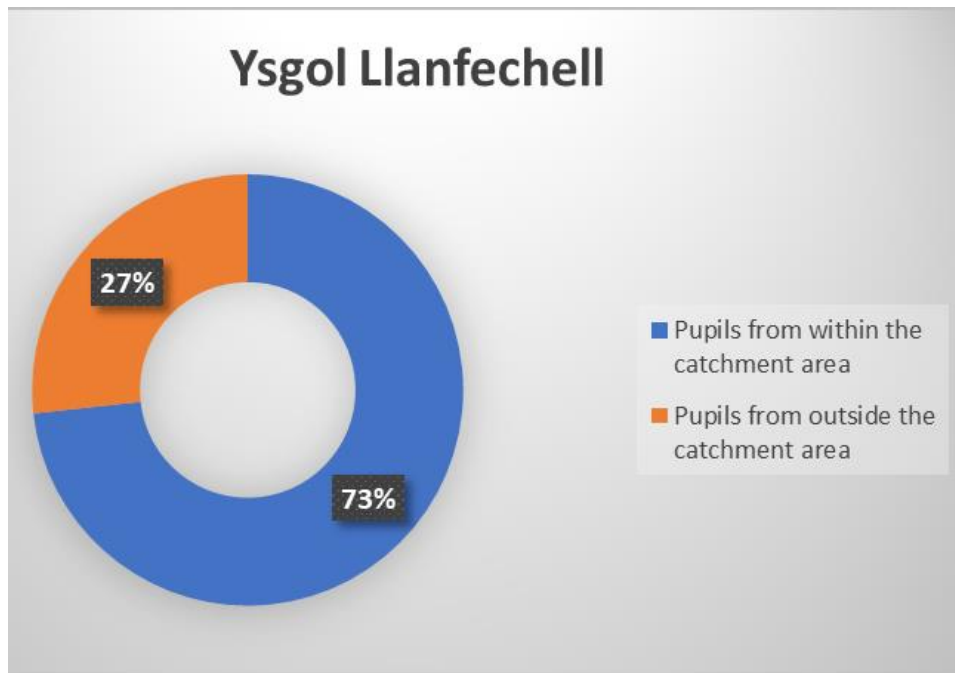
The details noted above show that there is significant surplus places at Ysgol Carreglefn (80%) and Ysgol Llanfechell (32%), with pupil numbers at Ysgol Carreglefn predicted to fall to 5 or below in each year from 2024 onwards. Pupil numbers are also projected to fall steadily at Ysgol Llanfechell. It is predicted that Ysgol Llanfechell could have 48% surplus places by 2028. The forecast above could also include pupils who come from outside the school catchment area.

Pupils who travel from outside the catchment area

The Authority is expected to plan school provision around the number of pupils in the catchment area. The movement of pupils from outside the catchment area makes planning school provision difficult. The figures below demonstrate that there is a high percentage of children attending from outside the catchment area at Ysgol Carreglefn.

School	% of pupils from outside the catchment area as at July 2023
Ysgol Carreglefn	36% (4/11)
Ysgol Llanfechell	27% (23/86)



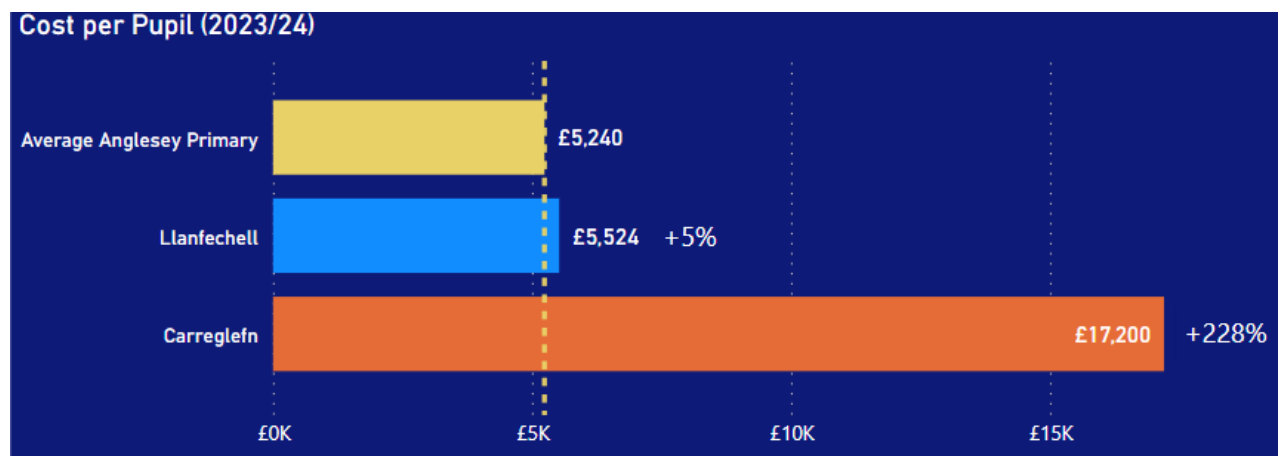


The revised school provision in the area would need to ensure that sufficient school places are available to meet the present school numbers and future projections and that the school system in the area is cost efficient and is effective i.e. the schools are full, and the number of pupils in individual classes is close to 30, whilst limiting the number of cohorts within any given class.

4.5 Financial

The table below shows the cost per pupil in individual schools:

Ysgol	Carreglefn	Llanfechell	Average Anglesey Primary
Cost per Pupil (2023/24)	£17,200	£5,524	£5,240
Position of School Balances as at 31st March 2023	Surplus equivalent to 12% of school budget	Surplus equivalent to 10% of school budget	Surplus equivalent to 12% of school budget



- The table and chart above shows that there is a variation of £11,676 per pupil between the two primary schools, with both schools above the average for Anglesey's primary schools. Ysgol Carreglefn has the highest cost per pupil of all of Wales's primary schools. The difference in expenditure per pupil in the primary sector is a cause for concern and not sustainable for the future.
- It could be argued that the smaller schools are receiving what is equal to additional finance as a form of protection, to maintain minimum staffing levels (for example to ensure funding for a minimum of 1.5 teaching staff for schools with 15 or less pupils, or 2 teaching staff for schools which have between 16 and 41 pupils) and that the largest schools are losing out as a result. In 2023/24 Ysgol Carreglefn received protection funding through the school funding formula - to maintain minimum staffing levels.
- The additional funding allocated to Ysgol Carreglefn in 2023/24 through the school funding formula increased Ysgol Carreglefn's budget by 37% or £46,828, compared to what would have been allocated without this protection. This is one reason why the cost per pupil is very high at Ysgol Carreglefn. This is not sustainable in the long term, as it does not make efficient use of the delegated schools budget, whilst ensuring limited resources are distributed equally.

4.6 Wellbeing, Care and Health

There is a strong connection between school buildings / environments and Wellbeing, Care and Health. A well-designed school environment can improve the physical and mental health of children, in addition to improving the wellbeing of staff and making them feel that they are appreciated. Well-designed and thoughtfully developed school grounds enrich opportunities to learn and play. Connection and contact with nature create more positive emotions and feelings of vitality, and less negative emotions; it also offers a release from mental fatigue, and the ability to concentrate for longer.

The table at section 4.3 highlights that both schools have been categorised to be in Condition Grade B Functionally safe and shows only minor deterioration. Currently, neither of the schools are in a position to provide suitable learning environments for children to play outside.

4.7 Curriculum for Wales

Both Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell have limited suitable external space to deliver the Curriculum for Wales (CFW) in the medium to long term, however there is more suitable external space at Ysgol Llanfechell than at Ysgol Carreglefn to deliver the curriculum.

There are more opportunities for pupils to develop their understanding, by working together with peers of the same age at a larger school.

4.8 The Welsh Language

Both schools are Welsh-medium language, and any future provision would continue to be Welsh-medium language.

Welsh in Education Strategic Plan

Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell are Welsh Medium schools, with both being in category 3 in terms of language category (where Welsh is the main language for the school, the school has a strong Welsh ethos, and all pupils will be supported to use the Welsh language inside and outside the classroom). There would therefore be no change in the language category if the proposal was realised.

As at January 2023 (PLASC), only 10% of pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn speak Welsh at home, whereas 48% of pupils from Llanfechell speak Welsh at home.

Realisation of the proposal would not adversely affect the current trend of improvement against Outcomes 1, 2, 5 and 6 (all WESP objectives that relate to pupils of primary school age) of the Authority's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032, namely

Outcome 1: More nursery children / three-year-olds receive their education through the medium of Welsh.

Outcome 2: More reception class children / five-year-olds receive their education through the medium of Welsh.

Outcome 5: More opportunities for learners to use Welsh in different contexts in school.

Outcome 6: An increase in the provision of Welsh medium education for pupils with Additional Learning Needs

The Council's Welsh Language Forum monitors the progress of the Authority's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) on a quarterly basis.

As both schools are Welsh medium school, the proposal is not expected to adversely affect the Welsh medium provision.

4.9 Community use

Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell are community schools, and any future provision would continue to be community schools.

4.10 Decarbonisation

The Council is committed to being a net zero carbon service by 2030.

A key part of the journey to achieve net zero carbon will be to review the use and performance of all Council assets, ensuring the smallest possible carbon footprint whilst continuing to provide services to our communities.

Primary schools are the largest producers of carbon of all Council buildings, with secondary schools the second highest.

	Ysgol Carreglefn	Ysgol Llanfechell
Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (tCO ₂ e)	14	20

There is a large variation in carbon emissions per pupil, as seen below:

	Ysgol Carreglefn	Ysgol Llanfechell	Anglesey Average (Primary)
kg of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (kgCO ₂ e) per pupil	1,167	233	217

The table above shows that carbon dioxide equivalent per pupil at Ysgol Carreglefn is significantly higher than at Ysgol Llanfechell, and the Anglesey average for Primary schools.

4.11 General Matters

The access to Ysgol Carreglefn is considered to be poor. Ysgol Carreglefn is situated on an unnamed road, 0.8 miles off Brynddu Road. The unnamed road is a single lane road, where 2 vehicles may not be able to pass one another in places. Brynddu Road is 2 lane in places, and a single lane road in places. There are sections of Brynddu Road where 2 vehicles can pass one another, and sections where 2 vehicles may not be able to pass one another. Ysgol Carreglefn is 3.3 miles off the A5025, or 4.0 miles off the B5111.

There is adequate access to Ysgol Llanfechell. Ysgol Llanfechell is situated on Mountain Road. Mountain Road is a 2 lane road in places, and a single lane road in other places. There are sections of the Mountain Road where 2 vehicles can pass one another, and sections where 2 vehicles may not be able to pass one another. Ysgol Llanfechell is 0.3 miles off Brynddu Road and 1.6 miles off the A5025.

4.12 Conclusions drawn from the key drivers for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell

- There is a significant variation in the cost per pupil between both schools (Ysgol Carreglefn £17,200, Ysgol Llanfechell £5,524). Both are above the Average for Anglesey primary schools £5,240. The cost per pupil at Carreglefn is the highest in Wales (Primary) for 2023/24. Any proposal should address the variation in the cost per pupil, and should make the provision more cost efficient.
- The number of surplus places in the area is excessive (Ysgol Carreglefn 80%, Ysgol Llanfechell 32%).
- Pupil numbers are projected to fall even further, with pupil numbers at Ysgol Carreglefn projected to be 5 or less each year from September 2024 onwards.
- There is a high percentage of pupils attending from outside the schools' catchment area (Ysgol Carreglefn 36%, Ysgol Llanfechell 27%). Any proposal should address this.
- There is a current and projected future maintenance cost of £317,350 (equivalent to £35,261 per pupil) at Ysgol Carreglefn and £532,950 (equivalent to £7,402 per pupil) at Ysgol Llanfechell.
- As at January 2023 (PLASC), only 10% of pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn speak Welsh at home, whereas 48% of pupils from Llanfechell speak Welsh at home.

It can therefore be concluded that the education provision in the area needs to be reviewed to provide a sustainable model for future years.

As a result, the key challenges facing Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell, together with reasonable alternative proposals due to their close proximity (2.2 miles – Google maps), will be considered.

5. KEY CHALLENGES FACED BY YSGOL CARREGLEFN AND YSGOL LLANFEHELL

The key challenges faced by Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfehell and how they could be addressed by the proposal to “**Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfehell and Close Ysgol Carreglefn**” are outlined below:

	Key challenges	How they would be addressed by the proposal
5.1.Pupil Numbers	<p>Currently Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfehell have a significant percentage of surplus places (80% and 32% respectively).</p> <p>Pupil numbers at Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfehell are projected to fall over the next five years.</p> <p>Ysgol Carreglefn – Capacity excluding nursery 46 /Projected 5 or less from September 2024 onwards.</p> <p>Ysgol Llanfehell - Capacity excluding nursery 106 /Projected 55 by 2028. (More detail is available in section 5.8 of this paper below).</p> <p>Ysgol Carreglefn -As at July 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 47% (7/15) of pupils who live within the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn attend Ysgol Carreglefn. • Ysgol Carreglefn had 11 Pupils on the roll with 7 pupils attending from within the catchment area. • 50% of the 4 not in the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn came from the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfehell [2 pupils]. <p>Ysgol Llanfehell -As at July 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 78% of pupils who live within the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfehell attend Ysgol Llanfehell. • Ysgol Llanfehell had 86 Pupils on the roll with 63 pupils attending from within the catchment area. • 1 of the 23 not in the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfehell came from the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn. <p>All pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn are taught in a single class, with pupils of age 4-11 being taught together. This can be challenging in terms of meeting the needs of pupils of different ages.</p> <p>Pupils at Ysgol Llanfehell are split between 4 classes, with an age range of no more than 2 years in each class.</p>	<p>Ysgol Llanfehell has sufficient surplus places to accommodate pupils from the current catchment area of Llanfehell and Carreglefn (including the nursery places). There is no need for additional nursery places within the area.</p> <p>There may also be less movement of pupils across catchment areas.</p> <p>There will be less variation in the age range of pupils taught in the same classes, with more opportunities for pupils to work together with peers of the same age.</p>
5.2.Surplus Places	<p>Currently Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfehell have a significant percentage of surplus places (80% and 32% respectively).</p> <p>Pupil numbers at Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfehell are projected to fall over the next five years.</p> <p>Ysgol Carreglefn – Capacity excluding nursery 46 /Projected 5 or less from September 2024 onwards.</p>	<p>The combined number of surplus places is likely to be reduced.</p> <p>Currently Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfehell combined are projected to have 48% surplus places by September 2024. (Combined pupil numbers 79, combined capacity – 152).</p>

	Key challenges	How they would be addressed by the proposal
	Ysgol Llanfechell - Capacity excluding nursery 106 /Projected 55 by 2028. (More detail is available in section 5.8 of this paper below).	If the proposal is implemented the percentage of surplus places is estimated to be reduced to 25% by September 2024. (Pupil numbers – 79, capacity – 106).
5.3. Cost per pupil	<p>Variation in the cost per pupil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ysgol Carreglefn 2023/24 = £17,200 Ysgol Llanfechell 2023/24 = £5,524 <p>The Anglesey primary average for 2023/24 is £5,240.</p> <p>Ysgol Carreglefn has the highest cost per pupil of all Wales Primary Schools.</p> <p>It could be argued that smaller schools are receiving what is equal to additional finance to maintain minimum staffing levels and that larger schools are losing out as a result.</p> <p>There is a need to reduce the cost of education in the area.</p>	<p>The variation in the cost per pupil across the area could be reduced. It is estimated that the cost per pupil at Llanfechell would be approximately £5,396 (at 23/24 costs) if the proposal is implemented.</p> <p>The proposal would lead to revenue savings for the Council of approximately £126k per annum.</p> <p>The proposal would address the funding variation between small and larger schools funding per pupil.</p>
5.4. School building	<p>Ysgol Carreglefn has a current and projected future maintenance cost of £317,350 (December 2023) and a condition rating B (Satisfactory, performing as intended but exhibiting minor deterioration).</p> <p>Ysgol Llanfechell has a current and projected future maintenance cost of £532,950 (December 2023) and a condition rating B (Satisfactory, performing as intended but exhibiting minor deterioration).</p> <p>Both schools only partially comply with the Equality Act 2010.</p>	<p>Current and projected future maintenance cost would be reduced by £317,350.</p> <p>Fewer buildings for the authority to maintain in future years, which may contribute towards better strategic management of the future school estate.</p> <p>If a pupil with a disability was to attend Ysgol Llanfechell, the work required for the building to comply with their needs would be reviewed and adaptations would be carried out accordingly. This work would be prioritised.</p>
5.5. Specific Teaching Commitment of the Headteacher	<p>The headteacher at Ysgol Llanfechell has a specific teaching commitment of 50%.</p> <p>Ysgol Carreglefn currently share a headteacher with another school, due to difficulties in recruiting. The headteacher is only at Ysgol Carreglefn for 2 days per week. The deputy leads the school for the remaining 3 days of the week. The head teacher has a specific teaching commitment for half a day per week at Ysgol Carreglefn, only allowing a day and a half per week as non contact time .</p>	<p>As a result of Ysgol Llanfechell being likely to receive additional funding through the school funding formula (due to a likely increase in pupil numbers from transferring pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell), the headteacher's specific teaching commitment may be reduced, which may allow more time to lead on teaching and learning, which has the greatest impact on standards.</p>
5.6 Finance	<p>Ysgol Carreglefn – Balances have increased from a surplus of £21,425 at 31/03/22 to a surplus of £22,123 by 31/03/23, which is equivalent to 12% of the school's budget. £5,420 (24%) of the school's balance was used to balance the 2023/24 school budget.</p> <p>Ysgol Llanfechell – Balances have increased from a surplus of £46,129 at 31/03/22 to £49,458 at 31/03/23, which is equivalent to 10% of the school's budget. £3,500 (7%) of the school's</p>	<p>The proposal is expected to generate a net annual saving of £126k through the school funding formula.</p> <p>The proposal would result in pupils from Carreglefn attending other schools. This can generate additional funding for the schools that the pupils would transfer to.</p>

	Key challenges	How they would be addressed by the proposal
	<p>balances was used to balance the 2023/24 school budget.</p> <p>In 2023/24 Ysgol Carreglefn received £46,828 of additional funding (equivalent to 37% of additional school budget), due to elements within the school funding formula which protects smaller schools. For more information – see section 4.5.</p> <p>(See school budgets section 5.11 for further information).</p> <p>The Medium Term Financial Plan highlights the fact that the Council is currently facing its most challenging and uncertain financial position, and states that difficult decisions will have to be taken in order to set a balanced budget in 2024/25 and 2025/26.</p>	<p>There may be more budget available to delegate between other schools, as there may be one less school that receives additional funding by means of protection for small schools (to fund the minimum number of teachers, or through the safety net – as explained in section 4.5)</p> <p>A greater percentage of the school budget could be allocated towards teaching, as opposed to maintaining and running school buildings</p>
5.7 – Variation in class sizes	<p>As at September 2023:</p> <p>All pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn are taught in a single class, resulting in an age variation of 7 years, with reception year pupils being taught in the same class as pupils in year 6. This can be challenging in terms of meeting the needs of pupils of different ages.</p> <p>Pupils at Ysgol Llanfechell are split into 4 classes, with an age variation of 2 years per class.</p>	<p>If the proposal is realised, there would be less variation in the age ranges taught in classes at Ysgol Llanfechell. More opportunities for joint working with pupils of the same age.</p>

5.8 Pupil Numbers and Pupil Projections

Pupil numbers – Historical

School	Capacity-excluding Nursery	Pupil Numbers January 2019	Pupil Numbers January 2020	Pupil Numbers January 2021	Pupil Numbers January 2022	Pupil Numbers January 2023	Pupil Numbers January 2024
Carreglefn 3-11	46	23	15	12	10	10	9*
Llanfechell 3-11	106	66	62	66	74	77	72

*NOTE – Of the 9 pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn, 4 of these are in year 6.

Pupil Numbers – Five-Year Forecasts

School	Capacity-excluding Nursery	Pupil Numbers Sept 2023	Projected Sept 2024	Projected Sept 2025	Projected Sept 2026	Projected Sept 2027	Projected Sept 2028
Carreglefn 3-11	46	9	5	4	4	5	4
Llanfechell 3-11	106	73	74	65	63	59	55

Projections confirm that combined pupil numbers for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell are expected to fall. As a result, the proposal to close Ysgol Carreglefn and extend the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell is reasonable in the sense that the combined pupils from Carreglefn and Llanfechell is below the existing capacity at Ysgol Llanfechell. As Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell are

Welsh-Medium schools with no religious character, the proposal could meet existing and projected demand for schools of the same language category and religious character.

The table below shows the indicative provision for housing development within Carreglefn and Llanfechell. These figures include developments that are currently being undertaken:

School	Remaining Allocation for for housing developments in the catchment area(2018-2026) – including units with planning permission	Corresponding number of children*
Carreglefn	8	1
Llanfechell	12	2

*Evidence suggests that each house within the medium super output area [MSOA*1] has, on average 0.14 children of primary school age. Multiplying the number of housing developments with 0.14, gives an estimated number of additional children who would need to be educated at that particular school

*1 MSOA - areas as defined by the Office of National Statistics, for reporting census information. The MSOA's typically consist of between 2,000 and 6,000 households and have a population of between 5,000 and 15,000 persons. More information on the MSOA's can be found on the following link - [Census 2021 geographies - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2021-geographies) ,

Should all the housing provision noted above materialise, there would still be sufficient places at Ysgol Llanfechell to accommodate pupils from Carreglefn and Llanfechell,

It is important to note that projections are difficult as a number of pupils attend the schools from other catchment areas. As at July 2023:

- Ysgol Carreglefn had 11 Pupils on the roll with 7 pupils attending from within the catchment area.
- Less than 47% of pupils that live within the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn attend Ysgol Carreglefn.
- Ysgol Llanfechell had 86 Pupils on the roll with 63 pupils attending from within the catchment area.
- Less than 78% of pupils that live within the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell attend Ysgol Llanfechell.

5.9 Nursery and Pre-school provision

The following pre-school provision is available in the Carreglefn and Llanfechell area:

Both schools are registered for children aged 3-11 years old and provide early years education for children who have turned 3 years of age before 1 September in any year.

Forecasted Number of School Nursery Places:

	Current nursery number on roll Sept 2023	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2024	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2025	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2026	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2027	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2028
Carreglefn 3-11	0	0	0	1	0	0
Llanfechell 3-11	6	7	7	7	7	7

The table above shows that the forecasted combined number of nursery pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn and Llanfechell is 8 when at its highest. The nursery admission number for Ysgol Llanfechell is 13. It is therefore reasonable to assume that there would be a sufficient number of nursery places at Ysgol Llanfechell should the proposal be implemented. The nursery provision at Ysgol Llanfechell would be a Welsh Medium provision, as is currently in place at Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell. There is

no known demand within the area for a specific type of provision, e.g a provision with a religious character.

There is Nursery provision (Cylch Meithrin) at Llanfechell, that admits pupils from the age of two and a half. The Cylch Meithrin is on the school site, but is financially independent of Ysgol Llanfechell. The service is registered with the Authority to provide early years education for 10 hours per week, term-time only from 9am until 11.30am (Monday-Thursday). The Cylch Meithrin also provides a childcare wraparound (no education provision) Monday to Thursday from 11.30 am until 3pm. It is registered for the Childcare Offer, where the Welsh Government contributes for up to 30 hours of care per week (including the 10 hours education provision / 20 hours childcare) for children aged 3-4. The provision was last inspected by Estyn in January 2020, when Wellbeing, Care and Development, Teaching and Assessment, and Leadership and Management was evaluated to be good. The Environment was judged to be Adequate. The Cylch Meithrin and Ysgol Llanfechell work together to provide a wraparound service, meaning that pupils aged 3-4 years old can transfer between school nursery and the 'Cylch Meithrin' without the need for parents / guardians to be present.

There is no pre school provision at Carreglefn, other than the school Nursery class for children who have turned 3 years of age before 1 September in any year.

The proposal is not expected to affect any other organisations.

5.10 Additional Learning Needs (ALN)

If the current proposal is agreed, it would result in a change in the learning environment of pupils from Carreglefn. It is however, acknowledged the change could prove more challenging for some pupils with additional learning needs (ALN). All practical steps would be taken to ensure minimum disruption and to assist pupils with any transfer. The Council would obtain advice from specific teams (which the pupils are subject to) in order to identify and implement relevant strategies to ease the transition. This could include (for example)

- an additional visit to Ysgol Llanfechell whilst the school is not open,
- pupils from Carreglefn participating in joint activities with Ysgol Llanfechell, prior to the transition date.
- a visual resource with photographs of key people/places in the school. This can be sent directly to children with ALN or are considered vulnerable
- provide visual resources regarding the rules and routines of the day such as photographs of the school uniform, number of lessons per day, lunchtime etc.
- arrange for the class teacher to phone, visit, or write to the pupil to speak to them and to let them know that they are thinking of them prior to the transition.
- School to provide parents with Q&A leaflet with frequently asked questions and answers.
- Schools to try to get as much information about the pupil as possible from the parents, the pupil, the previous school or any agencies related to the pupil.

If the proposal is accepted, a needs assessment would be undertaken to identify the level and type of support that is required to ease the transition of pupils who have additional learning needs.

Pupils with ALN currently attending Ysgol Carreglefn would continue to receive the level of support that is required to meet their individual educational needs within Ysgol Llanfechell.

The Council would provide appropriate help and support for ALN pupils. Should parents with pupils who are registered ALN have any questions regarding the support offered, individual meetings can be arranged with Dr Einir Thomas (Additional Learning Needs Manager), Email: einirthomas@gwynedd.llyw.cymru , telephone 01286 679007.

5.11 School Budgets

The financial evaluation below details the current situation and costs for the schools.

	Full Year Budget 2022/23	Actual Expenditure 2022/23	2022/23 Surplus / (Deficit)	School Balances as at 31/3/22	School Balances as at 31/3/23
Ysgol Carreglefn	£161,910	£161,212	£698	£21,425	£22,123
Ysgol Llanfechell	£442,610	£439,281	£3,329	£46,129	£49,458

For clarity – The Full Year budget above for the purpose of this document does not include carry over balance from previous year.

Currently, both schools have positive balances, however it should be noted that School Balances at Ysgol Carreglefn were in a deficit position at the end of March 2019 and March 2020.

Recurrent Costs

The recurrent annual costs for 91 pupils at Ysgol Llanfechell would be £427,623 based on the current funding formula for schools available via the authority's annual school budget allocation (excluding Service Level Agreements and Foundation Phase Funding which would not be affected). The recurrent cost for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell in their current form, and based on 91 pupils combined would be £554,013 (excluding Service Level Agreements and Foundation Phase Funding which would not be affected). The proposal could therefore generate a net saving of £126,390 allocated to schools through the school funding formula based on 91 pupils (pupil numbers as at September 2022 – used to set 2023/24 school budget).

5.12 Decarbonisation

Primary schools are the largest producers of carbon of all Council buildings, with secondary schools the second highest.

The table below shows the Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell buildings.

	Ysgol Carreglefn	Ysgol Llanfechell
Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (tCO ₂ e)	14	20

Should the proposal be realised, the net amount of tCO₂e emitted by the two school buildings would reduce from 34 to 20, a 41% reduction in the amount of tCO₂e.

There is a large variation in carbon emissions per pupil, as seen below:

	Ysgol Carreglefn	Ysgol Llanfechell	Anglesey Average (Primary)
kg of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (kgCO ₂ e)	1,167	233	217

Carbon emission per pupil at Ysgol Carreglefn is the second highest of all Anglesey primary schools.

If the proposal was realised, the carbon emissions per pupil at Ysgol Llanfechell would be predicted to be 204kgCO₂e.

The Council acknowledges however, that the proposal could lead to some additional travelling for pupils from Carreglefn. It is anticipated, that this would result in an increase in carbon emissions equivalent to approximately 1.7tCO₂e

Should the proposal be realised, it could lead to a reduction of approximately £770 against the Supplies and Services budget. This is predicted to result in a carbon saving of approximately 284 kgCO₂e.

The net effect of the above is predicted to be a saving of approximately 12.6tCO₂e per annum. This is approximately equivalent to one persons carbon footprint during their lifetime.

5.13 Summary

The reasons (and benefits) for the proposal to “Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn” are:

- Ysgol Carreglefn has a significant number of surplus places (80%). As at January 2024 only 9 pupils attend Ysgol Carreglefn, 4 of which are in year 6. The school forecasts pupil numbers to fall to 5 or less from September 2024 onwards. Ysgol Llanfechell is located 2.2 miles from Ysgol Carreglefn, and has sufficient capacity to accommodate pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn, whilst reducing the number of surplus places within the area. This could improve efficiency in the area, and ensure that a greater percentage of school funding is allocated towards teaching.
- All pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn are taught in a single class, resulting in an age variation of 7 years, with reception year pupils being taught in the same class as pupils in year 6. This can be challenging in terms of meeting the needs of pupils of different ages.
- The proposal delivers an efficiency saving of £126k which would contribute towards the savings that the authority will be required to achieve in the near future. A greater percentage of the school budget could be allocated towards teaching, as opposed to maintaining and running school buildings
- The Cost per pupil at Ysgol Carreglefn is the highest of all Wales primary schools at £17,200 per pupil, which is more than 3 times higher than the Authority average of £5,240 for Primary schools. The proposal addresses the variation in funding per pupil between the small and larger schools. If the current proposal was realised, the cost per pupil at Llanfechell would be predicted to be approximately £5,396 (at 2023/24 costs), and would be relatively close to the Anglesey average cost per pupil.
- Ysgol Carreglefn has experienced difficulties in appointing a permanent headteacher for over 2 years. Currently the school shares a headteacher with another Primary School, and the headteacher is only on the school site for 2 days per week, of which she has a specific teaching commitment for half a day. The Headteacher at Ysgol Llanfechell also has a specific teaching commitment of 50%. The proposal could allow a reduction in the headteachers specific teaching commitment, and allow more time to address strategic and managerial challenges.
- The proposal could maintain the current standards at Ysgol Llanfechell, which would be at least equivalent to the standards at Ysgol Carreglefn. There would be less variation in the age ranges taught in classes, allowing more opportunities for pupils from Carreglefn to work with other pupils of the same age, and access a broader and more balanced curriculum.
- Wellbeing, Care and Health could be improved due to less burden on teachers having to undertake different responsibilities, compared to that at very small schools.
- There could be more opportunities to broaden and enrich the curriculum, due to more staff and resources.
- The Welsh medium provision at schools could be maintained.
- Carbon emissions per pupil at Ysgol Carreglefn is the second highest of all Anglesey primary schools. The proposal would contribute towards the Council’s decarbonisation agenda. Carbon emissions would be estimated to reduce by approximately 12.6tCO₂e
- The current and projected future maintenance cost (£317,350) would be reduced. The proposal would also reduce the overall revenue costs and lead to financial savings.

The section above shows that the proposal has a largely positive effect on the key drivers noted in section 4. This however is underpinned by the Authority’s commitment to:

- provide transport for pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council's transport policy for schools, as the road between Carreglefn and Llanfechell is unsuitable for learners of that age to walk to and from school.
- Work with the community in Carreglefn with a view to providing an opportunity to secure the long term future of the Carreglefn school building as a community resource if required.

The proposal to “Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”, is therefore considered a solution that meets the key challenges faced by the schools.

Should the proposal be implemented, the Council will continue to monitor the performance of Ysgol Llanfechell, and may revisit the school in the future, if required.

6. REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSAL FOR YSGOL CARREGLEFN AND YSGOL LLANFEHELL

This section identifies the reasonable alternatives in an attempt to identify a solution that addresses the key drivers for the Carreglefn and Llanfehell areas noted in section 4 above.

6.1 Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfehell and close Ysgol Carreglefn. (The Proposal)		
Estimated cost: No Capital Costs anticipated		
Driver	Opportunities	Challenges
1.Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Has the possibility to maintain standards currently seen at Ysgol Llanfehell. There could be less variation in class sizes and the number of age ranges taught in classes. ▪More opportunities for joint working with pupils of the same age. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Less one to one contact between teachers and pupils in larger schools.
2.Leadership and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪The Headteacher at Ysgol Llanfehell may have less specific teaching commitment, resulting in more time to lead and manage the school. ▪More stability within the school Leadership team. ▪Easier to recruit staff and governors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential loss of experienced staff and governors.
3.Buildings and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Reduces current and projected future maintenance cost by £317,350. ▪Reduces the number of buildings the Council need to maintain, and avoids future repairs and maintenance costs. ▪Would partially address the need to provide external learning environments to promote pupils' independent learning and therefore to deliver the Curriculum for Wales (CFW) in the medium to long term. 	
4.Pupil Numbers / Surplus Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Fulfils current and future capacity requirements. ▪Removes surplus places in the area – As at January 2024 there were only 9 pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn ▪Reduces movement across catchment areas. 	
5.Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Could address the funding inequity, by reducing the variation in the cost per head. ▪Would lead to a reduction in revenue costs of £126k through the schools delegated formula. ▪No additional capital costs incurred. ▪Additional pupils at Ysgol Llanfehell could bring additional funding to the school. This is likely to assist the school in setting a balanced budget. ▪Minimal additional transport cost anticipated, as there is already a bus servicing Ysgol Carreglefn, and the additional distance from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfehell is only 2.2 miles. ▪Would reduce the current and projected future maintenance cost by £317,350. ▪Would reduce the budget that is allocated to protect small schools via the delegated schools funding formula. 	
6. Wellbeing, Care and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Less burden on teachers – different responsibilities compared to very small schools. ▪Increased opportunities for learners to collaborate within school. 	
7. Curriculum for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪Opportunities to enrich the curriculum, due to more staff and funding. ▪More opportunities for co-planning amongst the school's staff. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A broader and more balance curriculum would be accessible for learners from Carreglefn 	
8.The Welsh Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would maintain the present provision at school. ▪ Schools have an important role to play in promoting the Welsh language within communities – this would continue at Ysgol Llanfechell. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There could be less contact between the school and the local community in Carreglefn.
9.Community use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The authority would want to work with the community to provide an opportunity to secure the Carreglefn school building, so that it could continue to be used as a community asset. ▪ By merging the Carreglefn and Llanfechell communities, there could be more opportunities to participate in community activities. 	
10. Decarbonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducing the number of school buildings would reduce the Council's carbon footprint, giving a net carbon saving of approximately 12.6tCO₂e per annum. 	
11.General issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Longer travel distances for some pupils, however the additional travelling would not be significant. The distance between Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell is only 2.2 miles. ▪ It is unlikely that pupils from Carreglefn would walk or cycle to Ysgol Llanfechell. Pupils currently attending Ysgol Llanfechell are not likely to be affected.

