

Public Document Pack



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Mrs Annwen Morgan
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

CYNGOR SIR YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL
Swyddfeydd y Cyngor - Council Offices
LLANGFNI
Ynys Môn - Anglesey
LL77 7TW

Ffôn / tel (01248) 752500
Ffacs / fax (01248) 750839

RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD	NOTICE OF MEETING
PWYLLGOR GWAITH	THE EXECUTIVE
DYDD LLUN 29 TACHWEDD 2021 10.00 o'r gloch	MONDAY 29 NOVEMBER 2021 10.00 am
CYFARFOD RHITHWIR WEDI'I FFRYDIO'N FYW (AR HYN O BRYD NID OES MODD I'R CYHOEDD FYNYCHU)	VIRTUAL LIVE STREAMED MEETING (AT PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND)
Swyddog Pwyllgor	Ann Holmes 01248 752518 Committee Officer

AELODAU/MEMBERS

Plaid Cymru/Party of Wales

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

Annibynnol/Independent

Richard Dew, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Ieuan Williams

COPI ER GWYBODAETH / COPY FOR INFORMATION

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

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

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

Please note that meetings of the Committee are 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 HER 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 25 October 2021.

4 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 9 - 22)

To submit a report by the Head of Democratic Services.

5 SCORECARD MONITORING REPORT – QUARTER 2, 2021/22 (Pages 23 - 34)

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

6 WELSH LANGUAGE PROMOTION STRATEGY 2021-2026 (Pages 35 - 104)

To submit a report by the Chief Executive.

7 REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING - QUARTER 2, 2021/22 (Pages 105 - 130)

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

8 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING - QUARTER 2, 2021/22 (Pages 131 - 144)

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

9 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET MONITORING – QUARTER 2, 2021/22 (Pages 145 - 152)

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

10 COUNCIL TAX BASE FOR 2022/23 (Pages 153 - 160)

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

11 TRANSITIONAL PLAN (Pages 161 - 174)

To submit a report by the Deputy Chief Executive.

- 12** **WELSH IN EDUCATION STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2032** (Pages 175 - 216)
To submit a report by the Director of Education, Skills an Young People.
- 13** **STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY 2022-2025** (Pages 217 - 242)
To submit a report by the Head of Regulation and Economic Development.
- 14** **COMMUNITY BENEFIT CONTRIBUTIONS STRATEGY** (Pages 243 - 266)
To submit a report by the Deputy Chief Executive.

This page is intentionally left blank

THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the virtual meeting held on 25 October, 2021

- PRESENT:** Councillor Llinos Medi (Chair)
Councillor Ieuan Williams (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors Carwyn Jones, R. Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery, R.G. Parry, OBE FRAGS, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Robin Williams.
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive
Director of Function (Resources) & Section 151 Officer
Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer
Director of Education, Skills and Young People
Head of Service (Highways, Waste and Property)
Head of Housing Services
Head of Profession (HR) and Transformation
Head of Democratic Services
Committee Officer (ATH)
- APOLOGIES:** Councillor Richard Dew
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors Glyn Haynes, Kenneth Hughes, Trefor Lloyd Hughes, MBE, Aled Morris Jones, Dafydd Roberts, Mr Gareth Williams (Local Democracy Reporter)
-

The Chair welcomed all those present to this meeting of the Executive; she extended her and the Executive's best wishes to Councillor Jeff Evans who was currently hospitalised.

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No declaration of interest was received at the meeting.

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

None to report.

3. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 27 September, 2021 were presented for the Executive's approval.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 27 September, 2021 be approved.

4. CORPORATE PARENTING PANEL

The draft minutes of the meeting of the Corporate Parenting Panel held on 7 September, 2021 were presented for adoption by the Executive.

It was resolved that the draft minutes of the meeting of the Corporate Parenting Panel held on 7 September, 2021 be adopted.

5. THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The report of the Head of Democratic Services incorporating the updated Executive's Forward Work Programme for the period from November, 2021 to June, 2022 was presented for the Executive's consideration and the following changes were highlighted –

• New items on the Forward Work Programme

- Item 3 – Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-26 for the Executive's 29 November, 2021 meeting
- Item 4 - Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-32 for the Executive's 29 November, 2021 meeting
- Item 10 – Transitional Plan: Anglesey (post pandemic) subject to confirmation for the Executive's 29 November, 2021 meeting
- Item 12 – Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-25 for the Executive's 29 November, 2021 meeting
- Item 14 – Service Asset Management Policy 2021-31: Smallholdings Estate for the Executive's 29 November, 2021 meeting
- Item 15 – Corporate Asset Management Policy 2021-26 for the Executive's 29 November, 2021 meeting
- Item 20 – Shared Equity Policy - for the Executive's 13 December, 2021 meeting
- Item 28 – Population Needs Assessment: Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014
- Items 39 to 42 – Performance and Budget monitoring reports for the Executive's June, 2022 meeting

• Rescheduled items

- Item 13 – Community Benefit Contributions Strategy rescheduled from October, 2021 to the Executive's 29 November, 2021 meeting
- Item 22 – Local Housing Strategy 2022-27 rescheduled from December, 2021 to the Executive's 24 January, 2022 meeting
- Item 29 – AONB Management Plan rescheduled from December, 2021 to the Executive's 14 February, 2022 meeting

• Items delegated for decision to a Portfolio Member

- Item 30 – Annual Equality Report (Portfolio Member for Social Services) for publication in March, 2022
- Item 37 – Welsh Language Standards Annual Report 2021/22 (Portfolio Member with responsibility for the Welsh Language) for publication in June, 2022

It was resolved to approve the updated work programme for the period from November, 2021 to June, 2022 as presented noting that the Forward Work Programme is updated monthly and submitted as a standing monthly item to the Executive.

6. CONSULTATION ON THE LEVEL OF COUNCIL TAX PREMIUM FOR SECOND HOMES

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the results of a public consultation exercise on the intention to increase the council tax premium on properties periodically occupied (second homes) was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Director of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer reported that the power to charge the premium came into effect on 1 April, 2017 and the Council initially set the premium at 25%; following consultation in February, 2019 the Council resolved to increase the premium to its current level of 35% from 1 April, 2019. As at 1 September, 2021, 2,670 properties are subject to the 35% premium. At present 10 local authorities in Wales including Anglesey apply the premium, which ranges from 25% (2 authorities), 35% (Anglesey), 50% (5 authorities) and 100% (2 authorities). Although the use to which the revenue generated by the premium is to be put is not specified in the legislation, Welsh Government guidance states that it is intended to be used as a tool to bring long term empty homes back into use and to help local authorities in increasing the supply of affordable housing thereby enhancing the sustainability of local communities.

The Executive in December, 2020 resolved to undertake a full consultation on its intention to increase the premium of second homes to 50%; the consultation opened on 14 June, 2021 and closed on 6 August, 2021 and produced a total of 1,434 responses. Information about the location of the respondents and whether they were owners of a second home, a self-catering units or council tax payers only is provided in section 2 of the report (paragraphs 2.3 and 2.4) as is information about the views expressed with regard to the impact of second homes on local communities, the local economy and the Welsh language (paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6) as well as the level of the premium and whether or not it should be increased and if so by how much (paragraphs 2.7 and 2.8). The response as regards people's views about how the income from the premium should be used is outlined in paragraph 2.9. A summary of all the general points raised in the consultation is provided in Table 3 of the report.

The majority of Anglesey residents who responded to the consultation were of the opinion that the current number of second homes on the Island is having a detrimental effect on local communities and the Welsh language and to a lesser extent, on the local economy. They were also of the opinion that the high number of second homes is pushing up house prices and making them unaffordable for local people. The majority of people who responded to the consultation supported an increase in the premium on second homes with 45% in favour of increasing the premium to 100%. The majority of respondents want to see the Council use any additional funds generated to help local people buy or rent their first home.