6.2 One multi-site school (2 sites – current site of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell).

A multi-site school is one that operates from more than one site, but under a single school identity.

Based on no capital costs incurred.

Driver	Opportunities	Challenges
1. Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possibility of developing consistency of teaching and learning methodology through collaboration between staff. ▪ Opportunities for sharing staff expertise and good practice across Key Stages at different sites. ▪ More opportunities for one to one contact between teachers and pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unlikely that there would be any change in the variation in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in classes at FP and KS2. ▪ Less opportunities for joint working with pupils of the same age at very small schools.
2. Leadership and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity for the Headteacher to develop a senior management team to share the Leadership burden. ▪ The Headteacher is likely to have less specific teaching commitments. ▪ Could be easier to recruit teachers and governors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential loss of experienced Governors. ▪ It could prove difficult to lead and manage a school effectively at times when the Headteacher is not present on site.
3. Buildings and Resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not address the need to improve the primary school building estate and provide inspirational learning environments. ▪ Does not address the need to provide external learning environments to promote pupils' independent learning and therefore deliver the Curriculum for Wales (CFW) in the medium to long term. ▪ Does not address the current and projected future maintenance cost.
4. Pupil Numbers / Surplus Places		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not address the number of surplus places within the area.
5. Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Variation in cost per pupil and fairness of approach across the area could be addressed. ▪ Estimated revenue savings of £94k per annum. No additional transport cost is anticipated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not address the current and projected future maintenance cost of the individual schools – financially unviable in the future. ▪ It could be very difficult for the school to set a balanced budget, as the additional teaching cost associated with very small schools could still exist at the smaller sites, but the funding protection (minimum number of teachers to be funded) would not apply, and the fixed lump element of the formula would only be allocated once (i.e per school not per site).
6. Wellbeing, Care and Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teachers shoulder too much burden – Different responsibilities at very small schools.
7. Curriculum for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More opportunities for co-planning amongst the school's staff. ▪ Opportunities to enrich the curriculum, by sharing resources and expertise 	
8. The Welsh Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would maintain the present provision at schools and within communities. 	
9. Community use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The school provision would continue in each community. ▪ The present use of the school by the community would continue. ▪ By merging schools and communities, there could be more opportunities to participate in community activities. 	
10. Decarbonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No increased carbon emissions, due to further travelling distances to and from school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There would be no reduction in the carbon footprint from school buildings

6.2 One multi-site school (2 sites – current site of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell).

A multi-site school is one that operates from more than one site, but under a single school identity.

Based on no capital costs incurred.

Driver	Opportunities	Challenges
11 General issues	▪ No disruption to pupils.	▪ Schools would not retain their original identity.

6.3 Federate Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell

To federate describes a formal and legal agreement by which the schools involved work together in a formal partnership under a single governing body.

Based on no capital costs incurred.

Driver	Opportunities	Challenges
1. Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More opportunities for one to one contact between teachers and pupils in smaller schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unlikely there would be any change in the variation in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in classes at FP and KS2. ▪ Less opportunities for joint working with pupils of the same age at very small schools
2. Leadership and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity for the Headteacher to develop a senior management team to share the Leadership burden. ▪ Possibility of combined pupil activities through co-ordinated opportunities involving similar aged children from different schools. ▪ Opportunities for sharing staff expertise, resources and good practice but would need to be managed carefully. ▪ Possibility of attaining consistency of teaching and learning methodology. ▪ The Headteacher may have less specific teaching commitment, resulting in more time to lead and manage the school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential loss of experienced staff and governors.
3. Buildings and Resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not address the need to improve the primary school building estate and provide inspirational learning environments. ▪ Does not address the need to provide external learning environments to promote pupils' independent learning and therefore deliver the Curriculum for Wales (CFW) in the medium to long term. ▪ Does not address the current and projected future maintenance cost.
4. Pupil Numbers / Surplus Places		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not address the need to to reduce surplus places in the schools, both of which (Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell) have a substantial number of surplus places – As at January 2024 there were only 9 pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn.
5. Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each school retains its own budget. ▪ No additional transport cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staffing cost likely to increase by circa £3k per annum. ▪ Does not address the current and projected future maintenance cost of the individual schools – financially unviable in the future. ▪ Does not address the variation in the cost per pupil and equality of provision as smaller schools receive a greater percentage of funding per pupil.
6. Wellbeing, Health and Care		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teachers shoulder too much burden – Different responsibilities at very small schools.
7. Curriculum for Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities to enrich the curriculum, by sharing resources and expertise 	
8. The Welsh Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would maintain the present provision in school and within communities. 	
9. Community use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The school provision would continue in both communities. ▪ The present use of the school by the community would continue. 	

6.3 Federate Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell

To federate describes a formal and legal agreement by which the schools involved work together in a formal partnership under a single governing body.

Based on no capital costs incurred.

Driver	Opportunities	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By federalising the two schools, there could be more opportunities to participate in community activities across both villages. 	
10. Decarbonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No increased carbon emissions, due to further travelling distances to and from school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There would be no reduction in the carbon footprint from school buildings
11. General issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education provision could continue on both school sites. ▪ Minimum disruption to pupils, parents and staff as the schools would continue to operate from their current sites. ▪ One Governing Body and potentially one Headteacher. 	

6.4 Review the school and service provision at Ysgol Carreglefn, looking at examples such as:

- ❖ **Clustering, collaboration of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell** i.e. bringing schools together to make better use of resources, pool expertise and allow schools to explore ways of doing things more effectively and efficiently.
- ❖ **Using the schools as community hubs to accommodate/ support community services e.g. health, childcare facilities, family and adult learning, community education, sport, recreation, social activity**
- ❖ **Co-locating local services within schools**

Based on no capital costs incurred

Driver	Opportunities	Challenges
1.Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More opportunities for one to one contact between teachers and pupils ▪ Possibility of combined pupil activities through co-ordinated opportunities for similar aged children from different schools. ▪ More opportunities for one to one contact between teachers and pupils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unlikely there would be any change in the variation in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in classes. ▪ Less opportunities for joint working with pupils of the same age at very small schools
2.Leadership and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities for sharing staff expertise, resources and good practice throughout the continuum but would need to be managed carefully. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Likely to take time to embed cluster / collaboration before clustering becomes mainstream. ▪ No change in Leadership and Management capacity. The present pattern of balancing specific teaching commitment with the need to find time to lead and manage the school could continue. ▪ Likely to continue to be difficult to recruit teachers and governors at small schools. ▪ Less stability within the School's Leadership Team.
3.Buildings and Resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not address the condition of school estate. ▪ Does not address the need to improve the primary school building estate and provide inspirational learning environments. ▪ Does not address the need to provide external learning environments to promote pupils' independent learning and therefore deliver the Curriculum for Wales (CFW) in the medium to long term. ▪ Does not address the current and projected future maintenance cost of the individual schools – financially unviable in the future. Does not address the quality of the school building estate.
4.Pupil Numbers / Surplus Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could address the number of surplus places within the area. 	
5.Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each school retains its own budget. ▪ No capital investment required by the Council. ▪ Improved use of resources across the schools. ▪ Possibility of off-setting school costs with the income from community use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not address the current and projected future maintenance cost, which are financially unviable in the future due to the high ongoing cost of the school building estate. ▪ Does not reduce the overall revenue costs of education in the area - no revenue savings.
6. Wellbeing, Health and Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There could be opportunities to improve Wellbeing, Health and Care by working together with the partners who would occupy the school site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Teachers shoulder too much burden – Different responsibilities at very small schools.
7. Curriculum for Wales		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Could be less opportunities to enrich the curriculum in small schools, due to less resources and finance. ▪ Limited opportunities for co-planning between teachers at very small schools.

6.4 Review the school and service provision at Ysgol Carreglefn, looking at examples such as:

- ❖ **Clustering, collaboration of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell** i.e. bringing schools together to make better use of resources, pool expertise and allow schools to explore ways of doing things more effectively and efficiently.
- ❖ **Using the schools as community hubs to accommodate/ support community services e.g. health, childcare facilities, family and adult learning, community education, sport, recreation, social activity**
- ❖ **Co-locating local services within schools**

Based on no capital costs incurred

Driver	Opportunities	Challenges
8. The Welsh Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would maintain the present provision at schools and within the community. 	
9. Community use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The school provision would continue in both communities. ▪ The present use of the school by the community would continue. ▪ There could be more opportunities to participate in community activities across the two villages as a result of the clustering / collaboration arrangement. ▪ There could be opportunities to increase community use of the building by working together with the services who would occupy the school site. 	
10. Decarbonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No increased carbon emissions, due to further travelling distances to and from school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There would be no reduction in the carbon footprint from school buildings
11. General issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education provision would continue on each school site. ▪ Minimum disruption to pupils, parents and staff as the schools would continue to operate from their current sites. ▪ All schools remain independent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Formal Cluster / collaboration agreements are slow to develop in Wales. ▪ Possibility of additional child safeguarding issues, with other services sharing the school site. ▪ Difficult to attract suitable services due to Council's retraction of services into Headquarters in Llangefni to aid efficiency agenda.

Other options considered, but were not considered to be reasonable

In addition to the above, the following options were also considered, but were not considered reasonable for the reasons summarised below

Ref	Description	Main Reasons for Rejection
6.5	Transfer pupils from Ysgol Llanfechell to Ysgol Carreglefn and close Ysgol Llanfechell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is not sufficient capacity at Ysgol Carreglefn to accommodate pupils from Ysgol Llanfechell. Would require substantial capital investment to expand the school, and would be dependent on availability of adjacent land. ▪ Would lead to higher transport costs to transport pupils from Llanfechell to Ysgol Carreglefn. ▪ Would lead to more traffic along a single lane road, where school access is considered poor.
6.6	Retain the Status Quo – Leave Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell as they are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unlikely there would be any change in the variation in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in FP and KS2. ▪ Less opportunities for joint working with pupils of the same age at very small schools. ▪ Likely to continue to be difficult to address Leadership and Management challenges. ▪ Does not address the need to reduce surplus places. ▪ Does not address the need to reduce variation in cost per pupil and ensure that school delegated budget is used efficiently and equitable. ▪ Would not contribute toward the agenda to work towards becoming Net Zero.
6.7	One multi site school (2 sites – current site of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell). Each site for a specific age range, for example; Foundation Phase at Ysgol Carreglefn, and KS2 at Ysgol Llanfechell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Logistically, it could be problematic for Parents / Guardians to pick up and drop off siblings from two separate sites, alternatively would lead to additional transport cost ▪ Pupils may take a backwards step transitioning between Foundation Phase and Key Stage 2 – similar to the backward steps experienced when pupils transfer from year 6 to year 7. Teachers may not be as familiar with pupils and their development levels when they transition from Foundation Phase to Key Stage 2. ▪ Would not contribute toward the agenda to work towards becoming Net Zero.
6.8	Address the current and projected future maintenance cost at both schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is unlikely there would be any change in the variation in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in FP and KS2. ▪ Less opportunities for joint working with pupils of the same age at very small schools. ▪ Likely to continue to be difficult to address Leadership and Management challenges. ▪ Does not address the need to reduce surplus places. ▪ Does not address the need to reduce variation in cost per pupil and ensure that school delegated budget is used efficiently and equitable.
6.9	Reduce the footprint / area of Ysgol Carreglefn school building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No change in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in FP and KS2. ▪ Less opportunities for joint working with pupils of the same age at very small schools. ▪ Likely to continue to be difficult to address Leadership and Management challenges. ▪ The reduction in cost per pupil is likely to be minimal. It is anticipated that the cost per pupil at Ysgol Carreglefn is likely to continue to be amongst the highest in Wales. Does not sufficiently ensure that school delegated budget is used efficiently and equitable.
6.10	A New Area school for the Pupils of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although this option would address many of the key challenges facing Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell relating to school buildings, a significant Capital Cost would be involved. It would not make the most efficient use of the resources which are available to the Council. ▪ The council would consider a new school of this size (approximately 80-90 pupils) to be too small.

As highlighted above, the Authority has considered a number of different reasonable alternatives, and **it concludes that, the proposal to “Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”** is the proposal that offers the best solution to address the key drivers (identified in section 4) for the area. **Should the proposal be accepted, it is anticipated that Ysgol Carreglefn would close in August 2024, and pupils would be transferred to Ysgol Llanfechell from September 2024.** The catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell would be extended to include the existing catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn.

Should the proposal be implemented, the Council will continue to review the performance of Ysgol Llanfechell, and may revisit the school in the future, if required.

7. PRESUMPTION AGAINST THE CLOSURE OF YSGOL CARREGLEFN

As the proposal above includes the possibility of closing Ysgol Carreglefn, which is on the list of rural schools [School Organisation Code (011/2018)] each reasonable alternative considered in the previous section is assessed in the table in section 7.2 in relation to the likely impact on:

- Quality and Standards in Education
- the community, and
- travelling arrangements for pupils.

A community impact assessment has been prepared (see Appendix 2) to explore the overall long term impact on people and the community of the closure of the rural school. Details of community activities available locally at Carreglefn and Llanfechell were obtained from a questionnaire completed by the schools. This is a live document which will be updated as we progress with the decision making process.

Section 7.1 identifies how parents and pupils engage with both schools, and outlines how any facilities it offers could be supported (e.g. how pupils, particularly any less advantaged pupils could be helped to participate in activities outside of school hours).

7.1 Parents and pupils' engagement with Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell

Every effort would be made to ensure that families, parents and pupils would derive maximum benefit from engaging and making use of the facilities at Llanfechell.

The engagement could be multi-faceted and could involve some of the following:

Extra-curricular activities	Clubs (Llanfechell) – Urdd, Cooking, Athletics, Film clubs and Computer Coding clubs. Clubs (Carreglefn) – Multi activity club.
Pre and post school provision	Llanfechell: Morning Childcare and Breakfast club, Cylch Meithrin. Carreglefn: Morning Childcare and Breakfast club.
Use of school facilities	School grounds for various activities including: Llanfechell: Whist, Pensioners club, Community Council, Ffair Mechell, Womens Institute, Mechell Friends, Mon Actif, Poppys club, Yoga Club, Ti a Fi. Carreglefn: Whist, Clwb y Cen, Community Council, Community Committee, Community Carol Night, Memorial Field Committee, Remembrance Service, Patchwork Club, Patchwork Club crafts display.

*Details of facilities and services provided by the schools were obtained from questionnaires completed by the Headteachers.

If the proposal is realised, Ysgol Llanfechell would be expected to maintain the current provision in relation to clubs. In the context of extra-curricular activities every pupil, irrespective of background, would be encouraged to participate with the expectation on the school to make suitable arrangements for less advantaged pupils to be able to participate. These arrangements could include but would not be confined to clubs held during the lunch break, arrangements with parents for pick-up and transport and providing after school transport.

Ysgol Llanfechell is currently providing pre and post-school provision. There is Nursery provision (Cylch Meithrin) at Llanfechell, that admits pupils from the age of two and a half. The Cylch Meithrin is on the school site, but is financially independent of Ysgol Llanfechell. The service is registered with the Authority to provide early years education for 10 hours per week, term-time only.

There is currently no pre school provision at Carreglefn, other than the school nursery class, for children who have turned 3 years of age before 1 September in any year.

The facilities at Ysgol Llanfechell would continue to be available for community use. The Council would want to work with local community groups in Carreglefn to provide an opportunity to secure the long-term viability of the school building so that the community provision could be maintained if required. Any activities where the numbers involved would be greater than the capacity of Ysgol Carreglefn could be hosted in Ysgol Llanfechell.

7.2 If the reasonable alternative has been identified as beneficial then it will be noted as positive, whereas a reasonable alternative that could be detrimental has been identified as negative. A reasonable alternative that does not have significant impact has been identified as neutral.

Reasonable alternatives for Ysgol Carreglefn [section 6]	Impact on Quality and Standards	Impact on Community	Impact on different travelling arrangements
Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell, and close Ysgol Carreglefn (6.1 – The Proposal)	Positive Has the possibility to maintain standards. Reduces the variation in class sizes, and the number of age ranges taught together. There would be more opportunities for children of the same age to work together. Standards at Ysgol Llanfechell are at least equivalent to those at Ysgol Carreglefn.	Positive The Council would want to work with the community to provide an opportunity to secure the continuation of the Carreglefn school building for the benefit of the local community if required. Pupils from Carreglefn may have more opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities.	Negative Additional travelling time for some pupils. Pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn. Pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn would be unlikely to walk or cycle to school. The additional travelling time would not be significant. The distance between Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell is only 2.2 miles. Less than 47% of pupils who live within the Carreglefn catchment area attend Ysgol Carreglefn.
One multi site school (2 sites – current site of Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell) (6.2)	Neutral There could be opportunities to share staff expertise and good practice. It is unlikely there would be any change in the variation in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in FP and KS2. It may be more difficult to develop a consistent teaching methodology from 2 sites. There could be limited opportunities for joint working between pupils of the same age.	Positive Possibility of combined pupil activities through co-ordinated opportunities for similar aged children from different sites. The community use of school buildings would remain in all areas.	Neutral Pupil travel arrangements would remain as they are.
Federate Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell (6.3)	Neutral There could be opportunities to share staff expertise and good practice. It is unlikely there would be any change in the variation in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in FP and KS2. It may be difficult to develop a consistent teaching methodology from 2 sites. There could be limited opportunities for joint	Positive Possibility of combined pupil activities through co-ordinated opportunities for similar aged children from different schools. The community use of school buildings would remain in all areas.	Neutral Pupil travel arrangements would remain as they are.

Reasonable alternatives for Ysgol Carreglefn [section 6]	Impact on Quality and Standards	Impact on Community	Impact on different travelling arrangements
	working between pupils of the same age.		
Clustering, collaboration, using schools as community hubs or co-locating services within Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell (6.4)	<p>Neutral</p> <p>Possibility of combined pupil activities through co-ordinated opportunities for similar aged children from different schools.</p> <p>Possibility for teachers to share good practices and expertise.</p> <p>Leadership and management capacity would remain unchanged.</p> <p>It is unlikely there would be any change in the variation in class sizes or the number of age ranges taught in FP and KS2.</p> <p>There could be limited opportunities for joint working between pupils of the same age.</p>	<p>Positive</p> <p>Possibility of combined pupil activities through co-ordinated opportunities for similar aged children from different schools.</p> <p>The community use of school buildings would remain in all areas.</p>	<p>Neutral</p> <p>Pupil travel arrangements would remain as they are.</p>

The table above shows that there are some positive and negative impacts associated with the reasonable alternatives considered. The analysis shows that the proposal to transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell, close Ysgol Carreglefn, and extend the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell has an overall positive effect on standards, community aspects and pupils' travel arrangements. Whilst the table above shows that the proposal will have a negative impact on travelling arrangements, this negative impact is not anticipated to be significant. Ysgol Llanfechell is located only 2.2miles from Ysgol Carreglefn, and currently only 47% of pupils who live within the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn attend the school.

This analysis is underpinned by the Authority's commitment to :

- work with the community in Carreglefn with a view to provide an opportunity to secure the long-term viability of the present school building as a community resource if required, and;
- to provide free transport for eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council's transport policy for schools, as the road between Carreglefn and Llanfechell is unsuitable for learners of that age to walk to and from school.

8. FINANCIAL IMPACT IF THE PROPOSAL IS IMPLEMENTED

It is projected that the amount of funding delegated to schools through the authority's school funding formula could reduce by approximately £126,390 per annum following implementation of the proposal. This saving could contribute towards the likely budget shortfall that the authority is likely to need to address in the near future. The proposal could also reduce current and projected future maintenance cost by £317,350.

The additional cost to transport eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Authority's school transport policy is expected to be minimal, as there is already a bus that services Ysgol Carreglefn, and the additional distance from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell is only 2.2 miles.

No Capital costs are associated with this project.

There may be some short term transitional costs which need to be funded. These include:

- potential redundancy costs;
- potential pay protection for staff;
- potential premises related cost until the building is transferred from the authority's ownership.

It is difficult to estimate the transitional costs, as they are highly dependent on the staff involved. All transitional costs could be incurred in year 1, or could be incurred over a period of 3 years.

The transitional cost by financial year has been estimated in the table below:

Financial Year	Maximum Transitional Cost (Estimate)
2024/25	£35,000
2025/26	£4,000
2026/27	£4,000
2027/28	£4,000

These revenue costs would need to be funded by the Authority and therefore need to be built into the budget setting cycle from 2024/25.

Having considered all of the above cost implications, the proposal if realised would reduce revenue costs by approximately £580k over a 5 year period, as well as reducing current and projected future maintenance cost by £317,350 (before considering any inflation or further deterioration in the standard of the school building).

The proposal could address the variation in the cost per pupil as shown below. The tables below show the current cost per pupil, and the estimated cost per pupil should the proposal be implemented:

Ysgol	Carreglefn	Llanfechell	Anglesey Average (Primary)
Current Cost per Pupil (2023/24)	£17,200	£5,524	£5,240

Ysgol	Llanfechell	Anglesey Average (Primary)	Variation
Projected Cost per Pupil if the proposal is implemented (based on 2023/24 school budgets)	£5,396	£5,215	£181 (3% above the Anglesey average for Primary schools)

9. CONCLUSION

Following careful consideration of the reasonable alternatives for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell (see section 6) and their likely impact on quality and standards of education, the community and pupils' travelling arrangements (section 7), the Authority's preferred proposal is:

“Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”.

The Council is of the opinion that this proposal is the optimum solution that addresses the key drivers for Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell.

It has the potential to have a positive impact on **standards** in that

- practice in Ysgol Llanfechell would have a positive impact on pupils from Carreglefn;
- it would work towards ensuring that the age range in classes would be no more than two years;
- it may reduce the headteacher's specific teaching commitment.

It has the potential to have a largely positive impact on the **community** in that it offers the possibility of the continuation of the Carreglefn school building as a community asset. In addition, the facilities in Llanfechell would be available for use if the number of people attending an activity in Carreglefn was likely to exceed the capacity of the present school building. Pupils from Carreglefn may also have more opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities at Llanfechell.

It is likely to have a small negative impact on **pupils' travelling arrangements** in that pupils from Carreglefn would need to travel further to their catchment school. The Authority proposes to provide free transport for eligible pupils from the current catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council's transport policy for schools, as the road between Carreglefn and Llanfechell is unsuitable for learners of that age to walk to and from school.

The proposal is in keeping with the objectives of the Council's aims and principles to:

- Provide the best education standards for young people
- Increasing capacity to develop effective leadership at our schools and to plan succession.
- Ensuring high quality and fit for purpose buildings and learning environments.
- Providing education that corresponds to the requirements of the island's population. A reduction in surplus places to make efficient use of resources
- Ensuring that schools can operate effectively within the available budget. Aiming towards reducing the range in expenditure per pupil, ensuring more equal opportunity across schools
- Improving access to ensure wellbeing, care and health at our schools
- Ensuring that schools have the resources and the capacity to drive Curriculum for Wales forward successfully.
- Offering Welsh-medium and bilingual provision to all our learners
- Expanding use of school buildings and facilities by parents, the community and older inhabitants.
- Ensuring that our schools are sustainable and contribute to the Council's Net Zero agenda.

In addition, and to realise the proposal, the Council would respond to specific matters that have arisen through the impact assessments undertaken by:

- providing a bus service for eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in line with the Authority's schools transport policy;
- working with the community in Carreglefn with a view to ensuring the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building.



A proposal to:

“Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

Assessment start date	18 January 2024
The officer responsible for the assessment	Marc B Hughes, Director of Education, Skills and Young People.
Date of review	This is a working document and will be revised on a regular basis. Any additional impacts arising from the objection period will be reflected in an amended version which will be published as part of the Objections Report in due course.

Hard copies of this report are available on request by sending an email to angleseyschools@ynysmon.gov.uk

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APPENDIX 1

1. INTRODUCTION

The Welsh Government's School Organisation Code (011/2018) requires Local Authorities to undertake equality, Welsh language and community impact assessments, when proposing changes to the organisation of schools.

The proposal under consideration is to:

“Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”

The Headteachers and Community Councils were invited to complete a questionnaire to assess the current utilisation and community use of the schools and provide details of other facilities available in the local or wider community.

The data and evidence collected for the purpose of the assessments was based on the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) January 2023*, The numbers on roll as at 16th January 2024 (PLASC date for 2024) and statistics received from Headteachers as at September 2023.

*Statistics such as the number of Welsh speakers etc has been obtained from the Pupil Level Annual Census 2023, as the Pupil Level Annual School Census 2024 data has not yet been published.

The document consists of:

Section 2 – Equality Impact Assessment

Section 3 – Welsh Language Impact Assessment

Section 4 – Community Impact Assessment

Section 5 – Conclusion

The impact assessment has taken into consideration the Council's commitment to:

- Provide transport for eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council's transport policy for schools, as the road between Carreglefn and Llanfechell is unsuitable for learners of that age to walk to and from school.
- Work with the community in Carreglefn with a view to providing an opportunity to secure the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building if required.

This is a working document and will be revised on a regular basis. There will be an opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to the impact assessments.

Revision history:		
Version	Date	Summary of changes
0.1	18 January 2024	First draft

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2. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This equality impact assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of both the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 and the Welsh Government's School Organisation Code (011/2018).

The Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 places a General Duty on public bodies in carrying out their functions to have due regard to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

The Act is about ensuring fairness and protects the following nine characteristics (also known as 'protected groups'):

- Age
- Disability
- Sex
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief, including lack of belief.
- Sexual orientation

Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011

The Welsh Government introduced the above Regulations to help public bodies in Wales to meet the general duty. Specific duties include a requirement to assess the impact of its policies and practices on groups protected by the Act. This means that the authority must consider relevant evidence to understand the likely or actual effect of its policies and practices on protected groups and have 'due regard' (*i.e.*, give appropriate weight) to the results of such assessments.

Equality considerations will be considered in forming the business cases, during the project development process and, if implemented, the actual impact will be monitored. The equality impact assessment document will be updated regularly to ensure that everyone is given fair consideration.

2.1 Background- Equality Impact Assessment	
What are you assessing?	The proposal being assessed is to “Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn”
Is this a new or existing proposal?	This is a new proposal.
What are the aims and purpose of this proposal?	<p>The purpose of this proposal is to improve the efficiency of schools and ensure fair funding.</p> <p>Ysgol Carreglefn has been prioritised as it has 80% surplus places (January 2024), and a cost per pupil of £17,200 which is the highest of all Wales primary schools for 2023/24. As at January 2024, there were only 9 pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn, and 4 of these are in year 6.</p> <p>The proposal if realised would be expected to realise the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surplus places at Ysgol Carreglefn could be removed, and surplus places at Ysgol Llanfechell could be reduced. • The variation in cost per pupils across all Anglesey schools could reduce significantly. • The cost per pupil at Ysgol Llanfechell could reduce, and is estimated to be very close to the Anglesey average for primary schools. • The proposal is estimated to deliver a revenue saving of £126k per annum • Carbon emissions would be expected to fall by 13tCO2e • More of the Delegated Schools Budget could be allocated on teaching, with less resources being allocated towards maintaining and running buildings • Current and Projected Maintenance cost could be reduced by £317,350. There could be fewer buildings for the authority to maintain in future years, which may contribute towards better strategic management of the future school estate. • More opportunities for pupils from Carreglefn to immerse themselves in the Welsh Language with other Welsh speaking pupils at Ysgol Llanfechell. • A broader and more balance curriculum would be accessible for learners from Carreglefn
Who is responsible for the proposal you are assessing?	Marc B. Hughes, Director of Education, Skills, and Young People

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2.1 Background- Equality Impact Assessment		
Who is the Lead Officer for this assessment?	Arwyn Hughes, Programme Manager (Corporate)	
Who else is involved in undertaking this assessment?	Aaron Evans -Senior Manager – Secondary Sector Alun Roberts - Programme Manager (Corporate) Emrys Bebb - Programme Manager (Corporate) Carol Sorahan – Programme Manager (Corporate)	
Is the proposal related to other areas of work?	Yes – This proposal is consistent with the objectives of the Modernising Learning Communities and Developing the Welsh Language Strategy which was adopted by the Executive of Isle of Anglesey County Council on 18 th July 2023. However, each proposal is assessed on its own merit.	
<p>Is the proposal relevant to how the Authority complies with the public sector general duty relating to people who are protected by the Equality Act 2010?</p> <p>Generally, any policy that affects people is likely to be relevant across all protected groups.</p>	The elimination of discrimination and harassment	✓
	The advancement of equality of opportunity	✓
	The fostering of good relations	✓
	The protection and promotion of human rights	✓
<p>Is the proposal a strategic decision? If so, the Socio-Economic Duty is relevant (What is the duty? explained in Section 6)</p>	<p>Ysgol Carreglefn is classed in the School Organisation Code as a rural school. Therefore, it is possible that the proposal could have more of an effect on individuals due to social and economic circumstances.</p> <p>The Council will attempt to mitigate this risk by working with the community in Carreglefn with a view to ensuring the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building as a community resource if required.</p>	
<p>Who would be affected by the proposal(s) (adversely or positively, directly, or indirectly)?</p> <p>If this is a strategic proposal, ensure that you consider whether the proposal would</p>	<p>For Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell, the following would be affected: Staff, pupils, governors, parents of pupils at the schools, members of the community who use the schools.</p>	

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2.1 Background- Equality Impact Assessment

<p>affect more on people living in less favourable social and economic circumstances than others in the same society</p>	<p>Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell are both classed in the School Organisation Code as rural schools. Therefore, it is possible that the proposal could have more effect on individuals due to social and economic circumstances.</p> <p>The Council will attempt to mitigate this risk by working with the community in Carreglefn with a view to ensuring the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building.</p>
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2.2 Information Gathering – Welsh Language Standards and the Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011

<p>Does this proposal ensure that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language, in accordance with the Council’s Welsh Language Policy?</p>	<p>Yes – this is assessed separately in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment part of this document</p>
<p>Is there an opportunity here to offer more opportunities for people to learn and / or use the Welsh language on a day-to-day basis?</p>	<p>Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell are Welsh Medium schools, with both being in category 3 in terms of language category (where Welsh is the main language for the school, the school has a strong Welsh ethos, and all pupils will be supported to use the Welsh language inside and outside the classroom). There would therefore be no change in the language category.</p> <p>As at January 2023 (PLASC), only 10% of pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn speak Welsh at home, whereas 48% of pupils from Llanfechell speak Welsh at home. The proposal could therefore present more opportunities for pupils from Carreglefn to immerse themselves in the Welsh Language with other Welsh speaking pupils at Ysgol Llanfechell.</p>
<p>Will this area of work proactively offer services in Welsh for users?</p>	<p>Yes – this is assessed separately in the Language Impact Assessment section of this document</p>

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Is this proposal likely to protect and promote the Welsh language within communities?	Realisation of the proposal would protect and promote the Welsh language within Ysgol Llanfechell and within the area of Carreglefn and Llanfechell.	
2.3 Information Gathering – Human Rights Act 1998 (The 16 basic rights are listed in section 7).		
Are there any Human Rights issues? If so, what are they?	No Human Rights issues have been identified.	
2.4 Information Gathering – Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 – see section 8		
Does this proposal meet any of the seven national well-being goals outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015?	A prosperous Wales	Yes
	A resilient Wales	Yes
	A healthier Wales	Yes
	A more equal Wales	Yes
	A Wales of cohesive communities	Yes
	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	Yes
	A globally responsible Wales	Yes
2.5 Information Gathering – Engagement / Consultation		
What has been done to date in terms of involvement and consultation about this proposal?	A proposal paper is presented to the Executive of Anglesey County Council to seek a decision to publish a Statutory Notice for this proposal, in line with the process outlined within the School Organisation Code. From the date of publishing the Statutory Notice, stakeholders will have 28 days to object to the proposal (referred to as the objection period). The Council will publish a summary of statutory objections, and its response to those objections, before the Executive decides to either approve, reject or amend the proposal.	
What other information have you used to inform your assessment? If so, please detail:	The following information about the schools has been included: Gender balance, Additional Learning Needs (ALN) data, ethnicity, and language Questionnaires were sent to the Headteachers of Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell and the information they supplied is included in this assessment.	
Are there any gaps in the information collected to date? If so, how will these be addressed?	No gaps identified at this stage.	

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Is the proposal relevant to how the Authority complies with the public sector general duty relating to people who are protected by the Equality Act 2010?	Yes	No
The elimination of discrimination and harassment	√	
The advancement of equality of opportunity	√	
The fostering of good relations	√	
The protection and promotion of human rights	√	

2.6 Considering the potential impact and identifying mitigating action

Note below any likely impact on equality for each individual group and identify what action could be taken to reduce or improve the impact.

*For determining potential impact, please choose from the following: **Negative / Positive / Neutral**

Protected group	*Potential Impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact
Age	Positive	<p>The Local Authority has a statutory duty to provide full-time education to children and young people aged 4-16. Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell currently accept pupils from the age of 3. Should the proposal be realised Ysgol Llanfechell will continue to accept pupils from the age of 3. There is also a Cylch Meithrin on the Ysgol Llanfechell school grounds which admits pupils from the age of two and a half. The Cylch Meithrin is a separate entity (and financially independent) to the school, which provides early years education for 10 hours per week, term time only. There is no such provision at Carreglefn.</p> <p>Although the Cylch Meithrin is independent of Ysgol Llanfechell, both entities work together to provide a 'wraparound' service, meaning that pupils aged 3-4 years old can transfer between school nursery and the 'Cylch Meithrin' without the need for parents / guardians to be present. The proposal could result in more pupils joining the Cylch Meithrin from the age of two and a half.</p>	<p>Pupils who would be transferring from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell would participate in merger activities, which would be arranged jointly. This would provide opportunities for the children to become familiar with each other prior to the change.</p>
Disability	Neutral	<p>If the proposal is realised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell buildings partially comply with the Equality Act 	<p>The Authority will provide appropriate assistance and support for the pupils' additional learning</p>

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Protected group	*Potential Impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact															
		<p>2010. There will be no change to the buildings of Ysgol Llanfechell under this proposal. Pupils who have additional learning needs would continue to receive additional support to respond to their individual educational needs. In a larger school, there may be staff that specialise in Additional Learning Needs (ALN). It is possible that an increase in the number of staff would lead to a greater range of expertise to be able to deal with a wider spectrum of ALN.</p>	<p>needs. Individual needs will be assessed at the time of transferring to any school. The Authority will also provide appropriate assistance and support for the needs of staff members. If a pupil with a disability was to attend Ysgol Llanfechell, the work required for the building to comply with their needs would be reviewed and adaptations would be carried out accordingly. This work would be prioritised.</p>															
Sex	Neutral	<p>The table below shows the current gender split and the split if the proposal is realised.</p> <p>Current gender split (January 2023):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Ysgol Carreglefn</th> <th>Ysgol Llanfechell</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>50%</td> <td>58%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>50%</td> <td>42%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Anticipated gender split if the proposal is realised:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Ysgol Llanfechell</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>57%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The anticipated gender split under the proposal would be relatively equal, and would not be a cause for concern.</p>	Gender	Ysgol Carreglefn	Ysgol Llanfechell	Male	50%	58%	Female	50%	42%	Gender	Ysgol Llanfechell	Male	57%	Female	43%	<p>All pupils' performance is assessed and monitored, to include specific groups such as male and females, free school meals, ALN pupils, ethnic minority, English as an additional language (EAL), children in care and the more able and talented. The educational performance of boys and girls is constantly monitored to ensure there are no large differences between males and females and the various groups associated.</p>
Gender	Ysgol Carreglefn	Ysgol Llanfechell																
Male	50%	58%																
Female	50%	42%																
Gender	Ysgol Llanfechell																	
Male	57%																	
Female	43%																	
Gender Reassignment	Neutral	<p>The Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) January 2023 does not retain data on this aspect. There is no evidence that discrimination based on gender reassignment is happening.</p>	<p>If issues arise, they will be dealt with sensitively.</p>															
Pregnancy & Maternity	Neutral	<p>Not applicable to the pupils of the school.</p>	<p>Female staff who become pregnant are eligible for a maternity period in accordance with the Isle</p>															

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Protected group	*Potential Impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact				
			of Anglesey County Council’s Maternity Leave Scheme. Male staff are eligible for paternity leave in accordance with the Paternity Leave Policy, or parents can request shared paternal leave. There is no evidence that discriminating on the basis of pregnancy or taking leave takes place with the schools’ staff.				
Race / Ethnicity / Nationality	Neutral	<p>PLASC data January 2023:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ysgol Carreglefn</th> <th>Ysgol Llanfechell</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>White British 100%*</td> <td>White British 96%*</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>*Not all pupils have answered this question as part of the PLASC. The above percentage is based on the responses of the 83% of pupils who responded from Ysgol Carreglefn, and the 97% of pupils who responded from Ysgol Llanfechell.</i></p>	Ysgol Carreglefn	Ysgol Llanfechell	White British 100%*	White British 96%*	If pupils from other ethnic backgrounds attend the schools, they will not be treated differently based on their ethnic origin. Should there be members of staff from other ethnic backgrounds, they will not be treated differently based on their ethnic origin.
Ysgol Carreglefn	Ysgol Llanfechell						
White British 100%*	White British 96%*						
Religion or Belief	Neutral	The PLASC January 2023 does not retain data on this aspect.	There is no evidence that discrimination based on religion or belief is happening. It is a parental choice to share information about their child’s religion or belief with the school. If issues arise, they will be dealt with sensitively				
Sexual Orientation	Neutral	The PLASC January 2023 does not retain data on this aspect.	There is no evidence that discrimination based on sexual orientation is happening. It is a parental choice to share information about their child’s sexual orientation with the school. If issues arise, they will be dealt with sensitively.				
Marriage or Civil Partnership	Neutral	Not applicable to the pupils of the school.	There is no evidence that discrimination based on marriage /or civil partnership is happening with the school staff. If issues arise, they will be dealt with sensitively.				

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Protected group	*Potential Impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact
Welsh language	Neutral	<p>PLASC – January 2023 shows that only 10% of pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn speak Welsh at home, whereas 48% of pupils at Ysgol Llanfechell speak Welsh at home. The proposal could therefore present more opportunities for pupils from Carreglefn to immerse themselves in the Welsh Language with other Welsh speaking pupils at Ysgol Llanfechell.</p> <p>As part of the consultation on the Modernising Learning Communities and Developing the Welsh Language some expressed concerns that closing small / rural schools could have a negative impact on the Welsh language and on communities, with some seeing the school as a focal point to help immerse immigrants in the Welsh Language.</p>	<p>Ysgol Llanfechell would have a role to help immerse immigrants at Carreglefn in the Welsh Language. Pupils and Parents from Carreglefn would be encouraged to participate in extra-curricular activities at Ysgol Llanfechell.</p> <p>Ysgol Llanfechell is a Welsh Medium category 3 school (as is Ysgol Carreglefn), where Welsh is the main language of the school, the school has a strong Welsh ethos, and all pupils will be supported to use the Welsh language inside and outside the classroom. The school would communicate with parents through the medium of Welsh or bilingually.</p> <p>The Council would also want to work with the community in Carreglefn with a view to providing an opportunity to secure the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building as a community resource if required. This could result in the school building continuing to be available as a central hub for community activities which could be undertaken through the medium of Welsh.</p>
Human Rights	Neutral	<p>The PLASC January 2023 does not retain data on this aspect.</p>	<p>There is no evidence that discrimination based on human rights is happening with school staff or pupils. If issues arise, they will be dealt with sensitively.</p>
Other - Socio-economic.	Neutral	<p>Ysgol Carreglefn is named as a rural school in the School Organisation Code (011/2018). There are several small and rural schools within Anglesey that are performing well, however it</p>	<p>The Authority acknowledges that rural schools have a key role to play in contributing towards the community, the use of the Welsh Language and lifestyle.</p>

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Protected group	*Potential Impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact
<p>Small and Rural Schools</p> <p>Socio-economic and rural factors were taken into consideration in the ‘Community Impact Assessment’ below.</p>		<p>should be noted that there are specific challenges associated with running small rural schools.</p> <p>A report issued by the Department for Education in 2019 named, "Running small rural schools effectively" included challenges such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Volatility in pupil numbers. A decline in pupil numbers causes a significant percentage drop in the school’s budget” • “The main challenge was running mixed-age classes.... Some felt teacher training was not designed for these types of classes and limited guidance is available.” • “Many schools noted that it can be challenging to offer a broad and balanced curriculum” • “Schools and trusts highlighted that they face recruitment challenges” 	<p>In considering its options for school organisation, the Authority will consider the balance between educational needs and the long-term needs of our communities, by the means of collaborative working.</p> <p>The Authority is committed to working with communities to address any issues that may arise in the eventuality of school closure.</p> <p>The authority proposes to mitigate these effects by providing free school transport to eligible pupils in accordance with the authority’s school transport policy.</p>
<p>Other - Socio-economic. Less advantaged children’s participation in after school activities.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>Potential to provide increased opportunities for pupils to take advantage of after school activities at Ysgol Llanfechell.</p> <p>The Council acknowledges that pupils from Carreglefn would travel further to participate in extra curricular activities.</p>	<p>Ysgol Llanfechell will be expected to make suitable provision that will at least match the current provision in relation to clubs. In the context of <u>extra-curricular activities</u> every pupil, irrespective of background, will be encouraged to participate with the expectation on the school to make suitable arrangements for less advantaged pupils to be able to participate. These arrangements would include but would not be confined to clubs held during the lunch break, arrangements with parents for pick-up and providing after school transport. Pupils from</p>

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Protected group	*Potential Impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact
			<p>Carreglefn could have more opportunities to participate in extra-curricular activities.</p> <p>The Council would also want to work with the community in Carreglefn with a view to providing an opportunity to securing the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building if required. This could result in the school building continuing to be available as a central hub for community activities.</p>
<p>There are clear links between equality and socio-economic issues. Discrimination against protected groups can be a direct cause of socio-economic disadvantage. If any such issues become apparent when assessing non-strategic matters, they should be given due regard and recorded under the relevant protected group, or under 'any other relevant issue' above.</p>			

Please complete this section if the proposal is a strategic matter			
The Socio-Economic Duty	Potential impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact
<p>Is the proposal likely to cause any inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage?</p>	Included above	See above	

Outcome of the assessment:

The assessment demonstrates the proposal is robust; **there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact.** All opportunities to promote equality have been taken.

2.7 Outcome of the assessment	
<p>Note the impacts identified and how it is intended to mitigate any negative impact in terms of equality, the Welsh language and, if relevant, socio-economic disadvantage</p>	<p>Overall, and after taking mitigating action to offset any negative effects, the proposal is expected to have a positive impact in terms of equality, the Welsh Language and socio-economic disadvantage.</p> <p>As Ysgol Carreglefn is a rural school, the proposal could be seen to have a negative effect on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, both in terms of travelling to Ysgol Llanfechell and in terms of participating in extra-curricular activities. However, these effects have been mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing transport for eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council’s transport policy for schools, as the road between Carreglefn and Llanfechell is unsuitable for learners of that age to walk to and from school. • work with the community in Carreglefn with a view to providing an opportunity to secure the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building as a community resource if required. • Ysgol Llanfechell will be expected to make suitable provision that will at least match the current provision in relation to clubs. In the context of <u>extra-curricular activities</u> every pupil, irrespective of background, will be encouraged to participate with the expectation on the school to make suitable arrangements for less advantaged pupils to be able to participate. These arrangements would include but would not be confined to clubs held during the lunch break, arrangements with parents for pick-up and providing after school transport
<p>Describe any actions taken to maximise the opportunity to promote equality and the Welsh language, the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (sustainability) and, if relevant, ensure better outcomes for those facing economic disadvantage.</p>	<p>The proposal if realised would be expected to result in the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More opportunities for pupils from Carreglefn to immerse themselves in the Welsh Language with other Welsh speaking pupils at Ysgol Llanfechell. - A broader and more balance curriculum would be accessible for learners from Carreglefn - More opportunities for pupils from Carreglefn to participate in extra-curricular activities. - A reduction in carbon emissions of approximately 13tCO₂e per annum.

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2.7 Outcome of the assessment	
	- Ensure resources are used more proportionately and equally.
Would any aspect of the proposal contravene the wellbeing goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015?	No
Is there a need to look at what could be done differently, or to reconsider the entire proposal as a result of conducting this assessment? (Evidence of negative impact could render the proposal or decision unlawful. If you have identified negative impact, you should consider at this stage whether it is possible to proceed with the proposal).	No
Is there a strategy for dealing with any unavoidable but not unlawful negative impacts that cannot be mitigated?	Mitigating actions will be taken to offset any potential negative impacts which have been anticipated – as noted above.
Will the proposal be adopted / forwarded for approval? Who will be the decision-maker?	Yes – The Executive of Anglesey County Council will decide whether to progress with the proposal, by publishing a Statutory Notice on the proposal. If the Executive decide to progress, officers will follow a statutory process as outlined within the School Organisation Code.
Are there monitoring arrangements in place? What are they?	Governance arrangements include procedures which contribute towards, challenges, and ensures compliance with the School Organisation Code, monitors progress and manages risks. This Impact Assessment is a live document, which will continue to be updated as the proposal progresses.

Conclusion - The assessment demonstrates the proposal is robust; **there is no known potential for discrimination or adverse impact.** All opportunities to promote equality have been taken.

The potential effect of the proposal on the Welsh language is assessed separately in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Section 3).

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2.8 Action Plan

Please detail any actions that are planned following completion of your assessment. You should include any changes that have been made to reduce or eliminate the effects of potential or actual negative impact, as well as any arrangements to collect data or to carry out further research.

Ref	Proposed actions	Lead officer	Timescale
1	The Council's Executive to decide whether to authorise officers to publish a Statutory Notice on the proposal	Marc B Hughes	To be confirmed.

3. WELSH LANGUAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Isle of Anglesey County Council has adopted the principle that the Welsh language should be treated no less favourably than the English language, and that the residents of the island should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they so wish. The same expectation applies in respect of the Welsh language for each of the schools, which provide an opportunity for every pupil in the County to gain the appropriate skills to be confident bilingually.

As this proposal looking at how the implementation of the Council's key policies, strategies or guidance would affect the Welsh language; and how the proposal would treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language or would have a detrimental impact on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language; **a more comprehensive impact assessment on the Welsh language is carried out here.**

3.1 - Compliance with the Welsh Language Policy	
<p>Is the proposal influential in terms of dealing with the Welsh-speaking public?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will activities such as corresponding by letter, communicating by telephone, public meetings and other meetings comply with the language policy? • Will any new IT development comply with the policy? 	<p>Yes, positive effect - see below.</p> <p>Yes – all correspondence and communications will continue to comply with the Welsh Language Policy.</p> <p>Yes – any new IT developments will continue to comply with the Welsh Language Policy.</p>
<p>Is the proposal likely to impact upon the public image of the organisation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will all signs comply with the language policy? • Will publications and forms be compliant? • Will any publicity material or marketing campaigns comply? • Will staff recruitment advertisements comply? 	<p>Yes – all signs will comply with the language policy.</p> <p>Yes – publications and forms will be compliant.</p> <p>Yes – any publicity material or marketing campaigns will comply.</p> <p>Yes – staff recruitment advertisements will comply.</p>
<p>Is the proposal likely to have an impact upon the implementation of the language policy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the proposal create new jobs? • Will the staffing arrangements facilitate the implementation of the language policy? • Will the proposal offer training through the medium of Welsh? • Will any arrangements with third parties comply with the language policy? • Will the proposal include any targets or indicators relating to the language? 	<p>Any new teaching posts will be created according to the staffing structure developed by the governing body of Ysgol Llanfechell. It is not anticipated that the proposal will have a significant effect on the current staffing structures of Ysgol Llanfechell. All staff at Ysgol Carreglefn would be 'at risk' of redundancy and the Restructuring and Redundancy Policy for schools and Redeployment Policy for schools would be invoked.</p> <p>Yes – any new staff recruited will be Welsh speakers in line with the language policy and they will continue to implement the policy.</p> <p>Yes – new staff will be trained through the medium of Welsh.</p> <p>Yes – arrangements with third parties will comply with the language policy.</p> <p>Yes – the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level in Welsh at the end of key</p>

3.1 - Compliance with the Welsh Language Policy	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How will performance be monitored and measured? 	<p>stages and the percentage of pupils who speak Welsh at home.</p> <p>By data collected by the Learning Service such as the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level in Welsh at the end of the Foundation Phase and Key Stage 2. Other data such as the percentage of pupils who speak Welsh at home is collected as part of the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) conducted in January every year.</p>

3.2 - Effect on Welsh speaking users	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the proposal offer a language choice for users? • Will it be possible for users to receive any part of the service in Welsh? 	<p>Ysgol Llanfechell is a Welsh Medium Category 3 school (in terms of language Category), ie, a school where Welsh is the main language for communicating within the school. The school has a strong Welsh ethos, and all pupils will be supported to use the Welsh language both inside and outside the classroom. For immersion, each pupil will be taught fully through the medium of Welsh, with English being used at times to ensure understanding.</p>
<p>Is there a risk for the proposal to discriminate against Welsh speaking service users?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the needs of Welsh speakers been considered in the proposal? • Are Welsh speakers likely to receive the same standard of service as provided in English? • Are Welsh language arrangements likely to lead to a delay in the service? 	<p>No – Both schools will comply with the Authority’s Welsh Language Policy.</p> <p>Yes – the needs of Welsh speaking pupils is one of the key drivers for this proposal.</p> <p>Yes – the same standard of service will be provided to all pupils.</p> <p>No – Welsh language arrangements will not lead to a delay in the service.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the proposal likely to make Welsh more visible? • Is it likely to increase use of the language by producing Welsh language materials and signs? • Is it likely to influence others to make more use of Welsh, for example businesses? 	<p>No significant change is anticipated.</p> <p>Signage at Ysgol Llanfechell will continue to conform to the language policy. Ysgol Llanfechell will continue to promote and encourage the use of the Welsh language and could use Welsh language materials.</p> <p>Bilingual signage will continue to be seen by many in the locality.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the Welsh language service in relation to the proposal be accessible? • Will the service be as accessible in Welsh as in English? 	<p>Yes – see above</p>

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3.2 - Effect on Welsh speaking users	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the services be available at the same time? 	

3.3 Effect on Welsh speaking communities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the proposal likely to contribute towards safeguarding Welsh in communities? • Is it likely to contribute towards efforts to tackle the challenges of demographic change and migration - such as providing opportunities for young people to stay in their communities? 	<p>Only 1 pupil from Ysgol Carreglefn speaks Welsh at home. There are more Welsh speakers at Ysgol Llanfechell, therefore pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn would be given more opportunities to immerse in the Welsh Language at Ysgol Llanfechell.</p> <p>Ysgol Llanfechell (which is only 2.2 miles from Ysgol Carreglefn) has capacity to accommodate pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn, and any additional pupils from housing developments within the area.</p> <p>As part of the consultation on the Modernising Learning Communities and Developing the Welsh Language Strategy, some respondents raised concerns that the potential closure of community schools could have a negative effect on young people staying within their local communities, and on the Welsh language within communities.</p> <p>This impact from this proposal is expected to be minimal. Currently there are only 9 pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn, and 4 of these are in year 6 (and will therefore be transferring to a Secondary school by the time the proposal would be realized – if the proposal as it is accepted).</p> <p>It is acknowledged that the proposal will lead to the closure of one of the few public amenities serving the local community. The Council will try to mitigate any negative effects by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ providing transport for eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council’s transport policy. ▪ working with the community in Carreglefn with a view to ensuring the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it likely to contribute towards the local economy in Welsh speaking areas? 	<p>No – The proposal is not expected to have a significant impact on the local economy. It</p>

3.3 Effect on Welsh speaking communities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide Welsh medium services - such as child-minding services? 	<p>must be acknowledged however that the proposal will result in the loss of employment opportunities within Carreglefn.</p> <p>There is Nursery provision (Cylch Meithrin) at Llanfechell, that admits pupils from the age of two and a half. The Cylch Meithrin is on the school site, but is financially independent of Ysgol Llanfechell. The service is registered with the Authority to provide early years education through the medium of Welsh for 10 hours per week, term-time only.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposal take steps to promote and facilitate the Welsh language? • Does the proposal contribute towards Welsh medium community activities? • Does it offer opportunities for young people to use Welsh outside school hours? • Does it offer a new service that will also be available in Welsh – for example leisure or sporting activities and provision? • Does it contribute or add value to other activities relating to language, such as the work of the local Welsh language initiative (Menter Iaith), the Urdd etc. 	<p>Yes – see below.</p> <p>Yes – if the proposal is realised, there will be various Welsh- medium community activities at Ysgol Llanfechell.</p> <p>Yes – it will provide opportunities for pupils to use Welsh during extracurricular activities, as well as at the pre-school childcare and breakfast clubs.</p> <p>Partly – There will not necessarily be new services available as a direct consequence of the proposal. However, the proposal could lead to increased pupil numbers at Ysgol Llanfechell, which may result in new extra-curricular activities, due to increased demand.</p> <p>Yes – if the proposal is realised, Urdd activities would continue at Ysgol Llanfechell.</p>

3.4 Contribution towards Welsh language standards, language policies, strategies and other relevant guidance relating to the Welsh language	
<p>The language policies of partner organisations or nearby public bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the authority working in partnership on the proposal? 	<p>No – The authority is not working in partnership on the proposal. However, the authority will notify many stakeholders and external organisations (such as, but not limited to: parents, staff, governing bodies, Welsh Government, Estyn, GwE, community and town councils etc) if and when the Statutory Notice is published. in line with the process outlined</p>

3.4 Contribution towards Welsh language standards, language policies, strategies and other relevant guidance relating to the Welsh language	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which other organisations are likely to be affected by the development? • Do those organisations have Welsh language standards or language policies? • Does the proposal contribute towards these schemes? 	<p>within the School Organisation Code. From the date of publishing the Statutory Notice, stakeholders will have 28 days to object to the proposal (referred to as the objection period). The Council will publish a summary of statutory objections, and its response to those objections, before the Executive decides to either approve, reject or amend the proposal.</p> <p>The proposal is not expected to affect any other organization.</p> <p>The proposal is not expected to affect any other organization.</p> <p>The proposal is not expected to affect any other organization.</p>
<p>Relevant Welsh language strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the proposal contribute towards the Anglesey Welsh Language Strategic Forum's Welsh Language Strategy 2016 – 2021 which was adopted by this Council in September 2016? 	<p>The proposal contributes with the following sections of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022 - 2032 in the following ways:</p> <p>Outcome 1: More nursery children / three-year-olds receive their education through the medium of Welsh.</p> <p>Outcome 2: More reception class children / five-year-olds receive their education through the medium of Welsh.</p> <p>Outcome 5: More opportunities for learners to use Welsh in different contexts in school.</p> <p>The Cylch Meithrin, which is located on Ysgol Llanfechell school grounds will provide a sound foundation in Welsh for the children before they transfer to Ysgol Llanfechell. This will contribute to achieving Outcome 1 and 2 above.</p> <p>There will be more opportunities for Pupils from Carreglefn to immerse in the Welsh language at Ysgol Llanfechell, as there are more Welsh speakers at Ysgol Llanfechell. There may also be more opportunities to participate in Welsh medium extra-curricular activities at Ysgol Llanfechell – due to the increase in pupil numbers.</p> <p>Ysgol Llanfechell is Welsh medium category 3 school. The schools will aim to develop the</p>

3.4 Contribution towards Welsh language standards, language policies, strategies and other relevant guidance relating to the Welsh language	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does the proposal contribute towards the vision of the Assembly Government for one million Welsh speakers by 2050? 	<p>Welsh language, and the number of Welsh speakers. The number of pupils who speak Welsh at home will be evaluated annually through data obtained from PLASC. The Learning Service reports on a quarterly basis to the County Language Forum on the use of Welsh in the Authority’s schools and the Authority’s Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) is monitored on a quarterly basis by the County Language Forum.</p>

3.5 The impacts identified and assessed	
<p>What impacts and effects have you identified (i.e., summary of the responses to the above questions) together with the probability and likely severity/ significance of impact? How do you plan to address these impacts to improve the outcomes for the Welsh language? Detail mitigation measures/ alternative options to reduce adverse impacts and increase positive outcomes:</p>	
<p>Positive impact</p>	<p>The main positive impacts anticipated as a result of the proposal is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be more opportunities for Pupils from Carreglefn to immerse in the Welsh language at Ysgol Llanfechell, as there are more Welsh speakers at Ysgol Llanfechell. There may also be more opportunities to participate in Welsh medium extra-curricular activities at Ysgol Llanfechell – due to the increase in pupil numbers. More young children from Carreglefn may receive Education through the medium of Welsh from an earlier age, as there is a Welsh medium Cylch Meithrin on the school grounds of Ysgol Llanfechell which admits pupils from the age of two and a half. The Cylch Meithrin and Ysgol Llanfechell work together to provide a wraparound service, meaning that pupils aged 3-4 years old can transfer between school nursery and the ‘Cylch Meithrin’ without the need for parents / guardians to be present.
<p>Adverse impact</p>	<p>Only 1 pupil from Ysgol Carreglefn speaks Welsh at home. There are more Welsh speakers at Ysgol Llanfechell, therefore pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn would be given more opportunities to immerse in the Welsh Language at Ysgol Llanfechell.</p> <p>Ysgol Llanfechell (which is only 2.2 miles from Ysgol Carreglefn) has capacity to</p>

3.5 The impacts identified and assessed	
	<p>accommodate pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn, and any additional pupils from housing developments within the area.</p> <p>As part of the consultation on the Modernising Learning Communities and Developing the Welsh Language Strategy, some respondents raised concerns that the potential closure of community schools could have a negative effect on young people staying within their local communities, and on the Welsh language within communities.</p> <p>This impact (from this proposal) is expected to be minimal. Currently there are only 9 pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn, and 4 of these are in year 6 (and will therefore be transferring to a Secondary school by the time the proposal would be realized – if the proposal as it is is accepted).</p> <p>The Council will try to mitigate any negative effects by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ providing transport for eligible pupils from Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell in accordance with the Council’s transport policy. ▪ working with the community in Carreglefn with a view to ensuring the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building.
<p>Opportunities to promote the Welsh language e.g. status, use of Welsh language services, use of Welsh in everyday life, Welsh at work increased?</p>	<p>Ysgol Llanfechell will continue to promote the Welsh language.</p> <p>Ysgol Llanfechell is a Welsh Medium Category 3 school (in terms of language Category), ie, a school where Welsh is the main language for communicating within the school. The school has a strong Welsh ethos, and all pupils will be supported to use the Welsh language both inside and outside the classroom. For immersion, each pupil will be taught fully through the medium of Welsh, with English being used at times to ensure understanding.</p>
<p>Evidence / data used to support your assessment:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PLASC 2023 – Pupil Level Annual School Census ▪ Numbers on roll as at 16 January 2024 (PLASC date for 2024) ▪ September 2023 statistics received from headteachers ▪ Anglesey County Council’s Welsh in Education Strategic Plan

3.5 The impacts identified and assessed	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responses from the consultation on the Modernising Learning Communities and Developing the Welsh Language Strategy.

3.6 Consultation	
To be updated if the Executive authorise officers to hold a statutory consultation	
During consultation, what questions do you wish to ask about the Welsh Language Impacts?	As the school has fewer than 10 registered pupils at the January census point the 2013 Act permits local authorities to undertake a streamlined procedure for proposals such as this one, which means that the Council will not conduct a Statutory Consultation. However, if and when the Council publish a Statutory Notice for the proposal, stakeholders will have 28 days to object the proposal (this period is referred to as the objection period), any comments / objections can be sent to the Council's attention.
With whom are you consulting? How are Welsh language interest groups likely to respond?	See above
Following consultation, what changes have you made to address language issues raised?	Following the objection period, the Council will publish a summary of statutory objections, along with the Council's response to them, before the Executive decides to either approve, reject or amend the proposal.

3.7 Post consultation, final proposals and ongoing monitoring	
Summarise your final decisions, list the likely effects on the Welsh language and how you will promote/ mitigate these. Record your compliance with the Welsh language standards. You will need to refer to this summary in the equality impact assessment template.	Not applicable at this stage.
How will you monitor the ongoing effects during the implementation of the policy?	The action plan at the end of the equality impact assessment is used to note any actions planned following completion of the assessment.

4 COMMUNITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This assessment considers the possible effect of the proposal to “**Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn**” on the local community.

The tables below show the number of pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell currently, and over the previous 4 annual school census followed by the forecasted number of pupils for the next 5 years together with pupil projections if the proposal goes ahead:

Pupil numbers in the past

School	Capacity – excluding Nursery	Pupil Numbers January 2020	Pupil Numbers January 2021	Pupil Numbers January 2022	Pupil Numbers January 2023	Pupil Numbers January 2024	% Surplus Places January 2024
Carreglefn 3-11	46	15	12	10	10	9*	80%
Llanfechell 3-11	106	62	66	74	77	72	32%

*NOTE – Of the 9 pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn, 4 of these are in year 6.

At January 2024, there were 9 pupils on the register at Ysgol Carreglefn, with 8 pupils present on the PLASC date.

At January 2024, there were 72 pupils on the register at Ysgol Llanfechell (excluding nursery), with 65 pupils present on the PLASC date.

Five Year Forecasts 2024-2028

School	Capacity- excluding Nursery	Pupil Numbers Sept 2023	Projected Sept 2024	Projected Sept 2025	Projected Sept 2026	Projected Sept 2027	Projected Sept 2028
Carreglefn 3-11	46	9	5	4	4	5	4
Llanfechell 3-11	106	73	74	65	61	57	53

Pupil Projections if the proposal goes ahead

Projections confirm that pupil numbers would fall to a combined 57 by 2028. As a result, the proposal to “**Transfer pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell and close Ysgol Carreglefn**” is reasonable. The capacity Ysgol Llanfechell provides is sufficient for proposed housing developments in the area as seen in the table below:

School	Remaining Allocation for for housing developments in the catchment area(2018-2026) – including units with planning permission	Corresponding number of children*
Carreglefn	8	1
Llanfechell	12	2

*Evidence suggests that each house within the medium super output area [MSOA*¹] has, on average 0.14 children of primary school age. Multiplying the number of housing developments with 0.14, gives an estimated number of additional children who would need to be educated at that particular school

*¹ MSOA - areas as defined by the Office of National Statistics, for reporting census information. The MSOA's typically consist of between 2,000 and 6,000 households and have a population of between 5,000 and 15,000

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persons. More information on the MSOA's can be found on the following link - [Census 2021 geographies - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk) ,

The tables above demonstrate that should all the housing provision noted above materialise, there would still be sufficient places at Ysgol Llanfechell to accommodate pupils from Carreglefn and Llanfechell,

	Projected number on roll Sept 2024	Projected number on roll Sept 2025	Projected number on roll Sept 2026	Projected number on roll Sept 2027	Projected number on roll Sept 2028
Llanfechell	77	72	70	67	62

Parents can choose to send their child(ren) to whichever school they wish.

It is important to note that projections are difficult as a number of pupils attend the schools from other catchment areas. As at July 2023:

- Ysgol Carreglefn had 11 Pupils on the roll with 7 pupils attending from within the catchment area.
- Ysgol Llanfechell had 86 Pupils on the roll with 63 pupils attending from within the catchment area.

Pre-school provision

The following pre-school provision is available in the Carreglefn, and Llanfechell area:

Both schools are registered for children aged 3-11 years old and provide early years education for children who have turned 3 years of age before 1 September in any year.

Forecasted Number of Nursery Places:

	Current nursery number on roll January 2024	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2024	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2025	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2026	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2027	Projected nursery number on roll Sept 2028
Carreglefn 3-11	0	0	0	1	0	0
Llanfechell 3-11	6	7	7	7	7	7

The table above predicts that the combined number of nursery pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn and Llanfechell is 8 when at its highest in 2026. The admission number for the nursery at Ysgol Llanfechell is 13. It is therefore reasonable to assume that there would be sufficient number of nursery places at Ysgol Llanfechell should the proposal be implemented. The nursery provision at Ysgol Llanfechell will be a Welsh Medium provision, as is currently in place at Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell. There is no known demand within the area for a specific type of provision, e.g a provision with a religious character.

There is Nursery provision (Cylch Meithrin) at Llanfechell, that admits pupils from the age of two and a half. The Cylch Meithrin is on the school site but is financially independent of Ysgol Llanfechell. The service is registered with the Authority to provide early years education for 10 hours per week, term-time only. The proposal is not expected to have an adverse effect on the Cylch Meithrin and could have a positive effect on the provider (i.e increase the number of pupils attending). The provision was last inspected by Estyn in January 2020, when Wellbeing, Care and Development, Teaching and Assessment, and Leadership and Management was evaluated to be good. The Environment was judged to be Adequate. The Cylch Meithrin and Ysgol Llanfechell work together to provide a wraparound service, meaning that pupils aged 3-4 years old can transfer between school nursery and the 'Cylch Meithrin' without the need for parents / guardians to be present.

There is no pre-school provision at Carreglefn, other than the school Nursery class for children who have turned 3 years of age before 1 September in any year.

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The proposal is not expected to affect any other organisations.

Information about the schools

Ysgol Carreglefn (Carreglefn, Anglesey LL68 0PH)

Ysgol Carreglefn was built around 1899. It has 3 classrooms, a Dining Hall which is 64 m², and a staff room. Externally there is a small hard play area and a small playing field to the rear of the school. Total internal area of the school is approximately 164 m².