Section 3 of the report sets out the financial impact of increasing the premium whilst sections 4 and 5 outline the benefits and risks involved respectively. Raising the premium will generate additional income for the Council, but the level will be dependent on how second home owners react to the increase. The level of extra income generated may be lower if second home owners use the existing loopholes to avoid paying the increased premium (paragraph 3.8 refers). There is also a risk that a steep rise in the premium will result in a large number of properties being re-designated as self-catering accommodation and being subject to Non Domestic rates rather than Council Tax (paragraph 1.6 outlines the process for re-designating properties via the Valuation Office Agency). This would result in a one off drop in Council Tax income in 2022/23 but would be offset by an increase in Welsh Government funding in 2023/24 due to how the funding mechanism operates (paragraph 3.10 explains). Further, raising the premium significantly allows the Council to respond to Welsh Government's comments about the Council not fully utilising the powers it has been given to tackle the issue and would give it greater leverage on Welsh Government to respond to close loopholes and to change planning laws and policies. More administrative resources would be needed if the premium was increased to deal with the resulting increased workload and also to allow more resources to be directed towards identifying those who are avoiding paying the premium.

Councillor Robin Williams, Portfolio Member for Finance giving his own perspective said that he saw the Council Tax premium as something of a blunt instrument and had real doubts as to its effectiveness in tackling the second homes issue especially as an increasing

number of second home owners have been taking advantage of existing loopholes to reclassify their properties as businesses that are not liable for Council Tax but obtain relief from business rates as well. He thought that more radical steps have to be taken by Welsh Government to address the issue which need not affect tourism which is an important and valued industry in Anglesey, but which would stop the growth of second homes which is having a detrimental impact on communities on the Island and on the Welsh language and culture, and is a pattern that is also being repeated in areas not strong on tourism through the proliferation of AirBnBs. It was his view that Welsh Government needs to consider amending planning rules or allow local planning authorities to do so, so that anyone wanting to change a property that is owned or is for rent to a holiday home would have to apply for planning permission for change of use. Other options that could also be considered include levying taxes on homes used as businesses or on the income therefrom, charging VAT on properties let as holiday homes or introducing a tourism/resort tax in Wales in the same way as is levied in many other countries. The power given to local authorities in Wales to charge a Council Tax premium on second homes is not having the desired effect in terms of reducing the number of second homes and there is no evidence available at present to show that raising the premium level to 100% is effective in those local authority areas that have chosen to do so; it is likely that more second homes will be converted to business use and avoid paying the premium (and Council Tax) altogether. The Portfolio Member for Finance said that he favoured and was therefore advocating a gradual approach that would see the level of the premium being increased incrementally as is reflected in the proposals within the report.

Councillor Alun Mummery speaking as Portfolio Member for Housing and Supporting Communities said that he too supported raising the Council Tax premium to 50% with the intention that it be further raised to 75% and to 100% in subsequent years and was basing his comments on many discussions he had been party to on this topic over time. He likened Anglesey as one of the six west facing local authorities to King Canute unsuccessfully trying to stem the tide which has recently become a tsunami and going round in circles trying to find a solution to the matter when the answers lie with Welsh Government. Local authorities in Wales were given the power to raise a Council Tax premium on second homes by up to 100% back in 2014 but the loophole that allows second homeowners to re-designate their properties for business purposes and transfer to the business rates system was not closed at the same time. Although the Welsh Government's Minister for Housing and Local Government made a statement on 6 July, 2021 that she intended to take heed of the 12 recommendations made by Dr Simon Brooks in his report on second homes with a "three pronged attack" and would publish a Welsh Language Community Housing Plan this autumn, these have yet to materialise. The Isle of Anglesey County Council first levied a premium of 25% on second homes in 2017 thereafter raising it to 35% in 2019, and it is one of only three authorities in Wales that levies a 100% premium on empty homes. The Council's Housing Service has benefited to the amount of £350k per annum from the premium which has helped provide first time buyers with grants of which there were 37 successful applications last year, and also to support housing renewal. This as much as anything had influenced his decision not to support increasing the premium to 100% straightaway since that could prompt more second homeowners to seek to avoid paying it and if Welsh Government does not deliver on its promises for action, it would leave the Council with nothing to fall back on. House prices nationally have increased steeply putting home ownership out of reach for many young people; tackling the issue therefore requires a national policy rather than piecemeal actions.