As at January 2024: Ysgol Carreglefn had 9 Pupils on the roll with 5 pupils attending from within the catchment area (56%).

The school year age ranges being taught in each classroom is as follows:

Ysgol Carreglefn Classrooms 1	Age range being taught per classroom
	Nursery – Year 6

Ysgol Llanfechell (Llanfechell, Ynys Môn LL68 0SA)

Ysgol Llanfechell was built around 1980. It has 4 classrooms, a Dining Hall which is 86m², a head teachers office and staffroom. The school also has a number of rooms for community use such as a committee room, youth club room, community room etc. Externally there are hard and grassed play areas with a football field to the side of the school. Total internal area of the school (including Community use areas) is approximately 565m².

As at September 2023: Ysgol Llanfechell had 73 Pupils on the roll with 59 pupils attending from within the catchment area. (81%).

The school year age ranges being taught in each classroom are as follows:

Ysgol Llanfechell Classrooms 4	Age range being taught per classroom
	Nursery and Reception
	Years 1 – 2
	Years 3 – 4
	Years 5 – 6

Facilities and services provided by the schools

Details of facilities and services provided by the schools were obtained from questionnaires completed by the Headteachers of Ysgol Carreglefn, and Ysgol Llanfechell. Mechell Community Council also provided details of local activities held.

Extra-curricular activities available to pupils at Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell:

Ysgol Carreglefn Activity	During the term or holidays?	Frequency
Multi-activities Club	Term	Every week during school term

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Ysgol Llanfechell Activity	During the term or holidays?	Frequency
Urdd	Term	Monthly – During Autumn and Spring term
Cookery Club	Term	20 times per year
Athletics Club	Term	Summer Term
Computer Coding	Term	Spring Term - Weekly
Film Club	Term	Monthly

School facilities at Ysgol Carreglefn and Llanfechell used by local groups:

Ysgol Carreglefn User and facility	During the term or during holidays?	Frequency
Whist	During the term and holidays	Twice per month
Community Council	During the term and holidays	Six times per year
Community Committee	During the term and holidays	Three times per year
Community Carol Evening	During the term and holidays	Three times per year
Memorial Field Committee	During the term and holidays	Three times per year
Remembrance Service	During the term and holidays	Annual
Clwb Y Cen	During the term and holidays	Monthly
Patchwork Club	During the term and holidays	Monthly
Patchwork Club crafts display	During the term and holidays	Twice per annum

Ysgol Llanfechell User and facility	During the term or during holidays?	Frequency
Whist	During the term and holidays	Twice per month
Pensioners Club	During the term and holidays	Monthly
Cylch Meithrin	Term	Four days per week

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Ysgol Llanfechell	During the term or during holidays?	Frequency
User and facility		
Community Committee		6 times per year
Mechell Fair		Annual
Womens Institute	During the term and holidays	11 times per year
Friends of Mechell	During the term and holidays	6 times per year
Môn Actif	Holidays	3 times per year
Poppies Club	During the term and holidays	Monthly
Yoga Club	Holidays	8 times per year
Ti a Fi	Term	Monthly

Based on the information supplied by the Headteachers, the facilities at Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell are used by several groups from the local community.

Community activities available near Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell:

The following information was obtained from Mechell Community Council in 2019, shortly before the outbreak of the covid 19 pandemic. As the impact assessment is a live document, there will be an opportunity to update this information as part of the decision making process.

Name of Facility / Business Near Ysgol Carreglefn	Bilingual / Medium of English or Medium of Welsh
The Mechell Community Council states that the school building is the only place to meet.	

Name of Facility / Business Near Ysgol Llanfechell	Bilingual / Medium of English or Medium of Welsh
The Mechell Community Council states that the school building is the only place available for meetings to be held. Community activities tend to be undertaken from the School Building.	

Childcare and pre-school care available at Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell:

Ysgol Carreglefn	Language	Independent from the school	Location of Provision	Frequency
Pre School Childcare Club	Bilingual	No	School Hall	Monday – Friday
Breakfast Club	Bilingual	No	School Hall	Monday - Friday

Ysgol Llanfechell	Language	Independent from the school?	Location of Provision	Frequency
Pre School Childcare Club	Bilingual	No	School Hall	Monday – Friday
Breakfast Club	Bilingual	No	School Hall	Monday - Friday

Community activities available locally:

The following information was obtained from Mechell Community Council in 2019, shortly before the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic. As the impact assessment is a live document, there will be an opportunity to update this information as part of the decision making process.

Carreglefn	Frequency	Location
Womens Institute	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Clwb Y Cen	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Knitting Club	Weekly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Patchwork Class	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Whist	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Bingo	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Bethlehem Chapel	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Sunday School	Weekly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Lunch Club	Fortnightly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Parish Council	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Urdd	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Community Committee	Every other month	Carreglefn Community Hall
Play Field Committee	Every other month	Carreglefn Community Hall
Ti a Fi	Weekly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Community Nights	Monthly	Carreglefn Community Hall
Elections	Occasional	Community Centre

The Mechell Community Council states that the school is the only suitable location to meet. The Carreglefn Community Hall forms part of the school building.

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Llanfechell	Frequency	Location
Urdd Club	Weekly	Community Centre
Whist	Fortnightly	Community Centre
Childrens parties	Occasional	Community Centre
Mechell Friends – fundraising	Occasional	Community Centre
Lego Club	School Holidays	Community Centre
Ysgol Llanfechell - fundraising	Occasional	Community Centre
Mechell Fair	Annual	Community Centre
Womens Institute	Monthly	Community Centre
Pensioners Club	Monthly	Community Centre
History Club	Every 3 Months	Community Centre
Centre Managers	Each Term	Community Centre
Displays / meetings	Occasional	Community Centre
Elections	Occasional	Community Centre

The Mechell Community Council states that the school is the only suitable location to meet. The Community Centre forms part of the school building.

If the proposal is approved, it is foreseen that parents and pupils from Ysgol Llanfechell would support and engage with pupils and parents from Ysgol Carreglefn. All pupils would be encouraged to participate in after school activities such as those mentioned above, in Ysgol Llanfechell. In the context of extra-curricular activities every pupil, irrespective of background, will be encouraged to participate with the expectation on Ysgol Llanfechell to make suitable arrangements for less advantaged pupils to be able to participate. These arrangements will include but not confined to clubs being held during the lunch break, arrangements with parents for pick- and providing after school transport.

If the proposal is realised, Ysgol Llanfechell would continue to be a Community School. If the proposal is realised, the activities and facilities at Ysgol Llanfechell would be expected to be maintained or enhanced.

Distance and travelling time

Ysgol Llanfechell is approximately 2.2 miles from Ysgol Carreglefn (Source – Google Maps).

If the proposal is authorised, it would mean longer travel distances for some pupils from Carreglefn. Based on the pupils on roll at Ysgol Carreglefn (July 2023), 18% (2 pupils) would travel less to Ysgol Llanfechell whilst 82% (9 pupils) would have to travel further. It should however be noted that 6 of the 11 pupils were in years 5 or 6 at this time. These pupils would not be affected by the proposal, as they will be transferring / would have transferred to secondary Education before the date it is suggested to implement the proposal. If these 6 pupils are excluded, 2 (40%) of the remaining 5 pupils live closer to Ysgol Llanfechell, whereas 3 pupils (60%) live closer to Ysgol Carreglefn. As the route from Carreglefn to Llanfechell is not suitable for pupils of primary school age to walk / cycle to and from school, the Authority would provide transportation for eligible pupils in accordance with the school transport policy, meaning they would be unlikely to walk or cycle to school. The travelling time from Ysgol Carreglefn on a bus to Ysgol Llanfechell is approximately 7 minutes before accounting for 'pick up' stops.

As at July 2023: Ysgol Carreglefn had 11 Pupils on the roll with 7 pupils attending from within the catchment area (64%).

- 50% of pupils who are not in the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn come from the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell [2 pupils].
- Less than 47% (7/15) of pupils who live within the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn attend Ysgol Carreglefn.

APPENDIX 1

As at July 2023: Ysgol Llanfechell had 86 Pupils on the roll with 63 pupils attending from within the catchment area (73%).

- 4% of pupils who are not in the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell come from the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn [1 pupil].
- Approximately 78% of pupils who live within the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell attend Ysgol Llanfechell.

The proposal will not affect the travelling patterns of pupils that currently attend Ysgol Llanfechell. It is unlikely that pupils from Carreglefn would be able to walk or cycle to Ysgol Llanfechell as the route is not suitable for pupils of primary school age to walk / cycle to or from school.

There is already a bus journey that services Ysgol Carreglefn . Apart from the additional distance of 2.2 miles from Ysgol Carreglefn to Ysgol Llanfechell, it is very unlikely that the proposal would have an effect on public transport. The proposal is likely to have a positive impact on traffic in the Carreglefn area, as the number of vehicles travelling on the narrow roads which services Ysgol Carreglefn is likely to reduce. The percentage of increased traffic through Llanfechell is expected to be minimal.

The Welsh Government states that primary aged pupils should not have to travel more than 45 minutes each way to school. The Local Authority provides free transport for primary school pupils under the age of 16 who live **2 miles** or more from school in whose catchment area they live. The same policy also states, “that transport will not be provided for part-time nursery pupils.”

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Community Impact Assessment

For determining the potential impact of the proposal on the community, the proposal against the criteria in the table below has been identified as positive if deemed to be beneficial, negative if deemed detrimental and No impact if the proposal is deemed not to have a significant impact.

Criteria	Observations	Impact Positive Negative Neutral	Mitigation Measures
Pupils who live outside the catchment area who attend school	<p>As at July 2023: Ysgol Carreglefn had 11 Pupils on the roll with 7 pupils attending from within the catchment area (64%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% not in the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn come from the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell [2 Pupils]. <p>As at July 2023: Ysgol Llanfechell had 86 Pupils on the roll with 63 pupils attending from within the catchment area (73%).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4% not in the catchment area of Ysgol Llanfechell come from the catchment area of Ysgol Carreglefn [1 Pupil]. 	Positive	<p>If the proposal is approved the catchment areas of Ysgol Carreglefn and Ysgol Llanfechell will be combined.</p> <p>Currently 28% of pupils attending Ysgol Carreglefn , or Ysgol Llanfechell are from outside the catchment area of the school they attend.</p> <p>Should the proposal be implemented, and assuming that pupils from Ysgol Carreglefn will transfer to Ysgol Llanfechell, based on July 2023 figures the percentage of pupils who would attend a school outside their catchment area would fall to 25%.</p>
Services provided by the school for the community including extra-curricular activities	All schools provide extra-curricular activities and services, however there are more extra-curricular activities at Ysgol Llanfechell than at Ysgol Carreglefn. It is foreseen that this provision would continue at Ysgol Llanfechell. It is foreseen that there would be community	Positive	<p>By working together with the community, the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building could be secured. If this were the case, activities and services provided from the school building would continue.</p> <p>Pupils that currently attend Ysgol Carreglefn would be given more opportunities to participate in extra-curricular</p>

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Criteria	Observations	Impact Positive Negative Neutral	Mitigation Measures
	use of Ysgol Llanfechell. The authority would want to work with the community in Carreglefn to provide an opportunity to secure the long term future of the Carreglefn school building, so that it could continue to be used as a community building if required.		activities at Ysgol Llanfechell. The number of activities at Ysgol Llanfechell would be expected to be maintained if not enhanced.
Community facilities provided by the school and activities held on school grounds	As both schools are community schools, the community makes considerable use of the buildings and the school grounds.	Neutral	By working together with the community, the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building could be secured. If this were the case, activities and services provided from the Carreglefn school building and its grounds would continue.
Other impacts Transport	If the proposal is approved, transport from the current Carreglefn catchment area to Ysgol Llanfechell will be provided to eligible pupils in accordance with the school transport policy. The proposal is likely to have a positive impact on traffic in the Carreglefn area, as the number of vehicles travelling on the narrow roads which services Ysgol Carreglefn is likely to reduce. The percentage of increased traffic through Llanfechell is expected to be minimal. If the proposal is authorised, it would mean longer travel distances for some pupils from Carreglefn. Based on the pupils on roll at	Neutral	If the proposal is approved, transport from the current Carreglefn catchment area to Ysgol Llanfechell will be provided to eligible pupils in accordance with the school transport policy.

APPENDIX 1

Criteria	Observations	Impact Positive Negative Neutral	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Ysgol Carreglefn (July 2023), 18% (2 pupils) would travel less to Ysgol Llanfechell whilst 82% (9 pupils) would have to travel further. It should however be noted that 6 of the 11 pupils were in years 5 or 6 at this time. These pupils would not be affected by the proposal, as they will be transferring / would have transferred to secondary Education before the date it is suggested to implement the proposal. If these 6 pupils are excluded, 2 (40%) of the remaining 5 pupils live closer to Ysgol Llanfechell, whereas 3 pupils (60%) live closer to Ysgol Carreglefn</p>		
<p>Other Effect on community</p>	<p>Closing Ysgol Carreglefn could have a small impact on the attractiveness of a local area for possible house purchasers, especially those who have or intend to have children. However, there would be sufficient capacity at Ysgol Llanfechell to accommodate pupils from Carreglefn. Ysgol Llanfechell is only 2.2 miles from Ysgol Carreglefn. It could also make the area more attractive for house buyers who are looking for a quieter neighbourhood. It is acknowledged that there could be a change in the area's demographic over time.</p>	<p>Neutral</p>	<p>By working together with the community, the long-term future of the Carreglefn school building could be secured. If this was the case, it could alleviate the possible impact of closing Ysgol Carreglefn .</p>

5 CONCLUSION

The proposal was initially assessed for its potential impact on:

- Equality
- The Welsh language
- Community.

The effect of the proposal on each part has been initially assessed as follows:

Combined effect on:	Likely Impact at proposal stage:
Equality	There is no known potential for discrimination or adverse impact at this stage.
Language	The proposal at this stage would seem not to have an overall adverse effect on the Welsh Language.
Community	Little or no perceived impact at this stage. However, some aspects may be positive e.g., pupils being able to participate in extracurricular activities at Ysgol Llanfechell

This is a working document and will be revised on a regular basis. Any additional impacts arising will be reflected in an amended version which will be published as part of the objection report.

**6 Further information - A More Equal Wales – The Socio-Economic Duty
(Commencement date of the Duty: 31 March 2021)**

What is the Duty?

The general aim of the duty is to ensure better outcomes for those suffering socio-economic disadvantage. When making strategic decisions such as deciding priorities and setting objectives, due regard must be given to the need to reduce the inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage.

Who is likely to experience socio-economic disadvantage?

Socio-economic disadvantage can be disproportionate in both 'communities of interest' and 'communities of place', leading to inequality of outcome, which can be further exasperated when considering 'intersectionality'.

Communities of interest – groups who share an experience, e.g. homelessness; or people who share an identity, eg lone parents, carers. Also those who share one or more of the protected characteristics listed in the Equality Act 2010.

Communities of place – people who are linked together because of where they live, work, visit or spend a substantial portion of their time there.

Intersectionality - crucially, this is about understanding the way in which a combination of characteristics such as gender, race or class, can produce unique and often multiple experiences of disadvantage in certain situations. One form of discrimination cannot and should not be understood in isolation from other forms. A truly intersectional approach ensures that this does not happen.

When will the Duty be relevant?

When making **strategic decisions**. The Welsh Government has provided some examples of strategic decisions (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Strategic directive and intent.
- Strategies developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Service Boards which impact on public bodies' functions.
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans).
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy).
- Changes to and development of public services.
- Strategic financial planning.

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- Major procurement and commissioning decisions.
- Strategic policy development

7 Further information -Human Rights

Human rights are rights and freedoms that belong to all individuals, regardless of their nationality and citizenship. There are 16 basic rights in the Human Rights Act – all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. For the purposes of the Act, they are known as ‘the Convention Rights’. They are listed below:

(Article 1 is introductory and is not incorporated into the Human Rights Act)

Article 2: The right to life

Article 3: Prohibition of torture

Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

Article 5: Right to liberty and security

Article 6: Right to a fair trial

Article 7: No punishment without law

Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life

Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Article 10: Freedom of expression

Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association

Article 12: Right to marry

Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination

Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property

Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education

Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections

Article 1 of Protocol 13: Abolition of the death penalty

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8 Further information -Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

This Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. Public bodies need to make sure that when making their decisions they take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals:

A prosperous Wales:

An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.

A resilient Wales:

A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).

A healthier Wales:

A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.

A more equal Wales:

A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio-economic background and circumstances).

A Wales of cohesive communities:

Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language:

A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.

A globally responsible Wales:

A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

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Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	20 February 2024
Subject:	Isle of Anglesey CC Digital Strategic Plan
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Carwyn E. Jones
Head of Service / Director:	Carys Edwards Head of HR Profession and Transformation
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Mathew Henshaw, IT Team Manager MathewHenshaw@ynysmon.llyw.cymru Emrys Bebb, Programme Manager emrysbebb@ynysmon.llyw.cymru Rhian Jones, Transformation Business Co-ordinator RhianJones2@ynysmon.llyw.cymru
Local Members:	All Elected Members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The report presents the Isle of Anglesey CC Digital Strategic Plan for 2024-2029. The Plan provides clear direction and sets out a vision for corporate IT based on our general principles and key priority areas for ICT service delivery.

The previous Strategy, called 'Digital Island', required revision, and updating needed as the Council's Plan for 2023-2028 has now been adopted. Deliberately, there was a delay to the creation of the IT plan to ensure alignment with the Council Plan.

This Strategic Plan provides a corporate direction ,with service plans 'sitting' under this main strategy where necessary. Sub-strategies are developed for significant work streams or programmes for example "Schools Digital Strategy 2022-2024". This Digital Strategy aligns and follows the direction of the Council's other strategies.

An annual operational plan will be created to ensure the implementation, monitoring and review if required of the Strategic Plan itself.

Recommendation:

- **That the Executive Committee approve the draft Digital Strategy.**
- **That the Executive Committee support the principle of an annual operational plan.**

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

Not relevant

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

To approve the Corporate Digital Strategy

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

Yes

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

The decision will not affect the budget approved by the full Council for 2023/24.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	The Digital Strategic Plan aims to meet corporate IT expectations in terms of supporting and being helpful to the Council to meet requirements and expectations as part of a menu of options on accessing services.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	IT budgets to support an IT Strategic Plan are in place.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	We have contacted and discussed with others about their IT strategic plans e.g. WLGA, other councils across Wales who are part of the SOCITM Cymru group. The Chief Digital Officer for Wales who has provided input and advice.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	We engaged with the: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public from August 17– September 8, 2023• Senior officers of the Council• Corporate Management Team• Business Managers This was done through a variety of methods i.e. questioning, sending the document to them for comment and then incorporating feedback into the Digital Strategic Plan.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Ensuring that a plan is in place to improve the accessibility of our digital systems for groups that may need to use tools such as screen or high contrast readers to use digital systems.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	It will ensure that all groups have the same access and experience.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	Ensuring bilingualism of new systems is part of the IT unit's action plan and part of the software suitability assessment process which takes place before acquisition and launch. The scheme is a further commitment to this responsibility.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Their comments have been incorporated in the document.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	The 151 Finance Officer is a member of the LT and any comments he has made have been considered along with those of LT members
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	The Monitoring Officer is a member of the LT and any comments she has made have been considered along with those of LT members
4	Human Resources (HR)	The Head of HR Profession and Transformation has considered the Digital Strategic Plan and her comments have been incorporated into the Digital Strategic Plan.
5	Property	Not applicable
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Their comments have been incorporated in the document.
7	Procurement	Not applicable
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	Relevant to all Elected Members

F - Appendices:
Appendix A: The Digital Strategic Plan

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



Ynys Môn

THE ISLE OF

Anglesey

Corporate Digital Strategic Plan 2024-2029

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn y Saesneg /

This document is also available in English.



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Foreword



Councillor Carwyn
E. Jones

Portfolio Holder for Corporate
and Customer Experience

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Carys Edwards
Head of Profession HR and
Transformation

The word digital and the digital world is now part of all aspects of our everyday lives and is crucial to our prosperity and success. This is why the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Digital Strategic Plan is such a crucial part of the Council's journey in meeting the expectations of its residents.

The Plan set outs our ambition and vision to progress, improve, modernise and simplify our processes through technology whilst recognising that not everyone has the same access to the digital world. This vision reflects our general principles and key priority areas. This is to improve access to services.

Following our recent engagement work with residents, we know that digital issues are important to our communities as part of an inclusive provision. As a Council our digital ambition is key to meeting the strategic aims in the Council Plan (2023-2028) and supporting progress towards meeting national wellbeing goals. Digital innovation is key in terms of supporting and encouraging economic opportunities and building a more prosperous digital society as well as identifying opportunities to contribute towards our climate change targets.

The main aim of the Strategic Plan is to ensure residents and visitors to Anglesey have access to high quality services through a variety of digital and traditional channels. Inclusion and accessibility are the golden threads of this Strategic Plan. Ensuring services are designed with user needs in mind is key and is part of the wider digital agenda in Wales.

Council Plan 2023-2028

The Council Plan's vision is to:

Create an Anglesey that is healthy and prosperous where people can thrive.'

The Council Plan is the key document serving as a focal point for decision-making at all levels; providing a framework to plan and drive forward priorities; shape annual spending; monitor performance and progress.

At its core is our desire to work with Anglesey residents, communities and partners to ensure the best possible services, improve the quality of life for all and create opportunities for future generations.

Its six main objectives reflect the key areas the Council should be focusing its efforts on.


Our six strategic objectives

 **The Welsh Language**

Increasing opportunities to learn and use the language.

 **Social Care and Wellbeing**

Providing the right support at the right time.

 **Education**

Ensuring an effective provision for today and for future generations.

 **Housing**

Ensuring that everyone has the right to call somewhere home.

 **Economy**

Promoting opportunities to develop the Island's economy.

 **Climate Change**

Responding to the crisis, tackling change and working towards becoming a net zero organisation by 2030.



[Council Plan 2023-2028](#)

The Values in the Council Plan 2023-2028

The Council Plan 2023-28 is underpinned by the organisation's core values, which are used to develop and guide the vision, strategic plans and services.

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[Council Plan 2023-2028](#)

Values



Respect
We are respectful and considerate towards others regardless of our differences.



Collaborate
We work as a team, with our communities and partners to deliver the best outcomes for the people of Anglesey.



Honesty
We are committed to high standards of conduct and integrity.

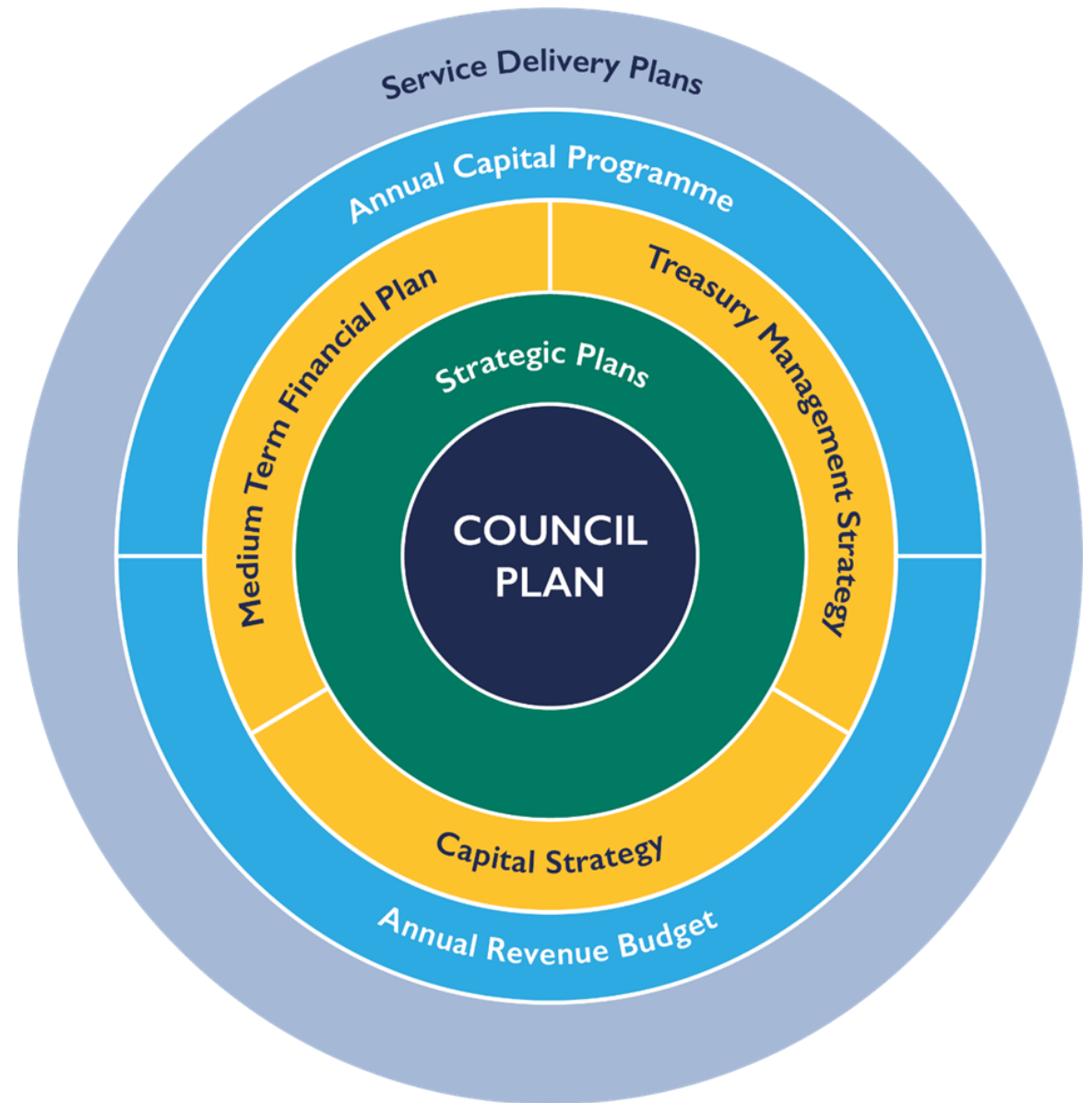


Champion the Council and the Island
We create a sense of pride in working for the Council and present a positive image of the Council and the Island.

The Strategic Circle

Delivering the strategic priority, together with our general principles and key priority areas, sets a clear and ambitious mandate.

We want to ensure that digital technology is integral to the Council's work and that it provides an improved customer experience as a means of accessing services.



Who is this Strategic Plan for?

2,200 staff in discharging their duties

69,000 residents in supporting access to services

More than a million visitors to Anglesey



Internal drivers

The internal drivers directly impacting the delivery of the Digital Strategic Plan are services, colleagues, managers and information technology at corporate and service level.

- **Policies and plans and strategies such as**
 - The Digital Strategy for Schools
 - Towards Net Zero
 - Capital Strategy and Treasury Management
 - Strategies and Plans - [Link](#)

External drivers

The external drivers directly influencing the delivery of the Digital Strategic Plan are legislation and the strategies of our external partners on a corporate, regional and wider level.
The relevant laws include:

- **The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015**
- **Information Management Acts**
- **The Equality Act 2010**
- **The Accessibility Regulations for Public Sector Bodies (Websites and Mobile Applications) 2018.**

The Digital Landscape of Wales

Isle of Anglesey County Council's Digital Strategic Plan 2024-29 is the local definition of these national Strategic Plans. It strikes a balance between the vision of our national digital leaders and the specific priorities and challenges in providing public services on Anglesey.



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



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Welsh
Government

Welsh Local
Government
Association

NHS Wales

Centre for Digital
Public Services



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES



Canolfan Gwasanaethau
Cyhoeddus Digidol

Centre for Digital
Public Services

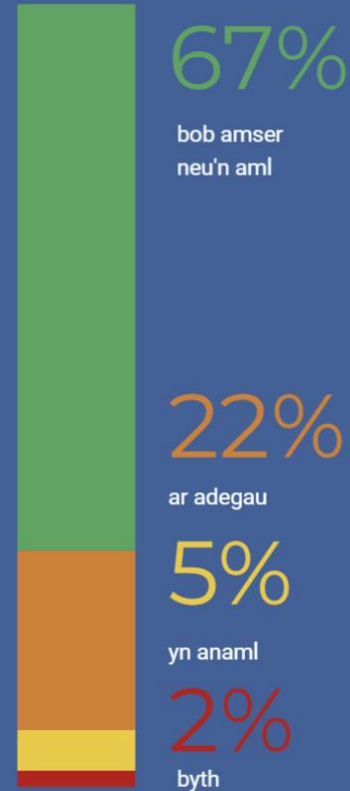
This Strategic Plan is part of the wider digital landscape of Wales and considers the vision and Strategic Plans of the bodies working together to improve public services for those living and working in and visiting Wales. The digital ecosystem and leadership will bear fruit as the authority engages more and more with each of the four bodies listed above, ensuring that our plans and our local ambition supports us in achieving and realising our common goals.

ISIE 01 Anglesey County Council

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Defnydd o systemau digidol i gyfathrebu gydag asiantaethau



Prosesau digidol

78

o brosesau digidol wedi'u cyhoeddi ar lwyfannau digidol CSYM

Defnydd digidol

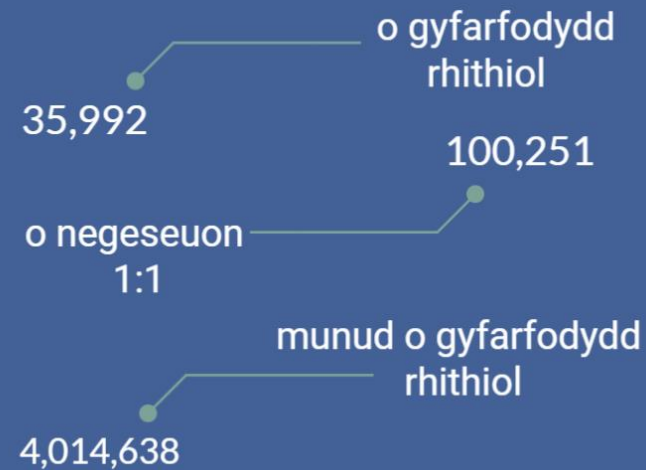
62,174

O geisiadau/archebion digidol yn ystod 22-23

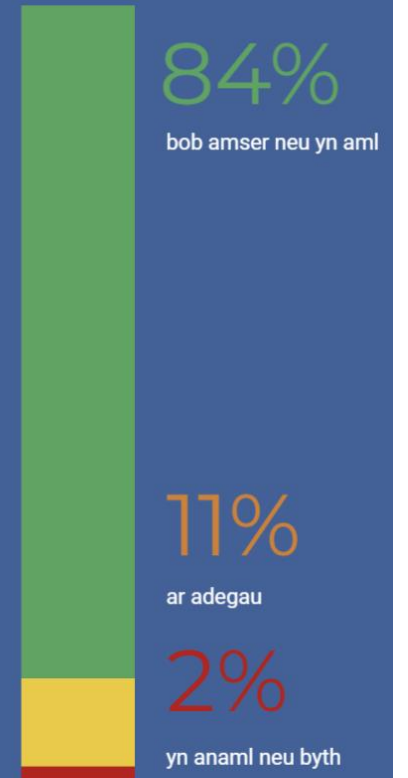
Gwefan CSYM

342,051

wedi ymweld â'r wefan



Defnydd o systemau digidol i archebu nwyddau a gwasanaethau



Key Priority Areas

- Key Priority Area 1 – Digital Customer



- Key Priority Area 2 – Digital Service



- Key Priority Area 3 – Digital Place



- Key Priority Area 4 –
Collaboration



Key Priority Area 1 – Digital Customer

Why is this important?

To ensure that the principles used when designing and delivering digital services are firmly embedded. This can improve experiences and provide better interfaces.

We are committed to designing digital services that are easy to read and use and accessible to all.

To ensure the public can engage with the Council through digital means as much as possible and offer the best possible experience to customers.

What are we going to do?

- Council services will make greater use of the CRM system
- We will increase awareness regarding the benefits and potential of the ChatBot facility
- With the public we will improve the connectivity of our digital channels
- We will improve accessibility by implementing procedures to ensure that our digital content is accessibility

How are we going to do this?

- The CRM will become business as usual within each service
- We will extend the ChatBot facility to increase use
- We will investigate the needs of our users through interviews, audits and reviews
- We will publish new and accessible materials and revisit historic documents and interfaces requiring improvements
- We will plan services in line with the principles in this Strategic Plan

Key Priority Area 2 – Digital Service

Why is this important?

Providing services to the authority's services users is becoming an increasingly digital task as greater use is being made of digital interfaces.

Developing digital confidence is important. This can be achieved by:

- ensuring the workforce has the necessary digital skills and that they are confident users
- providing suitable and reliable digital equipment
- ensuring that systems are robust and easy to use

What are we going to do?

- Modernise software
- Move to the cloud
- Create a Roadmap
- Support staff to develop their digital skills by offering training
- Investigate the possibility of using AI within the Council
- We are committed to ensuring that we will bear in mind service processes and system users when procuring and implementing new systems. By operating in this way, we can free up time for staff

How are we going to do this?

- Modernise software** by using new and automated technologies
- Create a Roadmap**
Agree how we can become a council that is driven by standard data
- Move to the cloud** rather than using servers
- Training for Staff**
Invest in the right equipment for the digital workforce and eliminate repetitive tasks
- Create technological ecosystems** that are friendly and help staff to succeed and contribute towards recruiting and retaining staff
- Artificial Intelligence (AI)**
Introduce automated Technologies that add value

Key Priority Area 3 – Digital Place

Why is this important?

To make Anglesey a better place to work, live, learn and visit.

To create a vision that ties in with the digital Wales ambition by working with partners to contribute towards digital projects and programmes that have, and will continue to, impact and benefit our community.

Support digital innovations by creating new outlooks for businesses and the potential of attracting investment and talent in the future.

These innovations will drive improvements in the local digital infrastructure which is crucial to the delivery of this Plan.

What are we going to do?

We will work with formal projects and programmes through forums and groups

We will support other digital developments relating to connectivity

We will support schools in meeting the expectations of the Digital Strategy for Schools

We will strengthen our cyber security arrangements to develop cyber resilience

We will be audited by external bodies to improve the provision

How are we going to do this?

Collaboration

By participating in innovative schemes and proposals by working closely with Menter Môn and the digital ecosystem in M-Sparc and Bangor University and the WLGA Chief Digital Officer

Cyber Security

By adopting measures to manage threats and protect information and ensure that we have recovery processes

Audits

By being audited by bodies such as Wales Audit Office

Digital self-appraisal

By considering a relevant self-appraisal that will add value to the Strategic Plan and our digital aims

Key Priority Area 4: Collaboration

Why is this important?

This Strategic Plan is ambitious and will bring about significant changes for service users and the Council's workforce.

There is huge potential for digital technology to transform the way in which we work and provide services, but to achieve this potential, we need to incorporate the priorities and principles of this Strategic Plan across the Council and with external partners.

This includes developing our on-line services and further developing the digital skills of our workforce, developing access to technology and using technology to collaborate with partners.

What are we going to do?

Communicate and share our vision

Identify opportunities to work digitally with our partners

Ensure that we continue to provide high level services to users

Refine our existing digital channels and introduce new digital channels designed with our citizens in mind

Ensure the Council's values are part of the digital journey

How are we going to do this?

Attend relevant meetings and events to support this work

Identify ways of working with and learning from others

Develop new ways of working to ensure the workforce has the necessary skills to support digital developments

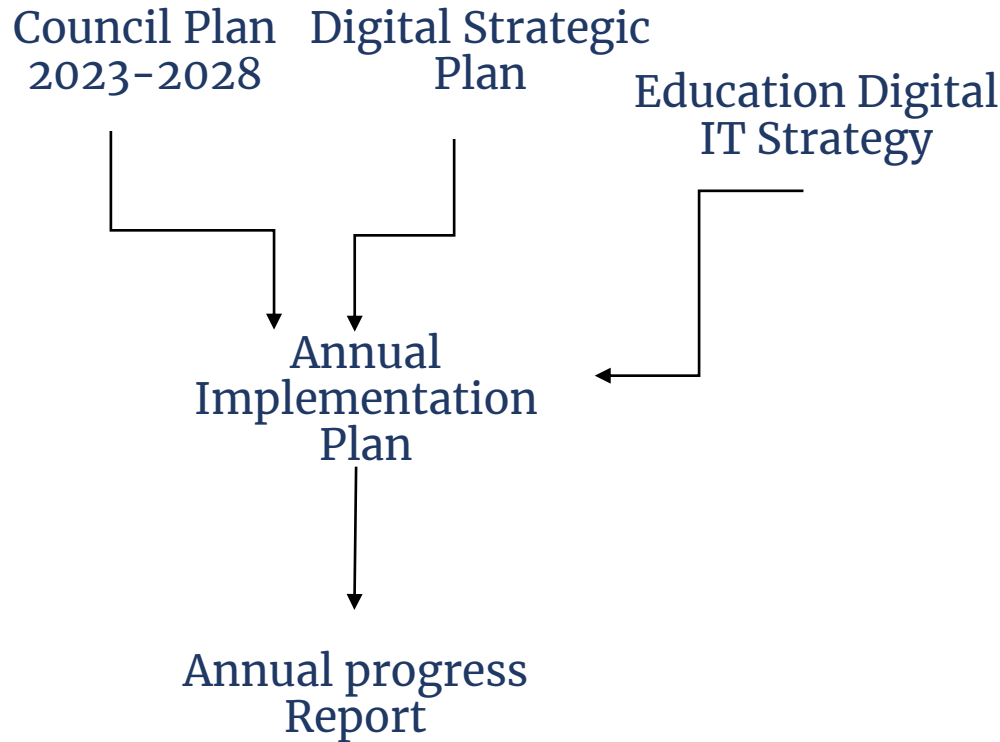
Consult and engage in line with Council arrangements when appropriate and for a specific purpose

Governance: Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the strategic plan is realised, we will establish robust governance arrangements. The arrangements will ensure clarity, accountability, coordination and the structure to monitor progress effectively.

An Annual Implementation Plan will be in place and progress will be reviewed each quarter and reports will be produced to summarise the actions, outcomes/impact and highlight successes and issues.

An annual progress report will be produced including a review of the Strategic Plan and we will undertake horizon scanning exercises to ensure developments apply to the strategy's principles and this work will be outlined in the annual implementation plan to ensure we keep an eye on developments.



Help to deliver

Why is this important?

The success of digital projects is dependent on several factors and robust and clear processes and procedures helps the Council to succeed.

There will be a collaborative effort across the whole establishment, and we will call on the expertise of officers from each service and get their input.

What are we going to do?

We will prioritise digital projects by developing an assessment framework that will include factors that are important to the Council and stakeholders

We will ensure projects and digital plans clearly identify the problems that need to be resolved and include success criteria for assessing the results

We will ensure that the financial and human resources required to deliver projects are assessed and considered in full before they begin

How are we going to do this?

Raise awareness of the Council's priorities by consulting and engaging with stakeholders

Acknowledge the demography of our staff and communities and plan accordingly

Evaluate prospective projects

Learn from historic projects and try and simplify and modernise every time there is change

Design services for our users first

Resources

Why is this important?

To be open and honest with stakeholders regarding what we can achieve.

Staffing and financial resources are key in terms of delivery.

To ensure value for money and comply with the Council's governance arrangements and vision.

IT and Business Continuity are key as IT is integral to the Council's work in terms of delivering and implementing.

What are we going to do?

Prioritise projects based on clear and specific guidelines that will support the main elements of the Council Plan

Comply with legislation and audits

Manage increased external expectations within the framework of the Strategic Plan

Deliver with the resources that are available to us (human resources and Equipment, software and hardware)

Manage risks

How are we going to do this?

Robust priorities based on clear guidelines

Act on reasonable recommendations following audits

Follow the values in the Council Plan

Review risks

Monitor and reflect on a regular basis

The risks in delivering the Digital Strategic Plan

Pressures on the Revenue Budget

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Scrutinise licences to identify ways of reducing revenue expenditure.

Rising Costs and Interest Rates



Enter into contracts to freeze interest rates and use frameworks and joint procurement opportunities to reduce costs.

Legislative Changes



Consider the impact of any legislative changes when prioritising and arranging digital work.

To deliver the aims of this strategy, having a clear understanding and awareness of the challenges and risks is vitally important. By continually planning and taking action to mitigate against risks we can minimise their impact.

Having to respond to unforeseen events



Review and test business continuity plans and be prepared to re-examine priorities and plans.

Lack of grant funding



Identify alternative methods of funding digital schemes.

Internal capacity to deliver the plan



Identify opportunities to work in partnership and reuse work through national forums.

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Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	20th January, 2024
Subject:	Tenant Participation Strategic Plan 2024-29
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Gary Pritchard
Head of Service / Director:	Ned Michael
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Lisa Dundee, Housing Strategy Officer & Eiliw Llŷr, Housing Policy, Commissioning and Strategy Manager 01248752137 LisaDundee@ynysmon.llyw.cymru EiliwLlyr@ynysmon.llyw.cymru
Local Members:	n/a

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>The Executive is asked to:</p> <p>R1 approve the Tenant Participation Strategic Plan 2024-29</p> <p>1. Background</p> <p>The Tenant Participation Strategic Plan has been developed to ensure that Housing Services works in partnership with tenants to develop and deliver first-rate housing services to the people of Anglesey.</p> <p>There is a legal requirement for social landlords in Wales to support and develop Tenant Participation. The 2024-29 Tenant Participation Strategic Plan is the succession of the 2018-2023 Local Tenants Participation Strategy. The Housing Wales Act (2014) outlines that all Social Landlords in Wales must have a tenant participation strategy with the long-term goal of achieving continuous improvements in landlords' performance in supporting and enabling tenants to participate.</p> <p>Meaningful tenant participation occurs when we share information, ideas and decision making with tenants' working in partnership to agree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How their homes and local environment should be managed. • What services and service improvements are needed. • What our priorities should be. • How we will work together to achieve all of these. <p>The Tenant Participation Strategic Plan 2024-29 has been developed with both Housing staff and tenants through workshops & meetings held with TPAS Cymru official (Tenant Participation Advisory Service) .</p> <p>2. Success of the previous Tenant Participation Strategy</p>

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

As a result of the challenges posed by the Covid-19 Pandemic, some aspects of the last strategy proved more difficult to achieve due to the limitations on face-to-face engagement. Nevertheless, several successes have emerged from the previous strategy along with new successes, as a result in the teams' reactive response to meet the needs of tenants during the pandemic.

These include:

- **Anglesey Virtual Hub** – Age Cymru Gwynedd a Môn, Medrwn Môn and Tai Môn Housing Services' Tenant Participation & Financial Inclusion Team worked in partnership with several community hubs and organisations across Anglesey to pilot the Anglesey Virtual Hub project. The project supported people within their communities to stay connected with their communities, families and friends digitally and to increase their digital skills. The course was run for 12 weeks and covered topics such as online safety, online shopping and the use of social media. The success of this project resulted in the team winning a TPAS Cymru award.
- **Police and Housing Surgeries & Tai Môn Housing Roadshows** – Tenants were given the opportunity to meet their local Housing and Police Officers, as well as other agencies that provided financial help or guidance, as well as discuss any concerns, issues, ideas or questions.
- **Repairs panel - Damp and Condensation Project** - One of the most recent pieces of work that the repairs panel worked on was an informative document on tackling damp and condensation in the home.
- **Warm Spaces/Hubs** – Due to the rising cost of energy bills and the concern, many had about heating their home the Tenant Participation team set up four warm spaces in our community hubs island wide, where free hot meals in a warm space were provided. The sessions were held once a week for a period of 16 weeks. This helped tackle rising levels of social isolation that were seen following the Covid-19 pandemic, due to decreased use of the community lounges. Residents were able to re-build confidence levels which were lost during the lockdown periods and re-engage with community members in a safe and warm setting.

3. Overview of the Tenant Participation Strategic Plan

The Tenant Participation Strategic Plan will work to the following key priority areas:

1. Engage & Inform - Ensure effective engagement and information on matters relating to Housing Services.
2. Recruit, Retain and Influence - Empower our Tenants to influence and shape our services.
3. Evolve and Innovate - Continually improving our services to meet our customers' needs.

A – Recommendation/s and reason/s

4. Training Skills & Development - Ensure tenants have the skills and confidence to become involved in tenant participation opportunities.

A – Recommendation/s and reason/s

4. Wales Quality Housing Standard (WHQS) 2023

WHQS 2023 standards pave the way for what is expected in order to meet common housing standards within areas of safety, security, insulation and state of repair. The standards also heavily concentrate on Net Zero and the TPAS Cymru WHQS response highlights that tenant engagement is key to achieving Net Zero and states how Wales can achieve Net Zero carbon emissions by the year 2050, with tenant engagement playing an integral part. The response also highlights the need for tenant engagement to take place before and after work is carried out in a tenant's home. For this to happen landlords need to be transparent about what changes could look like and provide support through the transition and beyond. The Tenant Participation Strategic Plan outlines how Housing Services will work closely with tenants, keeping them informed throughout.

5. The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act

The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to work better with people, communities and each other, to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change.

The Tenant Participation Strategic Plan sets out our approach to how we will work in partnership with our tenants to ensure that we maintain the standard of our housing to meet the challenges posed by poverty, health inequalities and climate change.

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

There are no other options for consideration. Not having a current Tenant Participation Strategic Plan would mean that we could not measure the effect tenants have on improving housing services. There is also a legal requirement under the Housing Wales Act (2014) to have a plan.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Relates to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan and is a legal requirement under the Housing Wales Act (2014)

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 – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	The Strategic Plan sets out how we set about achieving the long-term goal of achieving continuous improvements in Housing Service's performance and tenant engagement.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	When considering the Value For Money aspect; the emphasis is to drive service improvements in order to maximise social returns and social impact for our tenants and communities.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	TPAS Cymru workshops and consultation documents have been utilised to write this strategic plan.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Tenants have been involved in the development of this plan.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	See equality impact assessment that demonstrates this is a positive impact.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	See equality impact assessment which considers those who may be vulnerable
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	No negative impact identified within equality the impact assessment.

E – Who did you consult?

What did they say?

1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Supportive of recommendation
2	Finance / Section 151	Supportive of recommendation

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
	(mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Supportive of recommendation
4	Human Resources (HR)	n/a
5	Property	n/a
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	n/a
7	Procurement	n/a
8	Scrutiny	During the Corporate Scrutiny Committee held 16.01.24 it was recommended that approval should be given by the Executive.
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:

Appendix 1 Tenant Participation Strategic Plan 2024-29.

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

Housing Revenue Account 30 year Business Plan 2023-2053

Ynys Môn

THE ISLE OF

Anglesey



Housing Tenant Participation Strategic Plan 2024 - 2029



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn y Gymraeg

This document is also available in Welsh

www.anglesey.gov.wales

Foreword



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Head of Housing

Services

Ned Michael

This Housing Services Tenant Participation Strategic Plan lays out what we aim to achieve by working in partnership with our Tenants, internal Council Services and external partners over the coming 5 years, ensuring we put Tenants at the core of everything we do. Our last Star Survey (2021) stated that 81% of Tenants said that we were easy to deal with and 73% said we listened to views and acted on them.

The purpose of this Strategic Plan is to ensure that we build on our previous Star responses and ensure that Tenant voices will play an instrumental part in influencing our work, especially in achieving the forthcoming Welsh Housing Quality Standards II. This is to ensure we continue to involve Tenants in the way we make decisions about their homes.

This Strategic Plan is part of a framework of strategies that underpins our Housing Revenue Account Business Plan and Council Plan 2023-2028 which sets out how we will achieve our commitments over the next few years.

Strategic Context:

This Plan responds to several National Policies such as:

- [Housing Wales Act \(2014\)](#) placing statutory obligation on Welsh Social Landlords to adopt a Tenants Participation Strategic Plan.
- Contributing towards the [Well-being of Future Generations Act](#) through our work in our communities
- Welsh Housing Quality Standard II 2023 and the requirement to include Tenants

Housing Services

Portfolio Holder

Cllr. Gary

Pritchard



Participation for All

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We want to encourage as many of our Tenants to take part, therefore equality and diversity is central to our work. We also acknowledge that many groups are frequently under-represented in community involvement, which includes:

- Digitally excluded customers
- People with accessibility needs
- LGBTQ+ people
- Gypsy/Travellers
- Homeless service users
- Care experienced young people
- Individuals with care responsibilities
- Private rented sector Tenants
- Young people
- Ethnic minority groups

We will continue offer both face to face and digital engagement, utilising accessible venues for meetings and events, ensuring information is available in a range of formats.

We ensure that data and information is used to shape and tailor future services to meet the needs of individuals and communities.

We offer participation opportunities bilingually by contributing to the Council Plan of offering opportunities to use the Welsh language in a social setting.



Driving Improvement

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We listened and want to do better!

- We have looked back at our previous strategy and what was achieved through a difficult period due to the pandemic. While we had to adapt our ways of working and had little opportunity for face-to-face engagement, we were still able to engage with Tenants and redirected our expertise and knowledge to addressing the needs of our Tenants during such a difficult time.
- We hope to shift our attention from traditional community development-based work to effective and robust Tenant Participation.
- Through frequent feedback on *'You said we did'* and *'You said, we couldn't, because...'* we have been able to review our activities to ensure that they are achieving value for money and aim to improve our services by monitoring the outcomes of Tenant Participation activities.

Council Plan 2023-2028

The Council Plan's vision is to:

'Create an Anglesey that is healthy and prosperous where people can thrive.'

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- The Council Plan is the key document serving as a focal point for decision-making at all levels; providing a framework to plan and drive forward priorities; shape annual spending; monitor performance and progress.
- At its core is our desire to work with Anglesey residents, communities and partners to ensure the best possible services, improve the quality of life for all and create opportunities for future generations.
- Its six main objectives reflect the key areas Housing Services should be focusing its efforts on.

Our six strategic objectives



The Welsh Language

Increasing opportunities to learn and use the language.



Social Care and Wellbeing

Providing the right support at the right time.



Education

Ensuring an effective provision for today and for future generations.



Housing

Ensuring that everyone has the right to call somewhere home.



Economy

Promoting opportunities to develop the Island's economy.



Climate Change

Responding to the crisis, tackling change and working towards becoming a net zero organisation by 2030.



[Council Plan 2023 to 2028 \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales/council-plan-2023-to-2028)

Values

- The Council Plan 2023-28 is underpinned by the organisation's core values, which are used to develop and guide the vision, strategic plans and services.

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We place the Môn Customer Charter Values, as shown, in our work.

Values



Respect

We are respectful and considerate towards others regardless of our differences.



Collaborate

We work as a team, with our communities and partners to deliver the best outcomes for the people of Anglesey.



Honesty

We are committed to high standards of conduct and integrity.



Champion the Council and the Island

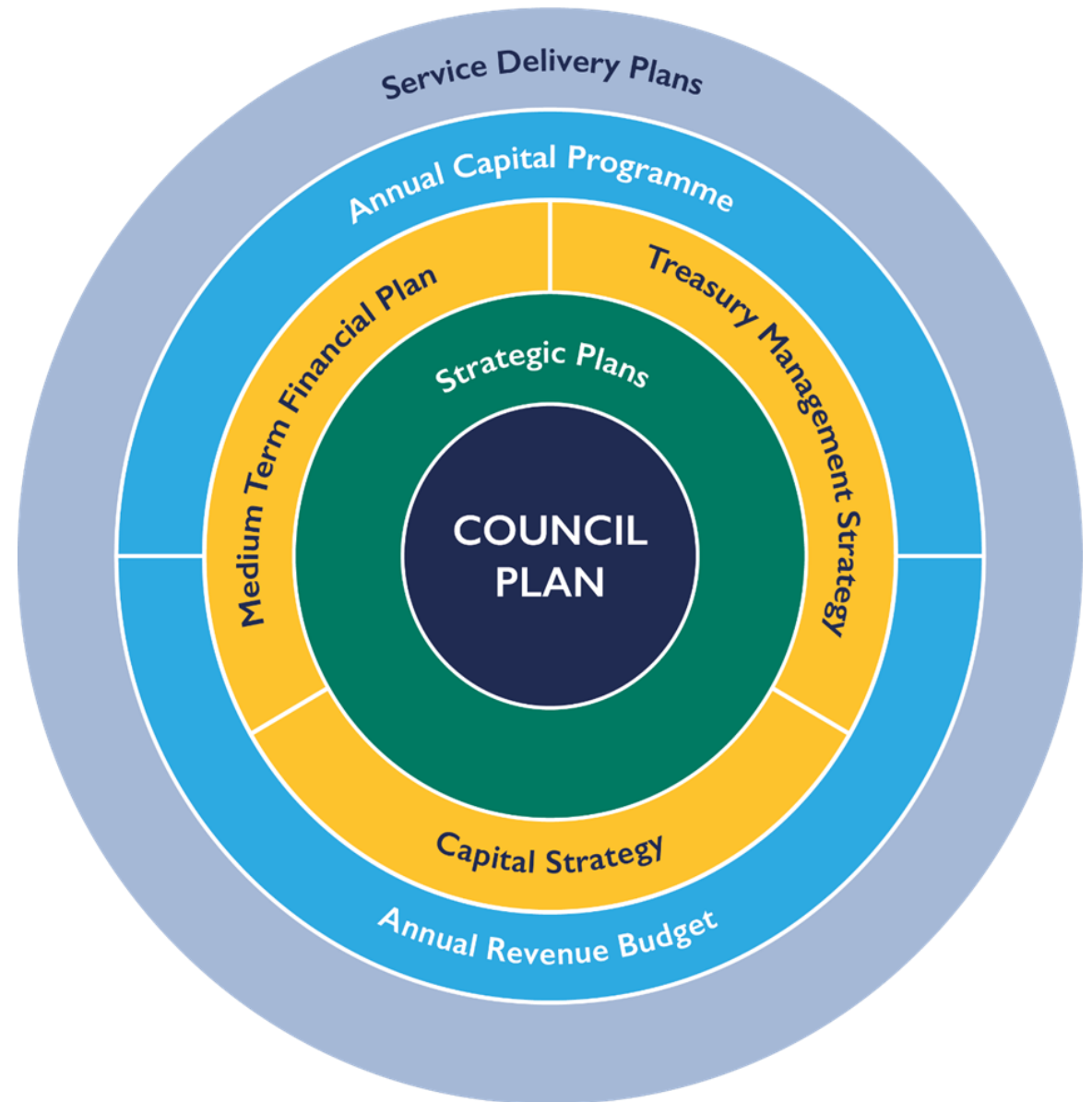
We create a sense of pride in working for the Council and present a positive image of the Council and the Island.



Strategic circle

- The strategic circle identifies the plans in place to ensure we can achieve our priorities and objectives.
- This Strategic plan is aligned with the Council's Plan and contributes to the achievement of the strategic objectives and vision.

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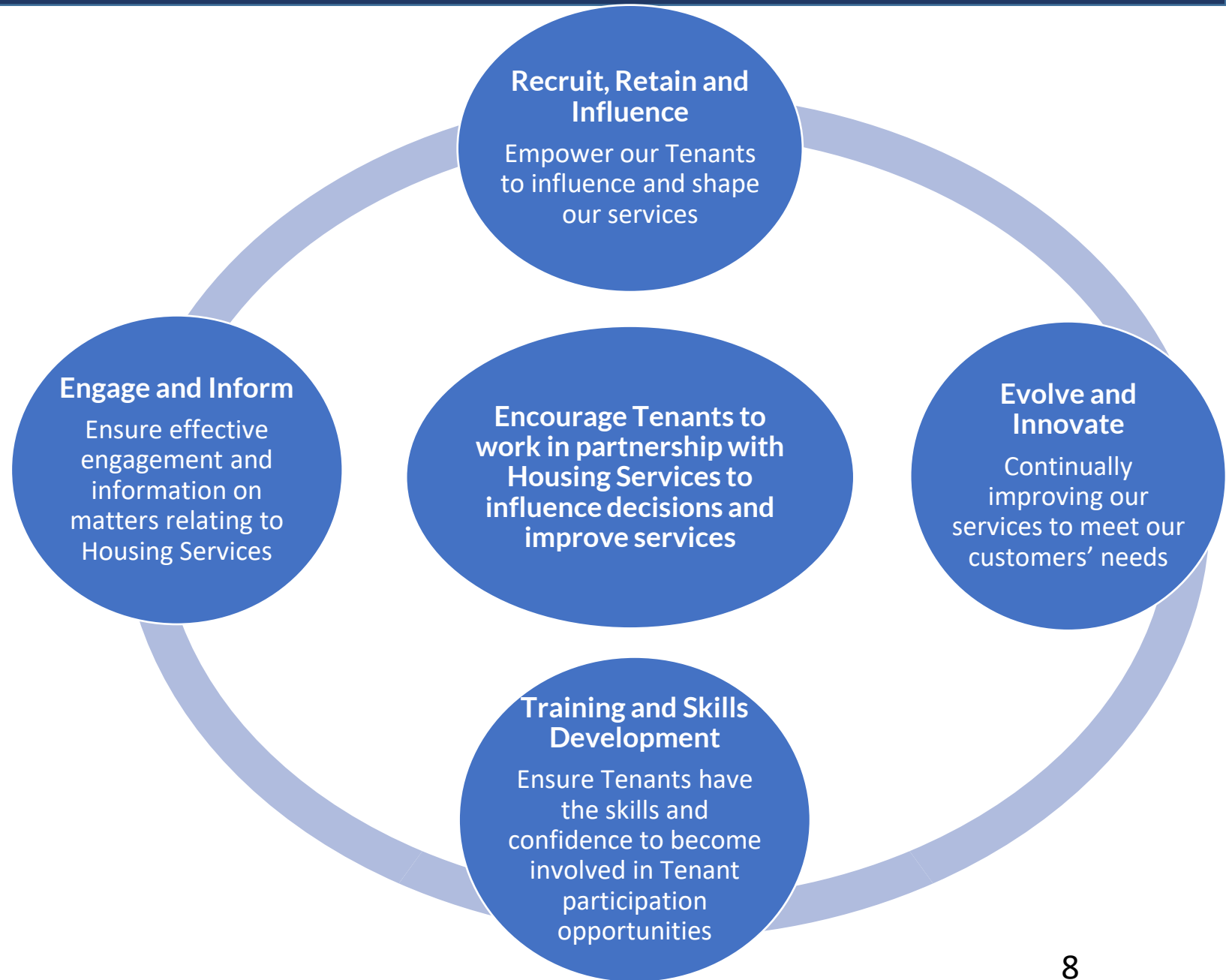
Key priority areas

Delivering the strategic priority, together with key priority areas, sets a clear and ambitious mandate.

We want to ensure that we:

Make best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities (Theme 2 of the Council's [Housing Strategy 2022-27](#))

Support to promote housing independence (Theme 4 of the Council's [Housing Strategy 2022-27](#))



Engage and Inform - Ensure effective engagement and information on matters relating to Housing Services



Why is this important?

We want to improve services, homes and estates whilst working in partnership with our Tenants, therefore it is important that we keep our Tenants informed on what we are doing.

To instill communication as being a two-way street between Housing staff and Tenants. Our last Star Survey stated that 83% trust Anglesey Council.

Ensure WHQS phase 2 to be successful through excellent Tenant engagement and participation. During our last Star Survey 77% Tenants were satisfied with repairs and maintenance.

What are we going to do?

We will engage with and inform our Tenants, acknowledging that some Tenants will prefer paper and phone contact as well as digital platforms.

Provide a range of participation methods of engagement.

We will use appropriate and innovative means of communicating with Tenants and develop flexible methods where they can choose to become involved as little or as often as they like.

Develop our annual Tenant participation action plan and keep Tenants informed of our progress.

How are we going to do this?

The following methods will be utilised and monitored to track progress in line with the action plan:

Written documents such as our Tenant newsletter, action plan update reports and communicating online.

Digitalisation – develop our self-Service portal, develop texting systems and deliver on online sessions and workshops.

Informal and formal Tenant meetings, groups and events.

Recruit, Retain and Influence - Increase Tenant Participation levels and empower our Tenants to influence and shape our services

Why is this important?

To recruit Tenants to empower them to influence and shape our services.

To retain the interest of Tenants by considering the time they have to take part.

To mutually solve problems and challenges that may affect current services and future service delivery.

To meet customers' needs and promote a sense of community. 85% of Star Survey responses were satisfied with their neighborhood as place to live.

What are we going to do?

Ensure Tenants have the capacity and confidence to participate.

Ensure Tenant involvement opportunities are available in a range of capacities and involvement.

Support Tenants to build their skills and knowledge so that they can influence decisions and improve service delivery.



How are we going to do this?

We will recruit new members by:

- Networking
- Online engagement
- Community engagement
- Property sign ups
- Our partners

We will support Tenants to influence decisions and service delivery through:

- Upskilling of Tenants
- Help to improve the confidence levels of Tenants to influence our services and decision-making.
- Provide opportunities for Tenant involvement at both operational and strategic level

We will monitor the impact of this through:

- Number of Tenants actively participating to include growth of new Tenants and minority groups.
- Increased numbers of Tenants engaging online.
- Comparing real time and STAR surveys

Evolve and Innovate – Continually improving our services to meet our customers' needs

Why is this important?

To continuously improve our services and empower Tenants to identify key areas for improvements and development.

To embed the values and principles of Tenants' participation within the culture of our services and communities.

To take a proactive approach in developing our service, utilising good practice from others.

What are we going to do?

Embed our values.

Adapt to meet the needs of Tenants and customers.

Provide a high performing, value for money service.

Achieve our Corporate Customer Services Charter.

Be supported by TPAS Cymru to ensure Housing staff and Tenants are guided with innovation within the housing sector.

Share our good practice.

Encourage physical representation from Tenants within our different groups/panels.

Provide Tenants with the opportunity to discuss issues and provide input at a strategic level.

How are we going to do this?

Through our:

- Repairs and Maintenance Group
- Housing Services Focus Groups
- Tenant Voice Community Group
- Publishing Panel
- Monitoring Panel
- Auditing Group
- Digital Group
- Environmental Panel
- WHQS Focus Group

We will also work to embed Tenant participation across housing services by:

- Gaining commitment from all areas of housing services to attend all task and finish groups and appropriate panels
- Deliver in-house Tenant Participation training to staff and Elected Members
- Quarterly Staff Bulletins

Training and Skills Development - Ensure Tenants have the skills and confidence to become involved in Tenant participation opportunities

Why is this important?

To provide Tenants with opportunities to develop their skills, knowledge base and self-confidence to influence and improve our services.

Help to alleviate issues such as social isolation by offering a safe space for Tenants to be supported, develop new friendships and share common interests.

To increase the volume of Tenant interactions, ideas and solutions to challenges.



What are we going to do?

We will support and encourage Tenants to develop their skills and knowledge by providing training opportunities, whilst enabling them to improve their skills and knowledge base through Tenant participation opportunities and active involvement at any level.

This includes:

- Provide access to digital training, equalities training, diversity training and Data Protection/GDPR
- Provide training and support to new Tenants wishing to participate.
- Support Tenants to understand their role in the scrutiny process to improve Isle of Anglesey County Council Housing Services within a social housing context.
- Introduce Tenant Representatives to TPAS Cymru

How are we going to do this?

We will arrange and enable access to the following training opportunities:

- TPAS Training
- Equality Issues
- Basic Scrutiny Training
- Mon CF Training
- Coleg Menai Digital Training
- Wales Co-operative Training
- E Cymru Training and online courses (includes Welsh) Language training).
- Auditing Training
- Food Hygiene Training



Governance: Monitoring and Evaluation

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Over the next 5 years, our approach will be regularly reviewed and developed together with our Tenants to ensure effective representation falls in line with our vision and helping us to achieve the aims of the Tenants Participation strategic plan.

A 12-month Action Plan will be co-developed and monitored quarterly by the Tenant Participation monitoring group.

An annual progress report will be prepared for the Housing Senior Management Team.

Membership will also be monitored to ensure equal representation from staff and Tenants so that we can successfully work in partnership to improve services in line with Tenants needs.



Our Key Successes

2018 - 2023

Tenants Created the new Logo



Tenant approved logo



Launched our own Social Media Platform

Health and Wellbeing Sessions



Anglesey Virtual Hub



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Tenant Digital Group



TPAS Awards

Tai Môn Newsletter



Homelessness prevention forum



Minimum Lettable Standard Review



Warm Spaces

Intergenerational Projects



29 Active Tenant Participation Members



Environmental and Community Improvement Projects



Tea, Cake and Technology Sessions

Tai Môn Roadshows



Quotes from our Tenant Participation Panel

❖ “ I like that there has been agreement to change – It’s committing to a future rather than the past’.

❖ “I feel that new energy is being invested into the plan for the future”

❖ “As a Tenant representative my input can influence how Housing Services can keep us Tenants at the heart of their plans and improve the service’s they deliver to us”.

❖ “As a Tenant representative my ideas and views can influence Housing Services in a positive way for all Tenants”.

❖ “As a Tenant participant I value the opportunity to explore Housing Services plans and strategies and speak up for all Tenants”.

❖ “As a Tenant participant I know my input makes a positive difference to Housing Services on Ynys Mon for Tenants like me”.

❖ “It has been both informative and helpful to attend Tenant meetings. I've enjoyed being able to express ideas and concerns which may help others. I've also enjoyed getting to know council staff. Needless to say, the Christmas treat was lovely and fun with us all attending”.

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	20 February, 2024
Subject:	Asset Management Strategic Plan 2024-29
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Gary Pritchard
Head of Service / Director:	Ned Michael
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Elliw Llŷr, Housing Policy, Commissioning and Strategy Manager 01248752137 Elliw Llyr@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	n/a

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The Executive is asked to:

R1 approve the Asset Management Strategic Plan 2024-29

1. Background

The Asset Management Strategic Plan was developed to reflect key changes within national policies for the next period going forward with key challenges of meeting WHQS 2023 and decarbonisation.

As part of preparing for the implementation of the new standards a stock condition survey has been carried out on all of our housing stock and targeted energy pathways will be prepared for all of our properties.

To date, there are no costs available for implementing the new standards but we will include the costs when they become available within our Housing Revenue Account Business Plan to ensure adequate funding sources are in place for funding this strategy to enable us to meet WHQS 2023 by 2034.

Throughout the duration of this plan we will be committed to improving our tenants' satisfaction in relationship to improvements/repairs maintenance.

2. Success of the Previous Asset Management Strategy

The previous Asset Management Strategy included for specific Investment Programmes in various workstreams. Successes over the duration of the previous plan include:

- **Flat Communal Areas:** Significant work to upgrade a significant number of fire doors has been completed. In addition, by the end of 2023/24 we will

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

have completed Fire Compartmentation works and the installation of Fire Suppression systems at our 4 mid-rise tower blocks. This important work was supported by additional WG funding.