Councillor R. Meirion Jones, Portfolio Member for Education, Libraries, Youth and Culture said that he initially supported raising the level of the premium to 100% because he thought it was the right thing to do and because Welsh Government has been reluctant to acknowledge the issue of second homes as a problem. Although this has since been recognised there has been very little movement on the matter and he urged Welsh

Government to take steps especially with regard to stopping the practice of flipping whereby second homes are re-designated as holiday lets and transfer to business rates claiming business rates relief in the process. He emphasised that it was important to note that the proposals presented as part of the report to today's meeting are a compromise reflecting the differing views expressed as part of the consultation.

In thanking the Officer for the report and the Portfolio Members for their viewpoints the Chair highlighted that the Council has on previous occasions made representations to Welsh Government on this matter.

It was resolved –

- **To recommend to the Council that the premium on properties that are substantially furnished but which are not deemed as the taxpayer's sole or main residence (second homes) is increased to 50% from 1 April, 2022/23.**
- **That taxpayers who are currently identified as being subject to the premium are formally notified of the Council's intention to increase the premium to 50% as soon as possible, in order to allow them to make alternative arrangements if they do not wish to pay the increased premium.**
- **That the Executive reaffirms its intention to :-**
 - **Increase the premium on properties that are substantially furnished but which are not deemed as the taxpayer's sole or main residence (second homes) to 75% from April, 2023 and 100% from April, 2024.**
 - **Continue to put pressure on the Welsh Government to do all it can to allow the Council to control the number of second homes on the Island.**
 - **Continue to request Welsh Government to change the current legislation so as to ensure that the owners of second homes make a suitable tax contribution, either by means of Council Tax or through Business rates.**
- **That funding is released from the additional income generated to employ 2 additional members of staff in the Council Tax team from January 2022 to deal with increased workload (appeals, recovery etc.) and to allow the team to be more proactive in identifying tax avoidance. Based on the 2021/22 pay scales, a sum of £65k would be sufficient to meet the cost of pay and the associated costs.**
- **That the Executive determine how to utilise the additional income and that the proposals are included as part of the 2022/23 revenue budget proposals with the majority of the additional income being directed to funding schemes to help local people purchase their own home and to promote the local economy.**

7. PUBLIC SERVICES OMBUDSMAN ANNUAL LETTER 2020/21

The report of the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer incorporating the Public Service Ombudsman's Annual Letter for 2020/21 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Portfolio Member for Corporate Business reported that since 2006 the Public Service Ombudsman for Wales (PSOW) has published an annual report on the work undertaken by his office for the previous 12 months. The PSOW also

publishes a separate annual summary of performance for each council in the form of an annual letter attached at Appendix 1 to the report. For the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IOACC) the headline messages for 2020/21 are that 18 complaints were lodged against the Council during the year, down from 26 in 2019/20; of those 18 complaints, 16 were deemed not to require an investigation by the PSOW's Office. No Code of Conduct complaints against elected members were recorded during the year. IOACC's performance comparative to the other Welsh councils under a number of headings can be seen in the tables provided with the letter. Additionally, as per the request of the PSOW training has been provided for staff who deal with complaints with six sessions in all having been held by the Complaints Standards Team between 23 October, 2020 and 27 November, 2020; these were well attended and the feedback received was positive. In accordance with the PSOW's request, a letter will now be sent to his Office to inform him of the outcome of the Council's consideration of the annual letter and the action it proposes to take in response to it.

The Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer confirmed that the main messages for IOACC from the PSOW's review of the year are summarised in paragraph 3 of the report.

It was resolved to note and to accept the Public Services Ombudsman's Annual Letter for 2020/21 and to delegate the Director of Function (Council Business) to write to the PSOW by 15 November, 2021 to confirm the same and to state that the Council will continue to monitor complaints and thereby provide Members with the required information in order to help scrutinise performance.

8. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2020/21

The report of the Head of Profession (HR) and Transformation incorporating the Annual Performance Report for the Council for 2020/21 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Portfolio Member for Corporate Business reported that the Annual Performance Report provides an evaluation of how well the Council delivered against its three key well-being objectives during 2020/21 as reflected in the performance indicators data and analysis contained therein in what was a very challenging year dominated by the global pandemic. Although the Council's main aim had been to keep its workforce and the people of Anglesey safe and well during this difficult time and to ensure that statutory services were maintained and the specific actions taken to this end are elaborated upon in the report, the Council also succeeded in making progress in a number of areas across services taking planned initiatives and projects forward as described in the narrative sections of the report. That the Council has achieved as much as it did is due to the tireless efforts and hard work of its staff, partners and those contracted to undertake work for it, and whilst it is encouraging to note the progress of the vaccine booster programme it is expected that the Council will still face further challenges as it enters the traditionally difficult winter period.

The Head of Profession (HR) and Transformation confirmed that the Council is statutorily required to publish an Annual Performance Report by the end of October each year with 2020/21 being the final year in which this requirement applies with new performance reporting arrangements being introduced under the provisions of the Local Government and Elections Wales Act 2021. Whilst it had been a challenging task to try to capture the breadth of activity that has taken in place in an extraordinary year it is hoped the annual report provides a fair reflection of performance over the period.

Councillor Aled Morris Jones, Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee reported from the Committee's 18 October, 2021 meeting to which the Annual Performance Report for 2020/21 was presented and where the contribution of staff both towards the pandemic effort and

towards ensuring the continuation of essential services at a very difficult time was acknowledged with gratitude. In considering the report the Committee had expressed some concern regarding the increased Covid rate on Anglesey and more widely in Wales; the Committee had specifically wanted to know how the ongoing pandemic had affected the business sector and had requested information regarding the number of businesses on Anglesey that had come to an end as a result. The Committee had recommended the report for the Executive's approval and subsequent publication by the 31 October deadline.

Councillor R. Meirion Jones, Portfolio Member for Education, Libraries, Youth and Culture drew attention to an amendment to the final paragraph of the Education and Skills section of the Annual Performance Report at page 14 where it refers to all school buildings as having been closed for the first part of the year because of the coronavirus pandemic which is not what happened in practice; the sentence as amended which will be reflected in the version to be put to Full Council on 26 October, 2021 will read to the effect of - *during the first part of the year schools were operating under emergency conditions because of the Coronavirus pandemic. They provided care centres for vulnerable children and the children of key workers, and prepared online lessons and activities for all students to undertake at home.*

With reference to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee's request for data on business closures the Chief Executive clarified that an e-mail had been circulated to the Committee's members to explain that the most recent data which is provided by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) was released in November, 2020 and relates to changes that took place in 2019. Information with regard to the pandemic period has not yet been collated and released and whilst the ONS has not indicated when the data for 2020 will be made available, once the figures are issued they will be shared with elected members.

It was resolved to recommend to the Isle of Anglesey County Council that the 2020/21 Performance Report is an accurate reflection of the Authority's work over the period and that it should be published by the statutory 31 October deadline.

9. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was considered and was resolved Under Section 100 (A) (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from the meeting during the discussion on the following item on the grounds that it involved the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 16 of Schedule 12A of the said Act.

10. HIGHWAYS DAMAGE PROSECUTION

The report of the Head of Service (Highways, Waste and Property) with regard to a highways damage prosecution was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor R.G.Parry, OBE, FRAGS, Portfolio Member for Highways, Waste and Property reported on the background to the issue which involved damage to a publicly maintained highway and referred to the latest position with regard to achieving a resolution in the matter.

The Head of Service (Highways, Waste and Property) outlined the options considered and the implications of each and he provided details of discussions, engagement and activity to date with regard to another party in the matter. The Officer referred to the proposed course of action for taking the matter forward and explained the reasoning for the recommendation.

It was resolved to approve the recommendations of the report and to proceed accordingly.

11. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was considered and was resolved Under Section 100 (A) (4) of the Local Government Act 1972, to exclude the press and public from the meeting during the discussion on the following item on the grounds that it involved the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 of Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the Public Interest Test as presented.

12. HOUSING DEVELOPMENT OVER 10 UNITS – LAND NEAR PENTRAETH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

The report of the Head of Housing Services seeking the Executive's approval to move forward with the development of 10 housing units on land near Pentraeth Industrial Estate was presented for consideration.