- **Traditional Whole House External Planned Maintenance Contracts:** A number of contracts were successfully delivered and attracted external funding via the Welsh Government’s Optimised Retrofit Programme. In general, over the lifespan of the former strategy planned maintenance concentrated on off-grid properties with lower energy performance ratings. Contracts evolved to include the installation of renewable energy measures such as Solar PV, Battery Storage and Intelligent Energy Systems.
- **Boiler Replacement Programme:** Although impacted adversely by the outbreak of Covid boiler replacements in accordance with 15 year life cycles are on track to be up to date at the end of March 2024.

3. Overview of the Asset Management Strategic Plan

The Asset Management Strategic Plan will work following the following main objectives, which are:

1. **Asset Data and Service Delivery** – we understand our homes and tenants by making informed decisions
2. **Asset Review** – we prioritise when and where investment is needed
3. **Homes are safe** – ensuring that our tenants are safe in our homes
4. **Homes are sustainable** – in the face of rising energy, cost of living and decarbonisation challenges
5. **Homes are of a good standard** and will continue to be through planned investment programmes

4. Welsh Housing Quality Standard 2023

CIH quoted that ‘Since the early 2000’s the quality of social and affordable housing in Wales has been on a transformative journey. The creation of the WHQS was introduced in 2002 with an initial deadline of 2012 but progress was initially hampered by variations in how the standard was interpreted and a lack of monitoring data. This saw the deadline change to 2020, and with the impact of the pandemic this then moved to 2021. By this point 99 per cent of social housing in Wales met the standard’.

The new iteration of WHQS includes eight different components which homes must meet, which are:

- Be in a good state of repair
- Be safe and secure
- Be affordable to heat and have minimal environmental impact

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

- Have up-to-date kitchen and utility area
- Have an up-to-date bathroom
- Be comfortable and promote wellbeing
- Have a suitable garden
- Have an attractive outside space

5. Affordable warmth

One of the main aspects of the new standard are the measures to promote affordable warmth. A minimum of EPC A will need to be achieved on existing homes so that homes are economical to run in normal weather conditions. This will need to also achieve an Environmental Impact Rating (EIR) of 92, in-line with reducing carbon emissions from homes. Yet the updated standards only include a compliance date of 31 March 2030 to meet EPC C with the compliance date for reaching EPC A to be set by the targeted energy pathways.

The Asset Management Strategic Plan sets out our approach to ensuring that we maintain the standard of our housing and meet the challenges to reduce carbon emissions. The Plan set outs what is important, what and how we are going to achieve this.

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

There are no other options for consideration. The adoption of an Asset Management Strategic Plan is considered to be good practice and an important document to support the 30 year Housing Revenue Account Business Plan and receipt of the Welsh Government Major Repairs Allowance.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Relates to the HRA Business Plan.

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 – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	The Strategic Plan sets out how we set about achieving WHQS 2023.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Ensuring that the Council stock is of good standard will assist with help keeping Tenants safe and in suitable homes.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	WG has provided key documents for the direction of travel for this Plan.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Tenants Forum have received a presentation.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	See Impact Assessment that a positive impact.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	See Impact Assessment which takes into account those who may be vulnerable.
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	No negative impact identified within the impact assessment.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Supportive of recommendation
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Supportive of recommendation
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Supportive of recommendation
4	Human Resources (HR)	n/a
5	Property	n/a
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	n/a
7	Procurement	n/a
8	Scrutiny	During the Corporate Scrutiny Committee held 16.1.24 it was

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
		recommended that approval should be given by the Executive
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:
Appendix 1 Asset Management Strategic Plan 2024-29.

Ff - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
Housing Revenue Account 30-year Business Plan 2023-2053

Ynys Môn

THE ISLE OF

Anglesey

Housing Asset Management Strategic Plan

2024-2029



Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn y Gymraeg /

This document is also available in Welsh.



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

www.anglesey.gov.wales

Foreword



Ned Michael

Head of Housing
Services

Page 305

This Strategic Plan sets out how we will manage, maintain, invest in our homes and applies to the asset management of all the rented Housing Revenue Account (HRA) housing stock owned by the Isle of Anglesey County Council.

Housing Services manages 3,979 homes with the rental income coming into the HRA with the physical and financial performance underpinning the viability of the HRA.



**Cllr Gary
Pritchard**

Housing Portfolio
Holder

The purpose of this Asset Management Strategic Plan is to ensure that we make informed decisions about the investment in individual properties based on understanding of their performance on a social, economic and environmental basis which assist supporting wider corporate objectives.

Why do we need a Housing Asset Management Strategic Plan?

This Plan forms part of the range of housing solutions which will assist in achieving the Council Plan 2023-28, focusing on investing in our homes and communities.

Our homes must meet, wherever practical, the decarbonisation targets, Welsh Housing Quality Standards (WHQS) 2023 as well as providing safe and suitable homes for our Tenants. This Plan will provide a framework under which the HRA Business Plan and Council Corporate Plan will be realised.

Strategic Context

This Plan responds to several National Policies such as:

- Environmental Wales Act, 2016 and Prosperity for All Plan
- Renting Homes Wales Act, 2016
- Welsh Housing Quality Standard 2023
- Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- Regulation Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- Wales Government pledge to achieve net zero by 2050

Who is the Strategic Plan for?

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The Plan will be of interest to a wide range of people, including:

- Our Tenants have an interest in the quality, safety and affordability of their homes
- Those in housing need in our area (may or may not be current Tenants)
- Residents living locally within the communities
- Local contractors and businesses whom may benefit from the substantial investment program
- Local Members

Welsh Government place expectations on

- Ensuring that affordable housing is provided and ensuring that current stock meets the regulatory standards and compliance which are essential for the receipt of the annual Major Repairs Allowance (MRA) grant from Welsh Government.



Our Homes



- Most of our homes are traditional homes comprising of detached, semi- detached, terraced houses, bungalows and flats.
 - 54% of our stock are houses, 18% are bungalows, 16% are flats and 12% sheltered accommodation.
- Page 308
- An average of between 18,000 and 24,000 responsive and cyclical repairs are carried out each year.
- The average cost of repairs in 2022-23 was £110.15.
- 123 communal area fire risk assessments carried out annually
 - 2,885 gas services were completed in 2022-23.
 - 81 homes were part of our traditional whole house planned maintenance works during 2022-23.

- The majority of our homes was constructed between 1945-1974 and are of traditional construction.
- Less than 3% of our homes are of non-traditional construction.
- 67% of the housing stock is connected to the mains gas network, 20% are served by electrical heating, 7% have oil heating and 6% are served by bulk LPG.
- Current average EPC rating across our stock: 70 or Band C.
- 77% of our Tenants were satisfied with repairs and maintenance in our last Star Survey (2021).

Council Plan 2023-2028

The Council Plan is the key document serving as a focal point for decision-making at all levels; providing a framework to plan and drive forward priorities; shape annual spending; monitor performance and progress.

At its core is our desire to work with Anglesey residents, communities and partners to ensure the best possible services, improve the quality of life for all and create opportunities for future generations.

Its six main objectives reflect the key areas the Council should be focusing its efforts on.

The Council Plan’s vision is to:

Pages 509
Create an Anglesey that is healthy and prosperous where people can thrive.’

Our six strategic objectives




The Welsh Language

Increasing opportunities to learn and use the language.



Social Care and Wellbeing

Providing the right support at the right time.



Education

Ensuring an effective provision for today and for future generations.



Housing

Ensuring that everyone has the right to call somewhere home.



Economy

Promoting opportunities to develop the Island's economy.



Climate Change

Responding to the crisis, tackling change and working towards becoming a net zero organisation by 2030.

Values

The Council Plan 2023-28 is underpinned by the organisation's core values, which are used to develop and guide the vision, strategic plans and services.

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Values



Respect

We are respectful and considerate towards others regardless of our differences.



Collaborate

We work as a team, with our communities and partners to deliver the best outcomes for the people of Anglesey.



Honesty

We are committed to high standards of conduct and integrity.



Champion the Council and the Island

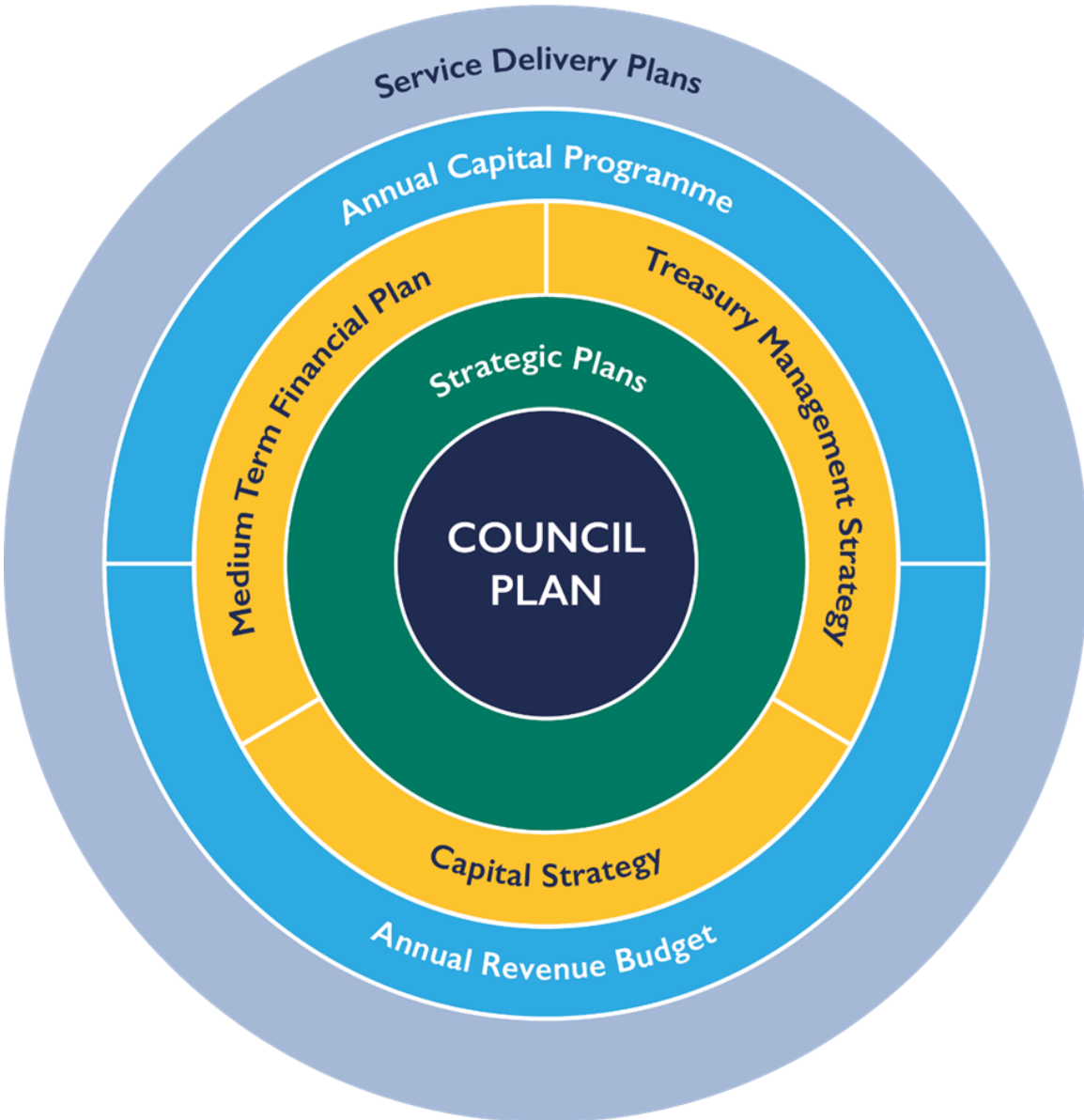
We create a sense of pride in working for the Council and present a positive image of the Council and the Island.



Strategic circle

The strategic circle identifies the plans in place to ensure we are able to achieve our priorities and objectives.

This plan is a key strategic plan that aligns with the Council's Plan and contributes to the achievement of the strategic objectives and vision.

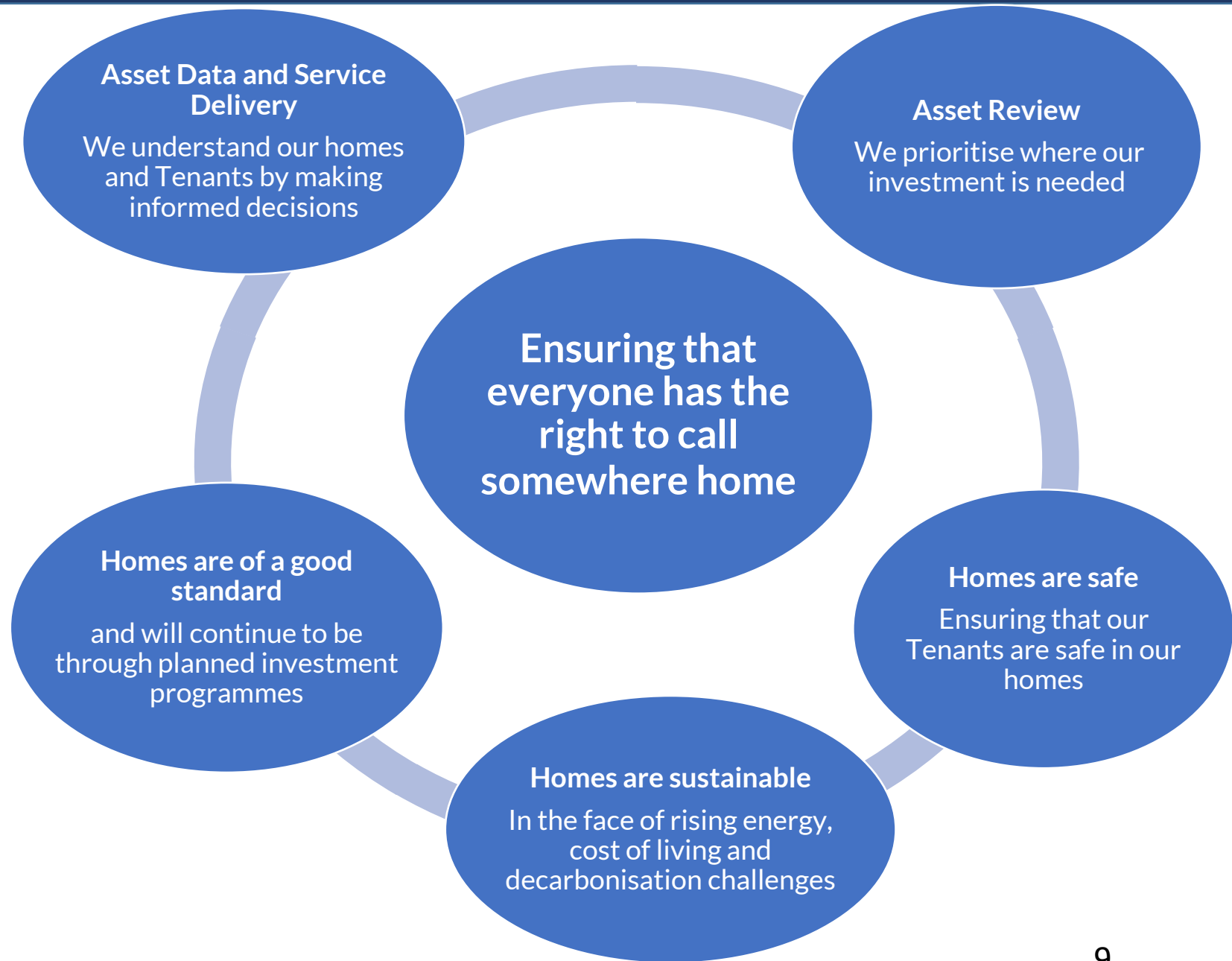


Key priority areas

Delivering the strategic priority, together with key priority areas, sets a clear and ambitious mandate.

We want to ensure that we:

- Page 312
- Make best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities (Theme 2 of the Council's [Housing Strategy 2022-27](#))
 - Be a contributor to the local economy (Theme 6 of the Council's [Housing Strategy 2022-27](#))



Asset Data and Service Delivery – We understand our homes and Tenants by making informed decisions

Why is this important?

Stock condition data is key in ensuring our future investment costs are robust and provide a sound base for future planning. The condition data is also used to generate planned programmes of work to maintain and improve the condition of the stock, prolonging the life of the assets and their continued contribution to the HRA and achieving WHQS 2023.

Having information on our stock is key to understanding the current standard of our properties so that we can fulfil the investment requirements of the 30-year business plan.

Ensure WHQS 2023 to be successful through excellent tenant engagement & participation.

What are we going to do?

A stock condition survey was completed in 2022/23 with 87% of stock surveyed, based on this information we will invest in key component such as kitchens, bathrooms, windows and energy efficiency improvements.

Estimate costs involved with achieving WHQS 2023 will be calculated by 31st of March 2025. Once costs are established, we will undertake a detailed analysis to ensure that our 30 Year Business Plan remains viable.

By 31st of March 2027 we will produce Target Energy Pathways (TEP's) for each of our properties.

Ensure that wherever practical all homes meet SAP75 EPC C by 31st of March 2030.
Meet the WHQS 2023 by 31 March 2034.

How are we going to do this?

Implement the MRI Asset Management System in full to ensure that all data is captured including energy efficiency components via our Asset Project Review Meetings.

Establish Capital Investment Programme for key elements which will inform an Asset Management Delivery Plan by 31 March 2025.

Ensure our Tenant Participation Strategic Plan includes consultation processes for Tenants to be involved throughout the period of the programme.



Asset Review – We prioritise when and where investment is needed

Why is this important?

There are several competing priorities that need to be addressed as we rise to the challenge set within the WHQS 2023, such as the development of new properties against the investment required in current homes.

Energy efficiency improvement is key to providing affordable homes and achieving net zero.

Making best use of our current assets is key to achieving efficiencies and we will consider investment and opportunities for demolition and redevelopment when considering investment priorities.

One of those challenges is the increase in cost of building and materials together with the current rent setting regime.

What are we going to do?

Ensuring that we have sufficient skills and resources to deliver on this Strategic Plan.

Increase the Energy Efficiency Performance of our homes in accordance with the Targeted Energy Pathway's (TEP's) recommendations made for each home.

Replace key components such as boilers and kitchens in accordance with the expected life cycles.

Undertake option appraisals for sites and assets which may not be viable to retain in the middle to longer term.

Our garage stock is continually under review to ensure income maximisation and best use of land.

How are we going to do this?

Review existing staffing structure to ensure we have sufficient resource to deliver the future work programmes.

Establish a framework for the installation of renewable energy measures such as Solar PV and Battery Storage.

Establish a 5 year kitchen replacement programme to run between 2024-29 including establishing a other key component replacement programme.

Consider opportunities for redevelopment of assets following the option appraisals of sites and assets and continue with our-demolition of garages in areas where investment is unviable.

Maximise opportunities to secure additional funding such as the Optimised Retrofit Programme from WG to finance improvement measures.

Our investment programmes will be influenced by external factors such as the labour market, availability of contractors and material costs.

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Homes are safe – Ensuring tenant safety in their homes

Why is this important?

To comply with the requirements of the Wales Renting Homes Act 2016.

This will include Housing Health and Safety Rating System issues gathered during the recent Stock Condition Survey as well as notifications from Tenants in relation to repairs and requirements.

2023/24
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What are we going to do?

Health and Safety

Ensure that our response to Health and Safety concerns are investigated and resolved in a timely manner.

Gas Servicing and Solid Fuel

Under the Gas Regulation 1998 an annual safety check is required for all gas appliances, pipework and associated fittings as well as solid fuel flues being tested annually.

Fire Safety

Risk Assessments are carried out annually to ensure compliance and testing of our fire safety related equipment.

Electrical Safety

Undertake electrical safety inspections every 5 years and at change of tenancy.

How are we going to do this?

Respond to information provided within the recent Stock Condition Survey as well as notifications from Tenants in relation to repairs and requirements of the Wales Renting Homes Act 2016.

We will aim to undertake annual gas servicing on all our homes via our directly employed heating and plumbing engineers.

Regularly review our Fire Risk Assessments and report on compliance issues.

Work with our Tenants through our Tenant Participation Team to ensure that communication is shared in a timely manner.

Homes are safe – Ensuring tenant safety in their homes

Why is this important?

Ensuring Health and Safety and Regulatory compliance is a priority.

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Ensure we have the experience and knowledgeable staff within our Maintenance Team.

What are we going to do?

Asbestos Management

The Asbestos Management Regulations 2012 sets out our duties to comply with our asbestos register.

Legionella

We adhere to the Approved Code of Practice L8 and routinely test communal water systems.

Damp and Mould

Tenants are actively encourage to report any concerns regarding damp and/ or mould and has a policy in place to deal with these issues.



How are we going to do this?

Our asbestos register is-maintained and updated as appropriate by the Cyclical and Compliance team.

Legionella compliance is monitored by the Cyclical and Compliance Team.

React promptly with reports concerning Damp and Mould in line with our Policy.

Establish a robust structure to realise all Statutory Compliance and Health and Safety requirements
Provide Traineeship to encourage local people to join Housing as a career opportunity.

Homes are sustainable- In the face of rising energy, cost of living and decarbonisation challenges

Why is this important?

As a Council we are committed to achieving net zero by 2030.

Affordable warmth is one of the main aspects of the new WHQS standard with a minimum of EPC A needed to be achieved, wherever practical, on existing homes.

WG have introduced a requirement for an **Affordable Warmth and Decarbonisation Plan** which will incorporate a Whole Stock Assessments and TEP's within 3 years from the launch of the standard.

The Plan will set out how LAs will achieve the targets of an Environmental Efficiency Rating (EER) of 92 (which equates to an EPC A) and an Environmental Impact Rating (EIR) of 92 for all of the housing stock by 2034.

What are we going to do?

Have TEP's by 31st March 2027 for each property.

Ensure all our homes reach an EPC of C (Rating of 75) by 31 March 2030.

TEP's for each home which will outline what needs to be undertaken on each property to achieve the required targets wherever possible.

The TEP will need to include information on the timings of the improvements.

How are we going to do this?

Develop TEP's for each home by using EPC and SAP methodology to support Whole Stock Assessments.

Have a 5-year plan to achieve energy rating of C75 by -2029

The Plan will include a Whole Stock Assessment (WSA) of all properties which will outline the current EER and EIR ratings of each home.

We will work with external partners such as Coleg Menai to ensure that we are able to install and maintain renewable energy measures such as Air Source Heat Pump's.



Homes are of a good standard and will continue to be through planned investment programmes

Why is this important?

So that our Tenants feel safe and secure in their homes. 90% of Tenants were satisfied with the safety of their home (Star Survey).

Homes of a good standard will have less unscheduled repairs thus resulting in lower reactive maintenance costs.

Poor quality homes are difficult to let and empty homes result in a loss of rental income.

Ensuring that people are supported to remain as independent as possible in the community is a strategic aim in the Council Plan.

What are we going to do?

Ensure that our responsive repairs carry out the correct repairs at the right time.

Understand what our Tenants think of our maintenance service.

Ensure that our voids period are kept to a minimum.

Ensure that we use assisted technologies and home adaptations to facilitate living independently.

Adapt / provide accessible homes to ensure Tenants are able to live independently.

How are we going to do this?

Acuserve diagnostics provides real time information and costs which monitor performance and costs.

Undertake biennial STAR surveys to measure tenant satisfaction and to ensure that we offer a Repairs and Maintenance Service that meets tenant expectations.

Carry out a performance review of our voids process.

Where it is possible, we will offer downsizing for Tenants who wish to move to smaller/ more manageable homes.

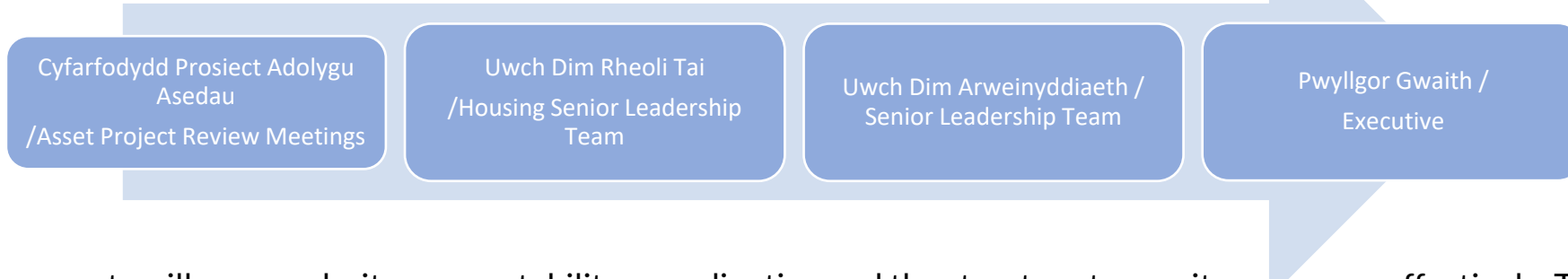
Offer Galw Gofal service to those who need assistance / reassurance to live independently.

Make best use of our funds to adapt properties with facilities and adaptations with our Health and Social Care partners.

Governance: Monitoring and Evaluation



To ensure the strategic plan is realised robust governance arrangements to oversee the Plan and reporting mechanism will be established, such as:-



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The arrangements will ensure clarity, accountability, coordination and the structure to monitor progress effectively. This will include quarterly monitoring of performance indicators and an action plan.

A Compliance Policy will need to be in place by March 2025 with key headings as identified by WG and reviewed annually.

Progress will include information on actions, outcomes and the impact highlighting successes and issues.

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Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	20 February 2024
Subject:	Annual Report on the Biodiversity Plan
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr. Nicola Roberts, Portfolio Holder Planning, Public Protection and Climate Change
Head of Service / Director:	Christian Branch, Head of Service Regulation and Economic Development
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Christian Branch Head of Service Regulation and Economic Development ChristianBranch@ynysmon.llyw.cymru
Local Members:	Not applicable

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The Executive Committee is asked to accept the report and endorse the recommendations.

The Environment (Wales) Act introduced an enhanced biodiversity and resilience of ecosystems duty (Section 6 duty) on Public Authorities (PAs). As part of the duty's requirements, PAs must publish a report every three years from 2019 onwards in relation to the objectives set in their Biodiversity Plans.

This Report sets out the progress made by the County Council in respect of meeting the objectives set in its Biodiversity Plan during the last 12months. Where specific objectives or actions have not been met, the report makes recommendations as to how these should be achieved.

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?

Having an adopted Biodiversity Plan is a statutory requirement as set out in section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016. Each PA must report on progress made in achieving the objectives set out in its Plan every three years from 2019 onwards.

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

The contents of the annual report align with the objectives of the Council Plan (2023-28). In particular, Climate Change and the Council's commitment 'to responding to the crisis , tackling change and working towards becoming a net zero organisation by 2030'. One work stream that has been identified under the objective in question is 'to manage our land efficiently to support the recovery of nature and biodiversity'.

The report refers to the progress made against the Biodiversity Plan adopted by the Council.

From a wellbeing perspective, as the Council Plan explains, encouraging our citizens to use the natural environment can deliver health benefits. It is widely acknowledged that immersion in biodiversity for a period each week can improve an individual's physical and mental health.

Biodiversity and our unique landscape creates a firm foundation for the Island's economy. For example, from a tourism perspective, our biodiversity and landscape rank amongst the main characteristics that attract visitors to the Anglesey.

Implementing the actions outlined in the action plan will reinforce biodiversity which, in turn, will improve the conditions that can contribute to improved wellbeing for the people of Anglesey, continue the provision of life resources in addition to providing a solid basis for maintaining the Island's economy.

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

Co-ordination and governance activities will be undertaken within the Regulation and Economic Development Service's existing resources and every Service within the County Council will contribute towards achieving our duties. As section 6 (1) of the 2016 Act requires, it is the Council's corporate responsibility to ensure that it must seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the exercise of functions in relation to Wales, and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems, so far as consistent with the proper exercise of those functions.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	It ensures that maintaining and improving biodiversity will be an important and central consideration to the County Council's decision-making process, thereby ensuring that future generations can benefit from the Island's diverse natural environment whilst ensuring that economic, social and environmental benefits accrue from its safeguarding.
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Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	The changes in the ways in which the Council's assets will be managed and maintained can lead to savings.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Internal and cross-Service collaboration on the development of the report, and collaboration on the recommendations.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Not applicable
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Not applicable
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Not applicable
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	Not applicable

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior 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	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:

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

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Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Part 1 – Section 6



The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Report 2023

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



Content

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2	Highlights, Key Outcomes and Issues	5
3	Case Studies	14
4	Action Report	15
5	Conclusions (Review of Section 6 Duty)	15
6	Recommendations for Future Action	17

<u>Annex</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page(s)</u>
1	The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Report 2023 – Case Studies	19
2	Review of Action Plan	42

1.0 Introduction and Context

1.1 Statutory requirements

- 1.1.1 The purpose of the report is to state what the Isle of Anglesey County Council (The Council) has done to comply with the s6 duty of the Environment Act (Wales) to cover the period between 2022 and 2023. The report was prepared by the Regulation and Economic Development Service and includes the input of other Council Services. This is the second annual report presented by the Council.
- 1.1.2 Section 6 of the Environment (Wales) Act places a duty on public authorities (PAs) to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity' so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions. In so doing, PAs must also seek to 'promote the resilience of ecosystems'. A PA must, before the end of every third year after 2019, publish a report on what it has done to comply with this requirement.
- 1.1.3 Section 7 of the Environment Act requires The Welsh Ministers to publish, review and revise lists of living organisms and types of habitat in Wales which they consider to be of principal importance for the purpose of maintaining and enhancing biodiversity in relation to Wales. This is known as the s7 list.

1.2 Description of Public Authority in relation to biodiversity

- 1.2.1 The Council falls within the definition of a PA and carries the greater burden in terms of reporting on actions related to its Biodiversity Plan. The Plan was adopted following its reporting to the Council's Executive Committee on 25 January 2021 and can be accessed by following the link below:

[Corporate Biodiversity Plan 2021 - 2022 \(gov.wales\)](#)

1.3 Spatial Scale and Place

- 1.3.1 Anglesey is an island that covers an area of around 700km² and is mostly made up of small towns and villages. The island's population is just below 69,000 people.
- 1.3.2 The island boasts a coastline of around 225km with most of this designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Additionally, the island and surrounding sea are subject to numerous international and national ecologically-based designations and is widely renowned for its habitats and species. Its world-class geology is recognised through its designation as a UNESCO Global Geopark and, as an Island, our biodiversity is in some ways distinct to that of other areas of the UK.
- 1.3.3 Anglesey is an island whose landscapes and natural resources and assets, in addition to sustaining strong local communities, underpin a rich and varied biodiversity.

1.4 Public Service Delivery

- 1.4.1 IACC is a statutory member of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Service Board (PSB). PSBs were established to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the area by strengthening joint working across public services in Wales. The board will:
- a) Assess the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of the area; and
 - b) Set objectives that are designed to maximise the PSBs contribution to the well-being goals.

1.4.2 The PSB published a Local Well-being Plan in 2023 and one of the key messages that was noted was the need to conserve and enhance biodiversity and natural habitats, while increasing and encouraging equal access to our natural environment.

1.4.3 IACC is a participant in the Area Statement process led by Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and has contributed to the preparation of the Statement for North West Wales. The area statements lead on policy and projects that focus on the challenges, risks and opportunities for sustainable management of natural resources. The North West Area Statement was officially approved on 1 April 2020 and can be accessed by following the link below:

[Natural Resources Wales / North West Wales Area Statement](#)

1.5 How enhancing biodiversity contributes to and is affected by IACC's functions and strategic objectives

1.5.1 The Council has published the Council's Plan for the period 2023-28. The Plan identifies six strategic objectives. One of these is Climate Change and the Council's commitment 'to responding to the crisis, tackling change and working towards becoming a net zero organisation by 2030'. One work stream that has been identified under the objective at hand is 'to manage our lands efficiently to support the regeneration of nature, biodiversity and lock up carbon where possible'. The current Plan can be accessed via the following link:

[Council Plan 2023 to 2028 \(gov.wales\)](#)

1.6 Key policies, objectives, performance indicators and monitoring arrangements

1.6.1 Several corporate and service-specific documents set a firm policy footing for maintaining and enhancing biodiversity. Monitoring provision is built-in to these documents, which include:

- a) Council Plan 2023-28
- b) Towards Net-Zero Plan 2022-25
- c) Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-being Plan 2023-28
- d) Individual Service Delivery Plans
- e) Joint Local Development Plan

1.7 Governance arrangements around the delivery of the s6 duty

1.7.1 The Head of Regulation and Economic Development has overall corporate management and operational responsibility in relation to the section 6 duty. The Head of Service reports to the Council's Leadership Team. From a political perspective, the portfolio holder for Planning, Public Protection & Climate Change is tasked with the responsibility to champion biodiversity given the nature of the role and its interactivity with the wider environmental portfolio. Furthermore, the Action Plan contained in the Biodiversity Plan assigns specific actions to other Services within the Council.

1.7.2 In adopting the Biodiversity Plan, the Council's Executive did so on the basis that there would be an annual report presented to the Executive Committee to advise on progress in terms of meeting agreed Plan objectives.