The Executive was advised that the site is located near Pentraeth Industrial Estate and full planning permission was approved in September, 2021 for 23 new houses as part of a development led by Clwyd Alyn Housing Association. Clwyd Alyn is one of three operational housing associations building affordable housing on the Island. The Authority where possible seeks to work in partnership with other housing providers and in this case it has been offered 10 out of the 23 properties on site thereby providing an opportunity to offer some of the new properties for sale to local first time buyers through shared ownership and/or rent at intermediate rent. The houses will be built on sustainable principles and will be highly energy efficient. As part of the planning process, information provided by the developer showed that 37 applicants for housing in Pentraeth are on the Council's waiting list and a further 7 are on the Tai Teg affordable housing list. These properties, ten of which will be in the Council's name will contribute towards meeting the housing demand in the area. The development will be funded partly through a Welsh Government grant and partly through the Housing Revenue Account. The financial model adopted by the Authority to assess the financial viability of housing development schemes show the scheme and associated costs to be viable and compliant with the Authority's guidance on developing new housing.

It was resolved to approve proceeding to develop new council housing of 10 units on land near Pentraeth Industrial Estate.

**Councillor Llinos Medi
Chair**

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	29 November 2021
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: Tel: E-mail:	Huw Jones, Head of Democratic Services 01248 752108 JHuwJones@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Not applicable

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>In accordance with its Constitution, the Council is required to publish a forward work programme and to update it regularly. The Executive Forward Work Programme is published each month to enable both members of the Council and the public to see what key decisions are likely to be taken over the coming months.</p> <p>The Executive is requested to:</p> <p>confirm the attached updated work programme which covers December 2021 – July 2022;</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.

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

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
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: December 2021 – July 2022

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021



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

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

Page 12 It should be noted, however, that the work programme is a flexible document as not all items requiring a decision will be known that far in advance and some timescales may need to be altered to reflect new priorities etc. The list of items included is therefore reviewed regularly and updates are published monthly.

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

The latest version of the Executive's Forward Work Programme – **which is a live document and subject to change** - is set out on the following pages.

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

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
1	2022/23 Budget (S) To finalise the Executive's initial draft budget proposals for consultation.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel - Date to be confirmed Corporate Scrutiny Committee - Date to be confirmed	The Executive Date to be confirmed, subject to Welsh Government timescale.	
December 2021						
2	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 13 December 2021	
3	Establishing a Port Health Authority for Holyhead Port	Regulation and Economic Development	Christian Branch Head of Regulation and Economic Development Cllr Richard Dew		The Executive 13 December 2021	
4	Schools' Digital Strategy	Learning	Rhys H Hughes Director of Education, Skills and Young People Cllr Meirion Jones		The Executive 13 December 2021	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O = Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
January 2022						
5	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 24 January 2022
6	Local Housing Strategy 2022-2027		Housing	Ned Michael Head of Housing Services Cllr Alun Wyn Mummery	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 20 January 2022	The Executive 24 January 2022 Full Council
7	Shared Equity Policy		Housing	Ned Michael Head of Housing Services Cllr Alun Wyn Mummery		The Executive 24 January 2022
February 2022						
8	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 14 February 2022

Page 14

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

	Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
9	HRA Housing Rents and Housing Service Charges 2022/23		Housing	Ned Michael Head of Housing Services Cllr Alun W Mummery	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive 14 February 2022	
10	Population Needs Assessment: Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014		Social Services	Fôn Roberts Director of Social Services Cllr Llinos Medi	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee 8 February 2022	The Executive 14 February 2022	Full Council Date to be confirmed
11	AONB Management Plan 2021-2025		Regulation and Economic Development	Christian Branch Head of Regulation and Economic Development Cllr Carwyn Jones		The Executive 14 February 2021	Full Council
12	Road Maintenance and Highways Asset Management Policy		Highways, Waste and Property	Huw Percy Head of Highways, Waste and Property Cllr R G Parry OBE		The Executive 14 February 2022	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
March 2022						
13	Annual Equality Report 2020/21	Social Services Portfolio Holder	Council Business	Lynn Ball Director of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer Cllr Llinos Medi		Delegated decision March 2022
2022/23 Budget items – Dates to be confirmed, subject to Welsh Government timescale						
14	Revenue Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3, 2021/22 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive
15	Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3, 2021/22 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive
16	Housing Revenue Account Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3, 2021/22 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

	Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
17	Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2022/23 Adoption of strategy for the new financial year.		Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive	Full Council
18	Community Based non-residential Social Care Services –2022/23 Fees and Charges		Adults Services	Arwel Owen Head of Adults Services Cllr Llinos Medi	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive	
19	Local Authority Homes for Older People – Setting the Standard Charge 2022/23		Adults Services	Arwel Owen Head of Adults Services Cllr Llinos Medi	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive	
20	Fees and Charges 2022/23		Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

	Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
21	Independent Sector Care Home Fees 2022/23		Adults Services	Arwel Owen Head of Adults Services Cllr Llinos Medi	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive	
22	Medium Term Financial Strategy and Budget 2022/23 (S) Adoption of final proposals for recommendation to the County Council.	This is a matter for the Executive as it falls within the Council's Budget Framework.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel Corporate Scrutiny Committee	The Executive	Full Council
23	Capital Strategy and Capital Programme		Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive	Full Council
24	Capital Budget 2022/23		Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel Corporate Scrutiny Committee	The Executive	Full Council

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
25	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 21 March 2022	
26	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3, 2021/22 (S) Quarterly performance monitoring report.	Corporate Transformation	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation Cllr Dafydd Rhys Thomas	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 7 March 2022	The Executive 21 March 2022	
27	Homelessness Strategy and Housing Support Grant	Housing	Ned Michael Head of Housing Services Cllr Alun Wyn Mummery	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 7 March 2022	The Executive 21 March 2022 To be confirmed	
28	Social Services Improvement Programme Progress Report	Social Services	Fôn Roberts Director of Social Services Cllr Llinos Medi	Social Services Improvement Panel 15 February 2022 Corporate Scrutiny Committee 7 March 2022	The Executive 21 March 2022	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
29	Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan	Housing	Ned Michael Head of Housing Services Cllr Alun W Mummy	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive 21 March 2022	
April 2022						
30	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 25 April 2022	
May 2022						
31	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive May 2022	
June 2022						
32	Welsh Language Standards Annual Report 2021/22	Portfolio Holder with responsibility for the Welsh language.	Council Business	Annwen Morgan Chief Executive	Delegated decision June 2022	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
33 The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services		The Executive June 2022	
34 Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 4, 2021/22 (S) Quarterly performance monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current performance across the Council.	Corporate Transformation	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation	Corporate Scrutiny Committee	The Executive June 2022	
35 Revenue Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 4, 2021/22 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive June 2022	
36 Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 4, 2021/22 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive June 2022	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: December 2021 – July 2022

Updated 16 November 2021

	Subject & *category and what decision is sought	Decision by which Portfolio Holder or, if a collective decision, why	Lead Service	Responsible Officer/ Lead Member & contact for representation	Pre-decision / Scrutiny (if applicable)	Date to Executive or, if delegated, date of publication	Date to Full Council (if applicable)
37	Housing Revenue Account Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 4, 2021/22 (S) Quarterly financial monitoring report.	This is a matter for the full Executive as it provides assurance of current financial position across the Council.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive June 2022	
July 2022							
38	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	The approval of the full Executive is sought to strengthen forward planning and accountability.	Council Business	Huw Jones Head of Democratic Services		The Executive July 2022	

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Date:	29 th NOVEMBER 2021
Subject:	SCORECARD MONITORING REPORT - QUARTER 2 (2021/22)
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR DAFYDD RHYS THOMAS
Head of Service / Director:	CARYS EDWARDS
Report Author:	GETHIN MORGAN
Tel:	01248 752111
E-mail:	GethinMorgan@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	n/a

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

1.1 This is the second scorecard report of 2021/22 and the penultimate of the current administration. It is to be considered within the context of the additional pressures emanating from our response to the coronavirus pandemic during Q2

1.2 It portrays the position of the Council against its operational objectives as outlined and agreed earlier in the year.

1.3 The Committee is requested to scrutinise the scorecard and note the areas which the Senior Leadership Team are managing to secure improvements into the future.