1.7.3 The Council proposes to form a cross-service group of officers in 2024 to monitor, review and modify the actions set out in the Action Plan contained in the Biodiversity Plan in order to ensure that these actions remain current and relevant. The monitoring data will be used to inform future reporting requirements.

2.0 Highlights, Key Outcomes and Issues

2.1 Key biodiversity actions

2.1.1 The Council's policy basis has been strengthened through the Council Plan, ensuring that biodiversity issues receive the required attention. During the past year the AONB and Destination Plans have been approved. Again these strengthen the policy base, and provide a more prominent foundation for biodiversity issues.

2.1.2 Politically, the portfolio member for Planning, Public Protection & Climate Change has responsibilities to champion biodiversity. A series of regular, quarterly meetings between the portfolio holder and relevant officer will be

arranged to update on necessary developments, particularly in relation to biodiversity projects.

- 2.1.3 The Ynys Môn Local Nature Partnership (LNP) is a key organisation in informing the wider community on biodiversity action. Its membership ensures a wide-ranging reach for disseminating biodiversity information. Members are encouraged to generate ideas for enhancement projects that can be considered for LPfN funding. The County Council oversees the award of grant monies to partners from the Local Places for Nature (LPfN) fund. Since its introduction the fund has awarded £1m in grant aid for numerous projects as indicated in the table below. Case studies are provided in Appendix 1.

Financial Year	Partner projects	Council projects	Challenge Fund projects	Total
2020-21	£40,785	£37,465	N/A	£78,250
2021-22	£47,179	£24,900	£167,000	£239,079
2022-23	£101,070	£32,050	N/A	£133,120
2023-24	£167,510	£190,000	£198,177	£555,687
	£356,544	£284,415	£365,177	£1,006,136

Table 1: Local Places for Nature grant awards 2020-24

- 2.1.4 In addition to working with existing partners, the Authority's Local Wildlife Officer is actively encouraging new members to join the LNP through networking. Positive discussions have been held with CADW and the National Trust and a presentation to the Anglesey branch of One Voice Wales, the principal organisation for community and town councils in Wales, generated interest in membership of the Ynys Môn LNP.
- 2.1.5 Significant work, funded by the LNP Challenge Fund, has been undertaken in the landmark Clegir Mawr project that will provide a means of assessing the recovery of this former waste site to wildlife habitat. In addition, it can be used as an educational asset that can provide a mosaic habitat location for students to understand the interdependence of species on particular habitat types and provide a valuable study centre for research.
- 2.1.6 The importance of access to ecological records cannot be understated. As such, the County Council has completed a service level agreement (SLA) with Cofnod, the Local Ecological Records Centre (LERC) for North Wales. Access to the data can inform specific work or projects where the presence of protected species is suspected and/or mitigation is considered necessary.

2.2 Positive outcomes for health, social cohesion and economic benefits

- 2.2.1 Nature sites managed by the County Council initially saw significant reductions in footfall over the Covid pandemic period. However it appears that annual number are back on the increase. The increase in visitor numbers supports the theory that immersion in nature is beneficial to both mental wellbeing and physical health.

2.2.2 The provision of allotments on land owned by the Council are also proven to provide benefits in terms of wellbeing and social cohesion in addition to being havens for wildlife, providing valuable habitat for pollinators in particular. The Island currently has nine allotment sites, three of which are on County Council-owned or leased land with others provided on Town/Community Council sites. The County Council is currently considering the developing further new allotment sites.

2.2.3 The Council Plan (2023-28) recognises the value of the Island's natural environment, the importance of safeguarding this asset and its current and potential to create an Anglesey that is healthy and prosperous where people can thrive.

2.2.4 Although not strictly directly aimed at biodiversity enhancement, a project advocating green prescribing is run by the County Council's Countryside Service utilising Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) funding to arrange woodland activities for people who would not otherwise access them. The project aims to:

- improve people's health and wellbeing through social prescribing to regular activities in woodlands, which incorporate physical activity, nutrition and woodland skills;
- promote an understanding of and interest in the AONB.

The project is hosted by the Llyn Parc Mawr community woodland group, one of the LNP partners.



Afon Wygyr Project where there has been collaboration between local farmers and the Council to reduce nitrates released into river water

2.3 Cost savings and efficiencies

2.3.1 Reviewing working practices and initiating change can, not only, deliver biodiversity enhancement but secure cost savings too. An example of such change delivering cost savings is that of a radical verge management programme. Reducing mowing frequency not only saves costs but also benefits biodiversity, through increasing areas of habitat. Further areas of wild flower meadows and habitat creation is interesting Council services with responsibilities for land to establish wildflower meadows on areas of grass that would otherwise be mown on a regular basis with no resultant biodiversity benefit.



Placing locally sourced wildflowers at Holyhead Breakwater Country Park



Wildflower preparation work at 13 Anglesey roundabouts

2.3.2 On average, it is estimated that the changes in mowing practices have saved the County Council around £7,000 per annum between 2010 and 2022. The recent significant increases in fuel mean that savings, although still being achieved, are not as great as they could be. The table below indicates the extent of the Conservation Management Mowing programme.

Report on Conservation Mowing Management Areas 2019-20				
CMA No.	Location	Species diversity	Management	Managed verge length
1	Tal Poncau, Dwyran	63 plant species recorded: 88 early purple orchids this year.	No cut in summer, routine 2 swathe cut in Autumn.	200m
2	Lon Cwrt, Dwyran	64 species incl. primroses, violets and 148 early purple orchids.	No cut in summer, routine 2 swathe cut in Autumn.	100m
3	Lon Baccia, Llangefn	52 species incl. Columbines, Early purple & Common spotted orchids.	No cut in summer, routine 2 swathe cut in Autumn. Conservation cut in Winter.	100m
4	Tyddyn Philip, Brynteg	105 species incl. Bloody Cranesbill, Rockrose & Field Scabious.	No cut in summer, 2 swathe cut in Autumn. Conservation cut. Bracken control.	100m
5	Frigan, Brynteg	92 species incl. Bloody Cranesbill, Rockrose & Bladder Champion	No cut in summer, 2 swathe cut in Autumn. Conservation cut.	100m
6	A5025, Pentraeth	63 species incl. Common spotted orchid. Lesser Butterfly orchid re-appeared	Edge cut in summer, cut and baled, or raked off in September.	
7	Tyddyn Waen, Talwrn	115 species incl. Early purple & Common spotted orchids, & Primroses.	No cut in summer, 2 swathe cut in autumn. Farmer cut verge and hedge in September.	600m
8	Bryn Gors, Talwrn	98 species incl. Common spotted orchids, Common Fleabane, Purple Loosestrife.	No cut in summer, 2 swathe cut in Autumn.	100m
9	Tan y Bryn, Brynsiencyn	56 species incl. Early purple orchids, Primroses & Spurge laurel.	No cut in summer, 2 swathe cut in Autumn + conservation cut.	100m
10	Pant y Bugail, Marianglas	54 species incl. Early purple orchids & Common Twayblade orchids.	No cut in summer, 2 swathe cut in Autumn.	500m
11	Ty Mwdwal, Dwyran	Scheduled for ditches with frogs, newts & water voles.	To receive summer and autumn cuts. Hedge to be trimmed in Autumn.	
12	A5025 Benllech Cross	66 species incl. Primroses, Common spotted orchids & Marjoram.	No cut in summer, 2 swathe cut in autumn. Conservation cuts, removal of arisings.	150m
13	Ty'n Pistyll, Llanddona	Site with a National Rarity - Greater Broomrape - parasitic on Gorse.	No cut in summer, 2 swathe cut in autumn + conservation cut.	20m
14	Rhos Llaniestyn Junction, Llanddona	No detailed plant list available but good range limestone flora.	No cut in summer but to be clear cut in Autumn.	

15	Bypass, Cemaes	111 species have been recorded including several orchids.	Slope not cut in Summer. Clear cut to top of bank. Arisings raked off and removed.	100m
16	Stone Science, Talwrn	74 species recorded including cowslips, Meadow Cranesbill & Lady's mantle.	No cut in Summer.	
17	Common, Marianglas	A good range of limestone grassland plants including Early purple orchids. Rockrose and Harebells.	A number of plots are marked with white stones and are only cut in the Autumn allowing plants to flower.	
18	Tywyn Aberffraw, Aberffraw	A good range of dune grassland plants including several species of orchids.	No cut in the Summer but routine double swathe cut in the Autumn.	
19	Bwrdd Arthur, Llanddona	A good range of limestone plants with Field scabious, Saw-wort and extensive patches of Common Rockrose.	No cut in summer. 2 swathe cut in autumn plus a conservation cut to control bramble.	400m
20	Small site on a minor road North of Talwrn	Established to protect the only known roadside site for the Frog orchid.	No cut in Summer. Verge protectors installed to protect from damage by agricultural vehicles.	
21	Ffordd Maelog, Rhosneigr	59 species recorded including Pyramid Orchid, Field Madder, Lady's Bedstraw, Green Field Speedwell & Fern Grass.	No cuts in Summer, but a mid meadow cut will be required in September.	

Table 2: Conservation Management Areas 2019-20

2.3.3 Savings and efficiencies can be achieved through the prompt management or eradication of invasive species. In the case of Himalayan balsam for instance, it is mostly prevalent along river banks and its removal allows native vegetation to populate banks and provide soil stability whereas balsam could destabilise banks as it dies down over winter and exposes bare earth. Flooding and sediment build-up further downstream could result, thereby entailing management cost for the Council.

2.3.4 Using volunteers to undertake work such as the clearance of invasive species and to undertake litter picks can deliver biodiversity benefits, through maintaining habitat, whilst also delivering cost savings. Volunteer labour is widely used by the Council's Countryside and AONB function to undertake such projects. Additionally, similar work with schools will have the same benefits In terms of biodiversity and savings/efficiencies whilst also delivering educational benefits where such activities address curricular needs.

2.4 Key enablers to biodiversity action

- 2.4.1 The resurrection of the Ynys Môn Wildlife Forum as the Ynys Môn Local Biodiversity Partnership (LNP) represented a significant step in enabling successful, community-based biodiversity action. Ynys Môn LNP is a body constituted of a number of different organisations representing a varied spectrum of interests. Its remit includes:
- a) Building cross-sector partnerships;
 - b) Capacity-building;
 - c) Local activities that meet multiple needs while delivering NRAP priorities;
 - d) Building the evidence-base;
 - e) Advocacy and influencing;
 - f) Succession.
- 2.4.2 Revenue funding was made available for 2023-24 to employ an assistant to the LNP Co-ordinator in order to build capacity to enable a more focused approach to biodiversity project development and implementation.
- 2.4.3 As previously referred to, access to current ecological data is a key enabler to biodiversity action hence the pursuit of a SLA with Cofnod LERC.
- 2.4.4 Collaborative working with other organisations can deliver larger projects with greater biodiversity benefits. The Wild Landfill project is a collaboration between the County Council, Gwynedd Council and Natural Resources Wales (NRW). It seeks to optimise conditions for biodiversity at closed landfill sites and has resulted in significant work at both the Penhesgyn and Clegir Mawr sites (including the planting of 24,000 trees). The improved sites have significant potential to provide an educational resource for local schools and colleges.

2.5 Barriers to action

Understanding the requirements of s6

- 2.5.1 The need to fully understand the responsibilities laid out by s6 is imperative if the duty is to be properly discharged. We still consider establishing a cross-service officer group would be an effective means of doing this. This remains an outstanding priority of the Action Plan. There has been a lack of capacity within the Council over the past year to drive the work forward. Committing to setting up a cross-Service group is now a priority to identify roles and responsibilities, and agree on timescales for the work.
- 2.5.2 Training on biodiversity matters is essential in order to foster understanding in relation to the s6 duty. In this regard, arrangements for an in-house training event for relevant officers/elected members is key to educating and raising awareness about biodiversity issues.

Access to ecological data

- 2.5.3 Having little or poor access to ecological data can be detrimental to the success of projects hence the need to conclude the SLA process with Cofnod was important.

Climate change

- 2.5.4 UNESCO succinctly describes the relationship between climate change and biodiversity as:

Climate change is a major driver of biodiversity erosion, and loss of biodiversity also accelerates climate change processes, as the capacity of degraded ecosystems to assimilate and store CO₂ tends to decrease. Humanity therefore has a global responsibility to address these two challenges and the interactions between them.

<https://www.unesco.org/en/climate-change/biodiversity>

- 2.5.5 The County Council declared a climate emergency in September 2020 and committed the Council to becoming a Carbon Neutral organisation by 2030. The Corporate Biodiversity Plan recognises the obvious links between climate change and biodiversity in setting the following objective:

Link biodiversity benefits to Climate Change Strategy, decarbonisation agenda and waste reduction/recycling programmes

- 2.5.6 The Net Zero Plan reciprocates this recognition in listing land use and biodiversity amongst its projects and interventions to assist in reaching a Net Zero position by 2030. In this regard, the Plan commits to enhancing the variety of biodiversity on Council land, increasing tree cover on Council land and developing new green public infrastructure.

Habitat loss and degradation

- 2.5.7 Habitat loss or degradation arises from practices that are incompatible with habitat integrity such as industrial or other development. The previously-mentioned projects at Clegir Mawr and Penhesgyn are examples of projects aimed at restoring habitat and reversing degradation.

Pollution

- 2.5.8 Pollution can take several forms and all can impact negatively on nature. The Dark Skies Partnership has published “Goleuo Da”, a good lighting guide for business and communities developed to counter disruption to wildlife, the impact on human health and to address climate change impacts. In terms of the impact of inappropriate lighting on wildlife, the document states:

Plants and animals depend on Earth’s daily cycle of light and dark to govern life-sustaining behaviours such as reproduction, nourishment, sleep and protection from predators. Evidence shows that artificial light at night has negative and deadly effects

on many creatures including amphibians, birds, mammals, insects and plants. Over 60% of wildlife in the UK depends on darkness for its survival.

Goleuo Da (Dark Skies Partnership 2022)

- 2.5.9 In terms of reducing air pollution and the impact of vehicle emissions in particular, the County Council has expanded its fleet of electric vehicles. The Authority's Countryside Service have three electric vehicles, two of which (a car and a van) were grant funded with an award made by Welsh Government, the other being a utility vehicle being funded by a grant award from NRW. These vehicles are in regular use by Service staff.

Invasive species

- 2.5.10 Invasive species are among the leading threats to native wildlife. Their impacts on our natural ecosystems and economy can be extremely costly with many of our commercial, agricultural and recreational activities dependent on healthy native ecosystems. The Council is involved in several projects (see Appendix 1) that attempt to address this problem.
- 2.5.11 The Countryside and AONB function are involved in several projects aimed at controlling or eradicating Invasive species and include:
- Anglesey's Himalayan Balsam Partnership has developed a work programme targeting the species at source within catchment areas on the Island with the assistance of volunteers, contractors and landowners / occupiers.
 - Menai Rivers project involves protecting and raising awareness of two s7 priority species, namely water voles and otters, principally through working to control the invasive non-native American Mink.
 - Saving Our Squirrels Project looks to conserve red squirrels from the threat of greys.
- 2.5.12 The planning system provides a means to control invasive species where the development of land is concerned. Planning conditions can be used in this respect to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive species through development activity. Such conditions can require the submission and agreement of Biosecurity Risk Assessments and of long-term monitoring plans to manage any potential occurrence.

Compromised Biosecurity

- 2.5.13 Biosecurity refers to measures aimed at preventing the introduction and/or spread of harmful organisms (e.g. viruses, bacteria, etc.) to animals and plants in order to minimize the risk of transmission of infectious disease. Two current examples related to biosecurity on Anglesey are those of Ash Dieback (ADB) and Avian Influenza. The diseases pose significant risks to human and animal health and safety but also, in the case of ADB in particular, pose significant threats to habitat and to the numerous species of flora and fauna known to be dependent on ash trees.

- 2.5.14 The County Council initially employed an ADB Co-ordinator to address the impacts of ADB but has since expanded the role to that of ADB Project Manager with responsibilities to ensure that the county can recover from the impacts of the disease.
- 2.5.15 Avian Influenza has the potential to spread to the wild bird population and has been witnessed in other parts of the UK to devastating effect. The Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales emphasised that such a breakout reinforces the need for all keepers of poultry and other captive birds to practice the very highest levels of biosecurity so as to prevent its spread.

Staff resources

- 2.5.16 The County Council experienced difficulty in recruiting a suitably qualified ecologist following the departure of its Ecological Adviser in September 2022 and is reflective of similar recruitment difficulties elsewhere and is an area of future concern. As mentioned below there is a need to identify and agree on resources to lead on the Biodiversity Plan within the Council, and to agree internal governance and management arrangements.

3.0 Case studies

- 3.1 The County Council has undertaken numerous projects related to biodiversity and habitat enhancement over the period 2019-23, some of which have been referred to earlier in this report. Such projects have mainly been grant-funded, whether in part or wholly, with grants obtained from various, diverse sources such as Local Places for Nature (Greening the Public Estate), Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) and Green Recovery Fund grants.
- 3.2 Projects have varied in size and impact with the expected outcome for biodiversity proportionate to the size of project. Appendix 1 of this report focuses on specific projects that have been undertaken and these case studies offer an insight into the varied nature of work undertaken to enhance biodiversity over a diverse range of sites and with focused expectations in terms of the delivery of specific outcomes.
- 3.3 In addition to undertaking Council-only projects, there have been instances where the County Council has worked collaboratively with other agencies on biodiversity-related projects. The case studies provided in the Appendix 1 will offer a flavour of the variety of project undertaken and the expected outcomes in relation to biodiversity enhancement.

4.0 Action Report

- 4.1 Six objectives related to the Nature Recovery Action Plan were identified in the Action Plan contained within the Corporate Biodiversity Plan and the end of the reporting period provides an appropriate time for assessing progress in their achievement. The progress identified provides a basis for a review of the Plan, an opportunity to update existing and set new objectives and align those objectives to other plans adopted by the County Council, principally the Council Plan, the Towards Net Zero Plan and individual service plans.
- 4.2 The Biodiversity Plan assigned several actions to each of the six objectives and listed these in tabular form with each action assigned to a particular lead officer and/or Service. Performance measures and expected outcomes were also attached to each action. Rather than review each action within the body of the report, Appendix 2 of the report addresses the progress made in discharging the actions and working towards achievement of the overall objectives. Where expectations have not been met, recommendations are made as to how these issues should be addressed.
- 4.3 Overall, this report concludes that the majority of actions listed in the Action Plan have been fully or partially discharged contributing towards achievement of the objectives. However, certain key actions remain to be addressed and these form part of the recommendations that follow.

5.0 Conclusions (Review of Section 6 Duty)

- 5.1 The s6 duty places a specific requirement on PAs to maintain or enhance biodiversity so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions. In so doing, PAs must also seek to 'promote the resilience of ecosystems'. In adopting a Biodiversity Plan the County Council has recognised relevant actions that will contribute towards discharging the duty.
- 5.2 Overall, the Council considers that it is discharging its responsibilities to maintain and enhance biodiversity through:
- a) Preparing and adopting a Biodiversity Plan which sets out clear actions that provide a basis to maintaining and enhancing biodiversity;
 - b) Aligning the Plan with other Council plans/policy documents thereby avoiding potential areas of conflict in terms of meeting set objectives eg Towards Net Zero Plan;
 - c) Identifying means of changing working practices that will benefit biodiversity but also result in cost/efficiency savings for the Authority;
 - d) Establishing strong working relationships with external partners and accessing appropriate funding streams (principally through the LNP but also by working in collaboration with other agencies) to deliver projects and initiatives that are focused on maintaining or enhancing biodiversity;

- e) Managing local nature sites for biodiversity gain;
- f) Addressing the problem of invasive species that negatively impact upon our native species;
- g) Restoring and/or creating new habitat as a means of increasing the range of species able to inhabit such areas;
- h) Where possible, addressing occurrences of biosecurity threats to local biodiversity;
- i) Engaging with educational and cultural establishments to encourage an interest in biodiversity and raise awareness of the benefits of a more biodiverse environment;
- j) Encouraging volunteering in nature-based initiatives; and
- k) Ensuring that development proposals deliver biodiversity enhancements.

5.2 The aim should be to build upon these strengths, ensuring that the Section 6 Duty continues to be discharged effectively by the County Council.

5.3 The County Council has shown itself to be a strong partner in delivering a diverse range of biodiversity-related projects. This sets a benchmark for continuity of performance whilst being focused upon the singular objective of delivering benefits to biodiversity and addressing the effects of the nature emergency declared by the Welsh Government on 30th June 2021.

5.4 The end of the first reporting period for the Biodiversity Plan provides an opportunity to review the Plan and consider whether the actions initially set in terms of meeting the six NRAP objectives remain relevant, whether some can be removed as completed or whether actions need to change in order to meet evolving or new challenges.

6.0 Recommendations for future action

- 6.1 Despite considering that it is discharging its section 6 duty effectively, the Council recognises that several actions identified in the Biodiversity Plan remain outstanding. These are identified below and will be considered as priorities to address in the period following the publication of this report. It should be noted that the recommendations below are consistent with those set out during the last reporting period.

Recommendation 1: Strengthen capacity, understanding and ownership of Biodiversity issues

Strengthen capacity to deal with biodiversity-related issues within the Council, as well as identifying opportunities to work together (both internal and external) to ensure we can undertake new and existing programmes. This recommendation supports Recommendation 3 which wants to ensure better understanding and ownership across Council Services.

Reason: Need to ensure sufficient capacity to deal with biodiversity issues within services whilst undertaking projects and initiatives that will ensure that the Council can show progress in addressing the biodiversity duty, raise awareness of its responsibilities in relation to biodiversity enhancement and its benefits from the perspective of responding to climate change and the net zero agenda.

Recommendation 2: Biodiversity Monitoring and Reporting Structure

Establish a formal reporting structure within each Service regarding the steps to maintain or improve biodiversity, which is aligned with each Service Delivery Plans and the alignment with the Council's Plan. We also propose that a measure on Biodiversity be included as a performance measure in the new Corporate Scorecard.

Reason: The lack of baseline data, which allows us to measure the success of specific stages, can affect the assessment of the contribution of those steps towards improving biodiversity. The data collected to form the annual report should be submitted to the Executive Committee.

Recommendation 3: Establish a cross-service group to lead on Biodiversity matters

Establish a cross-service officer group to ensure the maintenance or improvement of biodiversity remains a consideration in formulating work programmes and activities. Raise awareness of the Duty at Head of Service level and ask all Services to commit and identify appropriate officers to contribute to regular group meetings. There has been no progress on the recommendation in question over the past year due to capacity issues, and now that the new Council Plan has been adopted we will consider which existing groups the cross-service group can report to/align with, to avoid duplication.

Reason: The need for allocating resources - to lead and contribute is imperative in order to be able to continue to discharge the section 6 Duty effectively. It is imperative to work closer across services in this regard.

Recommendation 4: Training

Provide appropriate training on biodiversity-related issues to relevant officers and elected members. Combine with relevant training programmes such as Climate Change where possible.

Reason: The lack of understanding in relation to the Section 6 Duty has to be addressed to ensure that the duty's requirements are applied to all relevant work areas.

Recommendation 5: Biodiversity Audit and Review of Policy Documents

Undertake a biodiversity audit of Council buildings and landholdings and assess relevant corporate/service plans and policy documents to establish extent of consideration of biodiversity coverage in relation to operational elements of Service provision. We will need to ensure the alignment between the Biodiversity work and the AONB and Destination Plans, the new Development Plan and the Net Zero Plan.

Reason: To understand the range of biodiversity interest present on the Council estate and to provide baseline data for the assessment of the effectiveness of actions contained within the Biodiversity Plan. Ensure that relevant policy documents include reference to the Duty in respect of maintaining or enhancing biodiversity

Recommendation 6: Collaboration

Seek opportunities to collaborate with other agencies to deliver larger projects that can have wider-ranging benefits for biodiversity.

Reason: To deliver biodiversity enhancements on a larger scale

The Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty Report

2023

Case Studies

Case Study: Planting and landscaping	
Project Title:	Pencadlys Glas (Green Headquarters) – biodiversity enhancement at the County Council office campus
Project Timetable:	Summer/Autumn
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council
Funding Source:	Local Places for Nature (LPfN) - Greening the Public Estate
Grant Allocation:	£25,000
<p>The purpose of the project was to introduce measures to enhance biodiversity on the grounds around the main Isle of Anglesey County Council Offices and the library in Llangefni.</p> <p>Although the area already had significant tree cover and supported an array of species, both flora and fauna, it was somewhat fragmented and it was felt could be improved to create a better, richer habitat for biodiversity. The conversion of areas of the existing grassland to wildflower meadow was considered to be of particular importance to support pollinators. Notable species that have been observed on site that were considered may benefit from enhanced habitat work included kingfisher, red squirrel and otter.</p> <p>MAIN OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance areas of habitat by increasing tree cover, improving existing hedgerows and planting of new hedgerows to reduce fragmentation. • Plant native species that are most beneficial to wildlife, which will provide food and shelter throughout the year. • Ensure that the work is aesthetically pleasing and accessible. Evidence shows that a thriving, wildlife-rich environment can benefit people’s physical and mental health <p>Area 1 Plant 4 (1.75 - 2 metre) relatively small growing trees (such as birch, rowan or crab apple) on the steep bank at rear of main council office building to conform with trees that are planted on other steep grass banks in the vicinity. A row of dogwood (40 plants) will also to be planted to form a new hedgerow to match existing hedges in the area.</p> <p>Area 2 Plant 50m² wild flower turf on area of bare ground and plant 6 trees (1.75 -2 metre).</p> <p>Area 3 Plant approximately 3 (1.75 - 2 metre) relatively small growing trees such as birch, rowan or crab apple on the grass along road side whilst ensuring trees are planted in a manner that does not impact visibility for traffic using council car parks. Also scope to plant 3 more trees on the grass adjacent verge.</p>	

Area 4

Fill gaps in existing dogwood hedgerow by planting approximately 20 plants (60cm). Additional dogwood or similar hedgerows (30 plants) to be created on two sides of generator compound along fence.

Area 5

Fill gaps in existing beech hedgerow by planting approximately 20 plants (60cm). 10 Trees (1.75 – 2 metre) to be planted on grass bank in front of beech hedge and on grass verge behind beech hedge. Areas of wildflowers (30m²) to be planted on grass areas adjacent to council offices entrance.

Area 6

Plant 220m² of wild flower turf near main Council office building in between existing hedges.

Area 7

Plant 50m² area of wild flower turf near bridge in car park.

Area 8

Plant 800m² area of wild flower turf and plant 30 trees (1.75-2 metre) of mixed native species on grass area between library and council offices. Trees to be widely spaced in order to maintain open “park land” style. Plant 30 metres of hazel (40 plants) to form hedgerow against library fence.

Area 9

Plant 120m² area of wild flower turf around library entrance and on elevated grass down the side of building adjacent to road.

Specification of products / species to be used in project.**WILD FLOWER TURF - LANDSCAPE 34 MIX**

- Turf is made up of 34 UK native wildflowers and grasses, minimum 75% wildflowers.
- Suitable for a range of soil types.
- All ground landscaping applications from 30m² to 10,000m².
- Shade and drought tolerant.
- Low Maintenance – one to two cuts a year.

Most abundant species in mix include:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Autumn Hawkbit	<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Bladder Champion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>
Cats Ear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
Common Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Common Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa ssp. segetalis</i>

Common Toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
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LARGE POT GROWN TREES (175-200CM)

- All native species
- Larger size to make instant impact on site

Species to be considered (subject to availability) include:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>
Common Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus acuparia</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Small Leaved Lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>

SMALLER CELL GROWN TREES (60CM)

- All native species
- Smaller size primarily to be used as hedging

Species to be considered (subject to availability) include:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus alba</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>

Outcomes and future management	<p>The scheme was implemented during September 2019. One tree failed and will have to be replaced although its location does not affect the main part of the scheme which is located around the office building's main car park. The plants used to block up the gaps in the dogwood hedge have all taken and will fulfil their purpose fairly promptly.</p> <p>The areas of wildflower meadow successfully germinated and have produced striking displays of wildflowers over the last two Summers, providing an attractive display to those entering the campus premises. The intention is to increase the area of wildflower planting on land adjacent to the Public Library. This area consists of steeply sloping land which is currently maintained as mown grassland. Mown paths will be provided through the wildflower areas making it a pleasant environment for the public and staff members to walk through. It is also intended to provide benches/picnic tables within this area so as to enable staff members to take their breaks in a pleasant environment, particularly during the Spring and Summer.</p>
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Case Study: Verge Management	
Project Title:	Verge Mowing Policy
Project Timetable:	Ongoing
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Highways, Property & Waste Service)
Funding Source:	Service budget
Grant Allocation:	Not applicable
<p>The County Council's current mowing policy dictates that the verges on all Class I and II roads are mown three times during the season whilst verges on Class III and unclassified roads are mown twice. The number of cuts has been reduced on rural roads since 2010 as a result of budgetary constraints but also with a view to encouraging wildflower growth and the establishment of essential habitat for wildlife on the Island's road network.</p> <p>The mowing of verges is principally undertaken on the basis of maintaining the safety of road users. Without careful management and maintenance work, verges would become overgrown and populated by brambles and scruff and their biodiversity value would reduce as a result. By regularly managing rural road verges this helps to increase species diversity and suppresses competing species, such as grasses, from suppressing wildflower growth.</p> <p>Verges on Class III and IV roads are mown twice a year with the first cut usually timed to commence at the beginning of Summer with the second cut being undertaken in early Autumn. During both cycles only a 1m strip is mown on all such roads, especially on highways where there is a wealth of species present.</p> <p>There is not much habitat value to the first metre back from the edge of the carriageway given its proximity to the areas traversed by vehicles. The third cycle represents a full cut and occurs at the completion of the flowers' lifecycle and when they have set their seed. As such, striking displays of wildflowers can be seen on the highway network and these provide a rich source of pollen and nectar for pollinators throughout the Spring and Summer months.</p> <p>Not only does the two-cut programme curb grass growth and replenish the wildflower seed bank, but it also improves safety for road users, reduces the management burden over time and saves money.</p> <p>The County Council has consulted with the North Wales Wildlife Trust (NWWT) in relation to this work and have formulated a specific plan which protects wildlife in particular areas. The NWWT fully supports the County Council's current highway verge mowing policy. Additionally, the authority has been collaborating with NWWT for a number of years to manage 20 individual areas of verge specifically for wildlife. The sites in question are marked on the highway with a white triangle and, on some verges, the grass that is mown is moved from the site during the winter in order to prevent the suppression of wildflowers in the following season.</p> <p>Operation of the policy is estimated to have realised savings of around £7,000 per annum.</p>	
Outcomes and future management	The operation of this policy has certainly seen an increase in wildflower presence in highway verges and this has been instrumental in the growth of habitat for wildlife, especially for pollinators. It is a policy that

	has succeeded in delivering on its proposed outcomes, not only in terms of achieving cost savings/efficiencies but also in improving the conditions for biodiversity to flourish.
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Case Study: Habitat Creation/Restoration	
Project Title:	Clegir Mawr Habitat Restoration
Project Timetable:	Summer 2021 with ongoing management and aftercare
Project/Activity Lead:	Collaboration between Isle of Anglesey County Council (Waste Management and Planning Services) and Natural Resources Wales
Funding Source:	Local Nature Partnership Challenge Fund (Clegir Mawr)
Grant Allocation:	£167,000 plus additional £32,050 for additional enhancement work

The grant funded the restoration of nature on a total of 133 acres of land and the project was based on the demonstration flagship project at Penhesgyn landfill site on Anglesey, and the two landfill sites, Ffridd Rasus and Llwyn Isaf, in Gwynedd.

The capital asset that was created extended to 10 acres of wildflower meadow management and 10 acres of mosaic woodland habitat (tree planting), increasing connectivity and extent of the landscape. This was combined with soil ecosystem restoration, glade and pond/scrape creation to encourage an increase in amphibians, insects and native mammals such as Water Voles. The scheme maximises the increase in biodiversity through mosaic habitat creation, encouraging a rich and varied edge habitat, increasing site water storage and carbon capture as well as increasing biodiversity.

The grant funded contractors to plant approximately **10,000** trees and shrubs, undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (statutory for all large planting schemes), wildflower meadow, management, including machinery for meadow management and seed harvesting, and infrastructure for stock management for sustainable grazing practice. Ecological Consultants surveys were also necessary to ensure the right environmental outcomes for the site and measure success at the end of the programme.

This project followed on from a similar flagship/first for Wales demonstrator project with the County Council at Penhesgyn Closed Landfill. Up to **10,000** trees and shrubs have been planted, hedge and boundary expansion and restoration, carbon and soil ecosystem improvement, water storage and purification, pond formation and biodiversity enhancement amongst many other outcomes. Given the flagship project implemented at Penhesgyn Landfill, the approach was known to work. The project has expanded this successful initiative and further demonstrates this approach as a potential template for habitat creation and connectivity across the whole of Wales as landfill are ubiquitous in the landscape. Multiple partners were engaged across third sector and universities, local authorities, politicians and NRW creating a template for extensive habitat creation on brownfield sites an associated improved grassland across Wales.

The grant funded access to the site to allow ponds and scrape creation, scrub encroachment, meadow management, and stock grazing. A rocky outcrop, important for its sensitive botanical habitat was protected from trampling by fencing and a platform for people to stand on.

The First Ministers 'modest measures' were targeted as part of this proposal. Responding to the climate change emergency, Increasing the scale and extent of wildflower meadow and increasing capacity for wildflower and tree seed harvesting and distribution through Plantlife and community groups. Carbon capture and soil storage was achieved through the establishment of a carbon rich mosaic habitat across 133 acres on the site. Multiple ecosystems were developed through management of pre-existing conditions. In addition up to **10,000** native new trees were planted. This mosaic habitat development including extensive marginal habitat

enhances the biodiversity value of the closed landfill. By creating this area, it has increased connectivity of similar habitats already in the area, increasing biodiversity.

Outcomes and future management

With the initial Challenge Fund works largely successful, additional funding was secured through Local Places for Nature to further create and enhance habitat specific to species found to a present through surveys in the previous funding year. This work largely focused on improving the site's water features, changing the grassland management in a few key areas, and continuing much-needed ecological surveys.

A very small amount of additional funding was also obtained to design and install new signage and improve access to free educational materials for Wild Landfill.

In 2023, the first public event was held on site with the North Wales Wildlife Trust and Kehoe Countryside. Tickets sold out very quickly and attendees made it clear that more events would be popular.

The site has also hosted multiple research projects conducted by Bangor University students, with new projects beginning this year.

Ongoing funding will be important to secure the proper long-term management of the site and to protect the already established assets.

A longer-term specialist grazing license is needed to allow for uninterrupted conservation grazing at the site. This is not only cheaper than mowing, but will allow for a faster increase in biodiversity on site.

Case Study: Habitat Creation/Restoration	
Project Title:	Penhesgyn Habitat Creation
Project Timetable	2021-25
Project/Activity Lead:	Natural Resources Wales (NRW)
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Circular Economy Grant/Local Nature Partnerships Grant/Natural Resources Wales Peatland Restoration Grant/Welsh Government Challenge Fund/Local Places for Nature
Grant Allocation:	£158,000
<p>The first round of the NRW Peat Restoration Fund was successful and has been used to more accurately map the condition and depth of peat across the site. Next steps will be to create a management plan to begin the restoration process.</p> <p>The site has also received Local Places for Nature funding for 2023-2025 to support the peat restoration and to create an outdoor education centre on the site which will showcase the biodiversity work that's been done.</p>	
Outcomes and future management	<p>Future management will focus upon conservation grazing to control grasses and ensure more favourable conditions for species of wildflower to flourish. Appropriate aftercare measures will be applied to the trees planted with dead or dying trees being replaced with trees of similar size and species.</p> <p>Follow-up ecological surveys will enable assessment of the success of the project through demonstrating changes to species numbers and the incidence of new species.</p> <p>The site will also be available to be utilised as an educational/training resource for local schools and colleges.</p> <p>Ongoing funding will be important to secure the proper long-terms management of the site and to protect the already established assets.</p>

Case Study: Invasive Species	
Project Title:	Himalayan Balsam Control
Project Timetable:	2023-24
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside & AONB Unit)
Funding Source:	Natural Resources Wales
Grant Allocation:	£30,000
<p>Isle of Anglesey County Council's AONB Invasive Species project works along Anglesey river catchments to control Himalayan Balsam. Anglesey's Himalayan Balsam Partnership develop a work programme targeting Himalayan Balsam at source within catchment areas on the Island with the assistance of volunteers, contractors and landowners/occupiers. The project also engages with community groups and schools to raise awareness, understanding and participation.</p> <p>During 2023, the contractors prioritised controlling Balsam on the same sites as previous years to ensure continuous improvement whilst looking to tackle the problem at new sites, such as Llanfechell.</p>	
Outcomes and future management	<p>A reduced incidence of himalayan balsam in the areas covered by the project.</p> <p>In terms of future management, the use of volunteer labour will resume. Although March 2024 is the end of the current funding programme, it is expected that volunteer input will remain beyond this point. A three year NRW grant bid has been submitted for the period 2024-27.</p>

Case Study 5: Invasive Species	
Project Title:	Menai Rivers Biodiversity Project
Project Timetable:	January 2019 - present
Project/Activity Lead:	Menter Môn/Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside & AONB Unit)
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Development Fund
Grant Allocation:	£10,750
<p>This biodiversity-led project covers over 15 different river catchments in Anglesey and Gwynedd and is undertaken as a response to the threat to local biodiversity posed by the American Mink. Without intervention the predation problems caused by the mink could lead to a significant reduction in numbers and the eventual extinction of the water vole which is a s7 species.</p> <p>The work consists of the location of a combination of monitoring rafts and trail cameras which are used to monitor particular stretches of river for the presence of mink. The project involves working with communities and has resulted in the establishment of a network of River Custodians, a group of volunteers responsible for implementing a programme of monitoring, engagement and control to ensure Anglesey remains a refuge for protected species. In addition to this, the project arranges guided walks, talks, survey days and training events for volunteers.</p> <p>In terms of outputs, the project has created 3 jobs with one being a full-time post and the remaining two, part-time. The work entails the continual monitoring of 76 mink rafts across 15 different sites and river catchments. Two water vole surveys have been undertaken.</p> <p>Social media accounts provide regular updates on the project's activities and progress and the expectation is that this will engage the public and raise awareness of issues affecting riverside wildlife. The project has generated in excess of 400 followers on its social media platforms.</p>	
Outcomes and future management	<p>Establish a programme of monitoring; local engagement of volunteers; control mink numbers and ensure a safer environment for protected species to flourish and grow.</p> <p>It is important that collaborative working continues between partners in relation to this project.</p>

Case Study: Educational & Cultural	
Project Title:	Massey Sisters (Oriel Môn)
Project Timetable:	Summer 2021 with ongoing management and aftercare
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Learning Service)
Funding Source:	Local Places for Nature (Greening the Public Estate)
Grant Allocation:	£24,900
<p>The project involves the establishment of a wildflower meadow and the formation of a pond for habitat creation. Alongside the establishment of the meadow is the provision of interpretation to highlight the work of the Massey Sisters.</p> <p>The sisters hailed from Llangoed and were botanists and artists with a remarkable talent for making detailed and exceptional botanical studies despite not having benefitted from much training! The paintings were of watercolour and there are known to be more than 500 studies, annotated with the species names in Welsh, English and Latin. The collection of watercolour paintings was bought at auction by Anglesey Borough Council for £2,000 in 1982 and are retained and displayed at the Oriel.</p> <p>The interpretation boards focus on the loss of wildflower meadows from the landscape due to modern agricultural practices and incorporate the paintings of the Massey Sisters.</p> <p>The plants depicted on the interpretation boards include Welsh and English descriptions and are amongst the wildflowers that can be seen in the planted meadow. The linkage between the sisters and the planted meadow is apparent and can be further appreciated by visitors to the Oriel by viewing the collection items that are on display inside the building. The meadow, once in flower, will also contribute to an aesthetically pleasing setting for the Oriel.</p> <p>The pond will provide habitat for a number of species in addition to providing an attractive feature in the overall setting of the Oriel. The margin of the pond will be planted with wetland species and a dipping platform will provide an educational asset for use by local schools.</p>	
Outcomes and future management	<p>The project seeks to highlight the loss of wildflower meadows over time and explains how their re-establishment can contribute to a greater diversity of habitat and species that inhabit them. This is especially true of pollinators. The pond will provide habitat for further species in addition to being an educational asset for local schools.</p> <p>Future management will involve maintaining appropriate mowing practices in relation to the meadow so that the wildflowers can establish and thrive.</p>

Case Study: Species Establishment/Consolidation	
Project Title:	Saving Our Squirrels
Project Timetable:	2021-22
Project/Activity Lead:	Red Squirrel Trust Wales
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Development Fund
Grant Allocation:	£9,720

PROJECT HAS BEEN COMPLETED

The project has conserved Red Squirrels from the threat of non-native invasive Grey squirrels crossing the Menai Strait from Gwynedd to Anglesey. It has involved working with local people including those currently voluntarily managing 235 red squirrel feeding stations which together form an 'island early warning and detection network' to detect disease in squirrels and the presence of grey squirrels. The project has raised awareness of the impact of invasive species.

A contractor was employed (Red Squirrel Ranger) to co-ordinate volunteers and to control grey squirrels within the AONB including woodlands on the Gwynedd side of the Menai Strait where they threaten to repopulate Anglesey.

The project contributed towards conserving 80% of the Welsh red squirrel population through preventing incursion by grey squirrels onto Anglesey and their live capture trapping and dispatching along the Menai Strait on the Gwynedd mainland. Since 2017 there have been three outbreaks of Squirrelepox and projects run by the RSTW have successfully prevented the infection spreading from the mainland to the island.

Over the duration of this project, 72 grey squirrels were dispatched across Treborth, Faenol and Nantporth. No grey squirrels were detected on the island. Disease surveillance of the red squirrel population continued and relied on local people reporting sick animals. A number of animals were found with skin lesions suggestive of the *staphylococcus* virus however, none have proved to be Squirrelepox virus.

Operating during Covid-19 restrictions there was a significant increase in numbers of people using the Faenol coastal woodlands. During this period the project experienced difficulties as three remote passive infra-red wildlife cameras were damaged and stolen. Volunteers have since met with the Red Squirrel Ranger who has provided new suitable locations for monitoring where there are reduced visitor numbers.

Regular news was shared about the project on RSTW's social media feeds. The Facebook page in particular is very popular with the local community with many people sharing photographs of red squirrels in their gardens or in local woodlands, thus demonstrating the enjoyment people experience from seeing this charismatic, iconic species.

RSTW have contributed data to Welsh Government officials developing a new Agriculture White Paper which contains new laws to better protect red squirrel habitat. Soon, enforceable conditions to protect or enhance wildlife will be included in tree felling licences as necessary.

RSTW have co-worked with a number of organisations (including: NRW, National Trust, Menter Môn) through providing habitat and land management advice. RSTW have liaised with Dr Josh Twining and Dr Dave Tosh to learn about their experience of pine marten research in Ireland. In parallel they contributed data to a modelling project undertaken by Heriot Watt University which showed that in the absence of grey squirrel control, grey squirrels would colonise

Anglesey quickly. When pine marten are present the rate of colonisation is reduced and could reverse grey squirrel spread if predation rates on greys are high. Four pine martens have been released in the Bangor area with the hope that they will breed. Pine martens can catch grey squirrels thereby reducing populations and assisting the red squirrel population to recover.

Outcomes and future management	<p>The expected outcome for this project is to control the incidence of grey squirrels to enable native red squirrels to flourish. The use of pine martens to predate on grey squirrels in woodland on the Gwynedd side of the Menai Strait is expected to act as a good deterrent to grey squirrels being able to come over to the Island.</p> <p>The use of “citizen science” is central to this project with the vigilance of local residents to record and report incidences of grey squirrel incursion to Red Squirrel Trust Wales being key to the continued successful re-population of the Island with red squirrels.</p>
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Case Study: Volunteering	
Project Title:	Wilder Future
Project Timetable:	2022-24
Project/Activity Lead:	North Wales Wildlife Trust
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Development Fund - administered via Isle of Anglesey County Council's Countryside and AONB Unit
Grant Allocation:	To be confirmed
<p>Wilder Future – Ynys Môn builds on previous volunteer work by the Wildlife Trust on Ynys Môn and aims to augment the Stand for Nature Wales Project by providing a further path/route for young people to develop their skills, particularly in relation to the recording and conservation of key species on the island. The overall aim of the project is to improve the lives and prospects of young people in North Wales by strengthening their connection to the natural world and supporting them to enhance coastal environments and communities.</p> <p>In 2022-23, the project delivered the following to schools & young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 School Field Trips (various locations including Cemlyn, Rhoscolyn, Nant y Pandy, Eithinog, Coed Bryn Meurig) • 6 Primary Schools worked with (Ysgol Rhoscolyn, Ysgol Rhosneigr, Ysgol y Garnedd, Ysgol Bodfeurig, Ysgol Betws y Coed, Finn's School, Warrington) • 4 Secondary Schools/Colleges worked with (Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni, Ysgol Thomas Jones Amlwch, Canolfan y Bont Llangefni, Ysgol Dyffryn Ogwen) • 26 young people (11 – 24) engaged as volunteers 	
Outcomes and future management	The project will encourage participants to continue volunteering in addition to raising awareness of species that are at risk. The project has strong links with the recently adopted schools curriculum. The NWWT are proposing a new grant bid in 2024-25 to continue the project for the next funding cycle.

Case Study: Addressing Climate Change	
Project Title:	Tree Nursery
Project Timetable:	2022-25
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside & AONB Unit)
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places
Grant Allocation:	£85,000
<p>This project involves the growing and planting of trees to support Welsh Government's proposed Sustainable Farming Scheme, other relevant schemes within the AONB and increase tree planting due to current and future losses attributed to ash die-back on Anglesey.</p> <p>Anglesey is the least wooded lowland landscape in Wales. Over 80% of trees grown will be planted in the AONB with the remaining 20% planted on land adjoining the AONB to enhance connectivity.</p> <p>In terms of the nursery's operation, this is expected to be on a co-operative/partnership model to be established with relevant members of the AONB's Joint Advisory Committee (JAC), Local Nature Partnership (LNP), volunteers and community groups. A new site has been selected and approved to establish the tree nursery in Llangoed, east Anglesey.</p>	
Outcomes and future management	Growing and planting of trees will contribute to nature recovery, connectivity and in the longer term mitigate against the impacts of climate change through carbon capture and storage. There will also be a strong schools' input in sowing seeds, growing the seedlings, planting and aftercare. This will directly link to the recent and updated school curriculum.

Case Study: Habitat Restoration and Management	
Project Title:	Heathland
Project Timetable:	2022-25
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside & AONB Unit) and relevant partners
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places
Grant Allocation:	£120,000
<p>Lowland heathland is a rare and threatened priority habitat. Anglesey supports approximately 900ha (2003 data) of lowland heathland which represents 1.3 % of the whole land surface of the island. In a national context, Anglesey constitutes around 12.5% of the lowland heathland in Wales (Anglesey Heathland Strategy 2003).</p> <p>The project involves the undertaking of comprehensive surveys and the production of a heathland strategy and action plan for Anglesey's AONB and surrounding areas and will also involve heathland conservation and management in high priority areas.</p> <p>The project will be undertaken in collaboration with the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) and Local Nature Partnership (LNP).</p>	
Outcomes and future management	<p>Heathland ground surveys completed in 2023. Publication of the survey end of January 2024. The survey recommendations will instigate the production of a comprehensive heathland strategy and action plan for Anglesey's AONB and surrounding areas. which will necessitate revising and updating the 2003 Anglesey Heathland Strategy.</p> <p>Future management will entail the undertaking of heathland conservation and management on high priority areas during the SLSP funding programme and beyond this period with volunteer and community input.</p>

Case Study: Habitat Restoration and Management	
Project Title:	Wildflower Meadows
Project Timetable:	2022-25
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside and AONB Unit)
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places
Grant Allocation:	£10,000 (2023-24)
<p>97% of the UK's wildflower meadows have been lost since the 1930s. The project involves the planting, conservation and management of wildflower meadows. This is to counter the significant loss of such meadows that support important biodiversity and especially pollinators.</p> <p>2023-24: 8 fields at Breakwater Country Park (IACC Council owned site) managed as wildflower meadows with one of the fields enhanced with green hay and plug planting.</p>	
Outcomes and future management	The project will deliver the production of a wildflower meadows' strategy and action plan for Anglesey's AONB. The project will be delivered in partnership with members of the Joint Advisory Committee, Local Nature Partnership, landowners, land managers and community groups.

Case Study: Habitat Restoration and Management	
Project Title:	Anglesey Rivers
Project Timetable:	2022-25
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside & AONB Unit) & North Wales Rivers' Trust
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places
Grant Allocation:	£75,000 (over three years)
<p>99% of British rivers have artificial barriers obstructing migrating fish. There has been an 83% decline in freshwater species globally since 1970. 1% of the earth's surface is made of freshwater ecosystems, yet they provide habitat for over 100,000 species.</p> <p>The Anglesey Rivers project will be undertaken in collaboration with the North Wales Rivers Trust (NWRT) and will introduce buffer zone fencing with the provision of alternative drinking water supplies for livestock. Additionally, trees will be planted to connect isolated patches of woodland along the river corridor including access improvements.</p>	
Outcomes and future management	The outcomes are expected to be improved habitat connectivity, water quality in addition to improving the footpath links and public access between communities. Landowners/tenants/NWRT will have future management responsibilities.

Case Study: Habitat Restoration and Management	
Project Title:	Restoration of roundabouts as wildflower habitats
Project Timetable:	2022-25
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside and AONB Unit) and partners
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places
Grant Allocation:	£25,000 (2023-24)
2023-24: Collaborative working with IACC's Highways Department. Roundabouts managed as wildflower verges and enhanced with green hay.	
Outcomes and future management	The project will instigate the production of a roadside verges / roundabouts' strategy and action plan for Anglesey's AONB and land adjoining the AONB. Future management will occur via the Highways roadside verge / roundabouts' annual cutting and collecting contracts.

* New Case Study

Case Study: Data - Environmental	
Project Title:	Service Level Agreement (SLA)
Project Timetable:	2023-25
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside and AONB Unit)
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Development Fund and Cofnod North Wales Environmental Information Service]
Grant Allocation:	£6,000 per annum
SLA approved and signed between Isle of Anglesey County Council and Cofnod.	
Outcomes and future management	Integral to working practices of the Planning Function, Destination Function and associated environmental projects undertaken by other Council Functions. Future funding will be partly through the SDF and the Planning Function.

* New Case Study

Case Study: Biodiversity and landscape character	
Project Title:	Restoration of traditional boundaries
Project Timetable:	2023-25
Project/Activity Lead:	Isle of Anglesey County Council (Countryside and AONB Unit)
Funding Source:	Welsh Government Sustainable Landscapes Sustainable Places
Grant Allocation:	£24,000 per annum
2023-2024 (as at 10.1.2024)	
Operated as a small grants scheme.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hedgerow enhancement, creation, gapping up = 4125 metres. • Dry stone wall enhancement, creation = 135m. • Located at 12 different landholdings and 10 landowners / tenants across Anglesey. 	
Outcomes and future management	Grant scheme assessed through a hierarchical process where hedgerow planting / gapping scores the highest scoring due to its biodiversity value, followed by dry stone walling / cloddiau and lastly, fencing. The planting and walling aspects will improve biodiversity connectivity and landscape character. Future management will be the responsibility of the landowners, tenants and managers as stated in the terms of the grant scheme.

* New Case Study

Case Study: Planting Trees	
Project Title	Planting Trees Project - Penhesgyn
Project Timetable	Spring 2023 with ongoing management and aftercare
Project/Activity Lead	Collaboration of Anglesey County Council and Natural Resources Wales
Funding Source	Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF)
Grant Allocation	£20,000
<p>The Ash Dieback Disease Project Manager managed to secure funding to plant trees on Council land. £20,000 was secured by the Government's Common Prosperity Fund (SPF), Tree planting was carried out at the Penhesgyn landfill on Anglesey. The main purpose of this was to enhance pride of place and increase wildlife opportunities across the UK, investing in communities and place, supporting local businesses, and people and skills.</p> <p>Penhesgyn was identified as a good site, as there was enough council-owned land on which we could plant a large number of trees; that was before the end of the planting season, and within the terms of the SPF finance contract. Also, as a good site to plant on, because tree planting to improve biodiversity had been carried out there before, and we could build on previous successes.</p> <p>To identify suitable land that would qualify and indeed benefit from improved biodiverse flora, a planting plan was drawn up with site managers and contractors, and the areas were mapped and a physical schedule drawn up from that. These areas included extensions to previous tree planting carried out in Penhesgyn, vacant areas of land similar to previously and areas of land that were in a poorer condition, which would benefit from tree planting through restoration work.</p> <p>In response to the climate change crisis and the Council's Net Zero 2030 Carbon Plan, we were able to increase the total area of carbon confinement plants. Having re-visited the site, including visits from Natural Resources Wales, the Council is happy that ecosystems are improved by planting trees/shrubs on previous work.</p> <p>4,500 native trees (£2.22 per tree) have been planted across the site. The total cost of this planting project was £9,900. The biodiversity value of the landfill was further enhanced due to the different tree species, which were chosen given the topography and soil type. We ensured that the contractors re-used plant guards and bamboo sticks to reduce the need to buy more and so that we could recycle and reuse old ones. The result of this recycling meant that more than half of the newly planted trees were reusing covers no longer needed on more mature/established trees planted as part of previous projects on site.</p>	

<p>Outcomes and future management</p>	<p>The work completed at the site is helping to bring life back to land on a brown site such as the landfill at Penhesgyn. Unproductive land in the landfill was the perfect ground for woodland expansion.</p> <p>Although not comparable to mature trees felled due to Ash Degradation, part of the mitigation against felling ash trees is the reason the Council is pushing to increase tree planting. An additional reason behind the need to increase tree planting is so that carbon sequestration losses by cutting down infected trees across the island are mitigated and compensated as a result.</p> <p>We chose to plant in harder and unfavourable areas including thinner soils, more rocks and stones and competition. Poor quality soils, which contained debris and contamination from the landfill were also planted in them. The Council's Net Zero plan emphasises on tree planting, and we ensure we carry out surveys on the trees and by contractors.</p>
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* New Case Study

Revising the Action Plan

NRAP Objective 1: Engage and support participation and understanding to embed biodiversity throughout decision-making at all levels.

No.	Action	Evidence of achievement	Comment	Future Actions
1.1	The Council needs to consider the impact of biodiversity within decisions at all levels of the Council.	The County Council's Plan (2023-28) sets the foundation for this, and recognises the need to meet the challenges and opportunities of working towards becoming a net zero organisation by 2030.	The Objective on Climate Change within the Council's Plan (2023-28) includes specific reference to maintaining and improving biodiversity in accordance with the requirement of section 6.	Raising awareness within the Council of the need to consider the impact of biodiversity on decision making.
1.2	Hold Anglesey Wildlife Forum as the Local Nature Partnership and ensure that there is a strong relationship between the LNP and Council services	Partnership reactivated and several meetings held.	Partnership reactivated and Local Wildlife Officer appointed to act as co-ordinator.	Look to increase frequency of LNP meetings. Meetings currently held on 6 monthly/ annual basis.
1.3	Adopt a Corporate Biodiversity Plan to deliver on the biodiversity and ecosystems resilience duty.	Corporate Biodiversity Plan adopted.	Adopted by Executive Committee in January 2021. An annual report is published on how the actions set out in the Biodiversity Plan are being met or worked towards.	Continue to deliver against the objectives set in the Action Plan and seek to address outstanding actions.
1.4	Engage with Heads of Service to raise awareness on the requirements within the Biodiversity Duty.	All Services to recognise their role and responsibilities.	Supports point 1:1 above, and the need to raise awareness within the Council.	Establish inter-service officer topic/liason group to integrate biodiversity as a consideration in setting

				<p>work programmes and priorities (point 6,1 below).</p> <p>Discuss with the Transformation team the need to align and link Biodiversity with corporate processes relating to service planning, performance and self-assessments.</p>
1.5	Assess relevant policy documents for inclusion of biodiversity references and suggest amendments where necessary.		There needs to be a review of relevant policy documents to ensure that biodiversity is a consideration.	Consider policy documents to be assessed for inclusion of relevant policies.
1.6	Align the Biodiversity Plan with the Net Zero Plan, decarbonisation agenda and waste reduction/recycling programmes.	Supports point 6.1 below, and the need to establish a Cross-Service group to collaborate and identify the alignment between relevant work streams.	The importance of using our resources effectively, and avoiding duplication, should be noted.	Prioritise point 6.1 below, and the establishment of a Cross Service group.

NRAP Objective 2: Safeguard species and habitats of principal importance and improve their management

No.	Action	Evidence of achievement	Comment	Future Actions
2.1	Give significant weight to the inclusion of biodiversity enhancements in planning applications.	Planning applications now readily provide biodiversity enhancement as part of the proposed development. Where none proposed, applicants are requested to provide.	Failure to provide relevant proposals can be a reason to refuse permission. The Chief Planning Officer for Wales' letter of October 2019 clearly outlines this requirement.	Continue to monitor planning applications for the inclusion of biodiversity enhancement and request submission where none provided.
2.2	Securing compliance with relevant planning conditions/planning obligations requiring biodiversity enhancement in approved schemes to develop land.	Planning enforcement team react to failure to comply with planning conditions.	In addition to reacting to complaints, breaches of planning condition can be identified and pursued during site visits.	Planning enforcement team set up to identify and react to breaches of condition relating to biodiversity enhancement.
2.3	Provision of advice on biodiversity-related issues when consulted on applications.	Consistent achievement of performance targets for responding to planning application consultations.	There was a hiatus in performance following departure of Ecological Adviser in summer 2021 but, following a difficult recruitment process, a replacement ecologist has since been appointed and is maintaining levels in relation to meeting performance targets.	Review performance targets to ensure they respond to service requirements. Continue to provide responses to consultation requests.

NRAP Objective 3: Increase the resilience of our natural environment by restoring degraded habitats and habitat creation

No.	Action	Evidence of achievement	Comment	Future Actions
3.1	Include biodiversity enhancements in new IACC schemes. For example: tree planting and wildlife areas for new schools. Create habitats in new projects, such as ponds, wetland, new tree planting.	Several examples highlighted in case studies provided in this report (Appendix 1).	Ensure that biodiversity continue to be included in Council-designed schemes.	Prioritise point 6.1 below to establish the Cross Service group.
3.2	Protect and Enhance Wildflower verges.	See case study in Appendix 1 in relation to verge mowing policy.	Policy advises mowing practices and frequency with regard to highway verges. Highways Service working with NWWT on appropriate management.	Ensure adherence to mowing policy and review and amend where necessary. Maintain working relationship with NWWT.
3.3	Removal/replacement tree planting arising from Ash Dieback (ADB) and establishment of recording system (including acquisition of tree asset management software).	ADB Action Plan; project manager appointed; LUTRA tree recording system utilised and numerous condition surveys undertaken of Council trees.	Replanting schemes to include native species for habitat restoration.	Respond to ADB issues whilst managing felling and re-planting programmes and the biodiversity implications of such programmes.
3.4	Require maintenance/replacement of hedgerow in development schemes and enforce unauthorised removal.	Conditioned in planning permissions and enforced where breaches of the Hedgerow Regulations .	Enforcement action initiated when unauthorised removal identified or when breaches to conditions requiring retention.	Planning enforcement team set up to identify and react to breaches of condition relating to hedgerow retention or unauthorised removal.
3.5	Take necessary actions to ensure cleanliness of rivers and waterways.	Project work undertaken in relation to excessive nitrate release to river water.	Afon Wygyr project worked with local farmers to reduce nitrate seepage into river water with resultant improvements to conditions for freshwater fish and	Seek further opportunities to be involved in similar projects with a view to improving water quality.

			improved bathing conditions downstream.	
3.6	Adopt a Tree Plan.		Scheme similar to Welsh Government's "Plant!" scheme.	Need to devise a scheme where trees planted on Council-based projects can be adopted by the public.
3.7	Identify opportunities for habitat creation/improvement within the Council estate.	Numerous projects undertaken within the Council Estate (eg Pencadlys Glas, Oriol Môn etc.)	See case studies in Appendix 1 for examples of work undertaken.	Ensure that proper aftercare and management framework is in place to ensure continued success of projects to provide improved conditions for biodiversity.
3.8	Engagement with Volunteer groups to capitalise on opportunities to promote biodiversity and identify possible collaborative working opportunities.	LNP work and further contacts made outside the LNP eg National Trust, Cadw etc.	There have been regular meetings of the LNP and talks have been given by the Local Wildlife Officer to numerous interest groups. In addition, there have been discussions with organisations such as Cadw and the National Trust on how they can improve their sites for the benefit of biodiversity.	Continue to hold regular LNP meetings and make contacts with external groups to advise as to improving conditions for biodiversity enhancement.
3.9	Identify and apply for external funding where necessary.	Funding for projects has been accessed from a multitude of sources including LPfN, SDF and GRF.	Case studies demonstrate the breadth of funding that has been utilised to fund projects.	Continue to identify and apply for relevant funding sources.

NRAP Objective 4: Tackle key pressures on species and habitats

No.	Action	Evidence of achievement	Comment	Future Actions
4.1	Ensure that development proposals maximise use of previously developed land.	Applications for use of previously developed land considered in accordance with relevant national and local policies.	Identify brownfield sites for inclusion in future development plans.	Continue to apply relevant planning policy considerations to proposals for the development of previously developed land.
4.2	Ensure that development proposals include provisions for biodiversity enhancements where appropriate.	Planning applications tend to be accompanied by relevant biodiversity enhancement measures and, where not, applicants will be advised to provide in order that the application can be determined.	Requirement reinforced by letter of Chief Planning Officer for Wales, October 2019. Applications can technically be refused if biodiversity enhancements are not proposed.	Continue to maintain position in respect of submission of biodiversity enhancement proposals to accompany planning applications.
4.3	Prepare a Plan to adapt to and mitigate climate change and enable the Island and County Council to adapt to life in a changing climate.	Towards Net Zero Plan adopted 2022.	Regular meetings between Climate Change Manager and the relevant Senior Officer r to report on how projects contribute towards Net Zero.	Maintain regular meetings to ensure that up-to-date information is available to enable reporting.
4.4	Continue to promote waste reduction and build upon the Council's successful recycling initiatives.	One of highest performers in Wales.	Comprehensive information on differing methods of waste management on Council website.	Seek to explore further, innovative methods of waste reduction.
4.5	Increase fleet of pool electric cars and prioritise their use over personal vehicles when on Council business.	Fleet of pool cars and booking system available. Regular reminders to staff to use pool cars for business travel.	Need to increase use of pool electric cars.	Reinforce message in relation to pool car use and seek opportunities to increase fleet if possible.
4.6	Realise opportunities for active travel routes, particularly where disused former transport corridors are concerned.	Active Travel Network Map approved by Welsh Government in August 2022.	Need to build on use of active travel routes experienced during lockdown periods (e.g Lon Las Cefni).	Look to develop routes that can provide habitat and connectivity for biodiversity. Contribute to the Active

				Travel work of the Gwynedd and Anglesey PSB.
4.7	Support projects/initiatives undertaken to secure removal of INNS e.g projects overseen by Countryside and AONB Team and partners.	Projects undertaken by Countryside & AONB Team in relation to Himalayan Balsam, American Mink and Grey Squirrel.	See case studies for details.	Projects ongoing. There will be a need to reconsider position upon expiry of funding streams.
4.8	Encourage the use of secondary/recycled aggregates over primary material where appropriate in development.	Highways' material recycling centre at Gaerwen. Material generated to fulfil low-grade uses in place of primary aggregates.	Need to ensure that where low-grade uses for fill material that this continues to be met by the use of recycled aggregates.	Continue the practice of recycling highway-derived waste to produce secondary aggregates and use for lower-grade purposes.

NRAP Objective 5: Improve our evidence, understanding and monitoring

No.	Action	Evidence of achievement	Comment	Future Actions
5.1	Prepare and circulate a bulletin/newsletter highlighting relevant areas for compliance with wildlife law (all IACC elected members, staff and Town and Community Councils). Bulletin to be reviewed on a regular basis and updated where necessary.	No general biodiversity newsletter had been prepared as yet but Local Wildlife Officer in process of developing social media options to reflect work related to LPfN project work and LNP work in general.	Revenue funding from LNP grant to be used in realising this work.	Look to expand social media and other communication tools to inform about biodiversity enhancement and the s6 duty in general.
5.2	Roll out appropriate biodiversity training to relevant managers, officers and elected members.	Some internal training events for members of the Development Management Team within the Planning Function.		Need to discuss training provision with HR so that a series of events can be held to inform relevant staff and elected members.
5.3	Undertake a biodiversity audit of IACC buildings and landholdings.		Data from tree survey can be used to inform biodiversity audit.	Need to arrange for audit to be undertaken in order to identify areas of biodiversity value and manage these appropriately.
5.4	Option to target obvious gain areas rather than blanket approach, e.g. where bat boxes and nest boxes could be fitted to IACC buildings.	Some evidence of this approach in Council-led projects (eg Clegir Mawr).	Need to consider doing more in this respect.	Biodiversity audit of Council property can identify opportunities for biodiversity enhancement opportunities.

NRAP Objective 6: Put in place a framework of governance and support for delivery

No.	Action	Evidence of achievement	Comment	Future Actions
6.1	Establish an inter-service officers' group with responsibilities to monitor progress of Plan actions and coordinate the reporting Function.		To be done – identify relevant contacts to represent each service.	Form inter-service group from identified contacts and establish regular meeting and reporting structure.
6.2	Undertake a programme of regular briefing updates (at least every quarter) with the Change Management Portfolio Holder/Biodiversity Champion.	Hold meetings every quarter between the relevant senior officer and the Portfolio Holder to provide information on biodiversity updates and project progress.		
6.3	Increase collaboration between IACC & relevant organisations / partnerships in order to improve collaborative working and joint funding opportunities on biodiversity matters.	Have been working in partnership with several organisations. Much of this work facilitated by the LNP.	Case studies highlight the breadth of organisations worked with in partnership.	Continue to work collaboratively with external organisations looking to undertake work that will benefit biodiversity.
6.4	Explore opportunities for IACC procurement team to include biodiversity in procurement considerations e.g. using wood products from sustainable sources and using peat-free compost.		Need to ensure consistency of approach where procurement is concerned and that, where possible, materials procured can be demonstrated to be sustainably sourced.	Can be addressed as part of work of the inter-service group (6.1).