These can be summarised as follows –

1.3.1 Underperformance is recognised and managed with mitigation measures completed to aide improvement during Q3 and that a close eye is kept on the indicators currently affected by the coronavirus pandemic.

1.4 The Committee is asked to accept the mitigation measures outlined above.

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 Executive?

This matter is delegated to the Executive

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?	<p>The Corporate Scorecard Report gives a snapshot of the KPI performance against the Council Plan's 3 objectives at the end of each quarter.</p> <p>All 3 objectives, below, consider the long term needs of the Island</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their longterm potential 2. Support vulnerable adults and families to keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible 3. Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment <p>The measurement of the KPIs against each objective demonstrates how decisions are making an impact on our current performance.</p>
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Performance of some KPIs could potentially have an impact on future costs however mitigation measures proposed looks to alleviate these pressures.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Elements of the work monitored within the Scorecard is undertaken in a collaborative manner with other organisations such as Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Welsh Government, Keep Wales Tidy, Careers Wales, Sports Wales, GWE, amongst others.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	N/A

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	N/A
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	N/A
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.	N/A

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	This was considered by the SLT and their comments are reflected in the report
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Comments reflected in the report
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Comments reflected in the report
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	Was considered by Corporate Scrutiny on the 16/11. The Committee Chairman will feedback in this meeting.
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:
Appendix A - Scorecard Quarter 2

Ff - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021/22 Scorecard Monitoring Report - Quarter 1 (as presented to, and accepted by, the Executive Committee in September 2021). • Annual Delivery Document 2020-22 • Council Plan 2017-2022

SCORECARD MONITORING REPORT – QUARTER 2 (2021/22)

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Our Council Plan for 2017 to 2022 identifies the local needs and wellbeing priorities and sets out our aims for the period in conjunction with our Annual Delivery Document 2020-22.
- 1.2 This scorecard monitoring report on a quarterly basis is used to monitor the success of our identified Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), a combination of local and nationally set indicators, in delivering the Councils day to day activities. The report also identifies any mitigating actions identified by the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) to drive and secure improvements.
- 1.3 This year's indicators included within the scorecard were agreed during a workshop with the Elected Members and Senior Management on the 13th July 2021. This will be the penultimate scorecard to be considered by both the Corporate Scrutiny and Executive meetings ahead of the Local Government Elections in May 2022.
- 1.4 The scorecard (appendix 1) portrays the current end of Q2 position and will (together with this report) be considered further by the Corporate Scrutiny Committee and the Executive during November.

2. CONTEXT

- 2.1 The performance monitoring KPIs continue to be aligned to the Councils' three wellbeing strategic objectives:
 - Objective 1 - Ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their long-term potential
 - Objective 2 - Support vulnerable adults and families to keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible
 - Objective 3 - Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment
- 2.2 It will not be possible to publish information for all KPIs on the Scorecard on a quarterly basis due to the nature of data collection methods. When this is the case, a note will indicate how often the KPI is monitored and when the data will be available for collection, e.g. (annual) (Q4), (termly) (Q3).
- 2.3 The publication of the PAM national indicators was restarted this year.. However, the PAM results were not available at the start of the year to help with the target setting process. As a result, targets for the year have been agreed based on previous year's performance and also based on how they have been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

3. CORPORATE HEALTH PERFORMANCE

- 3.1 It is encouraging to note that the majority (70%) of the indicators monitored are performing well against targets (Green or Yellow RAG). Some of the highlights are noted below.
- 3.2 Attendance at work is an area which is reported on monthly internally and is analysed to ensure improvement. A challenging target of 8.75 days lost to absence per FTE was agreed this year following on from the 6.68 days lost to absence per FTE in 2020/21. This target is 1 day lost to absence per FTE **lower** than the previous target of 9.75 days lost to absence per FTE.
- 3.3 At the end of Q2 the Council is AMBER against its target with 4.09 days lost to absence per FTE in the period against a target of 3.81 days lost to absence per FTE. This performance is slightly down on the levels seen pre-pandemic in Q2 2019/20 where 3.96 days were lost to absence per FTE. **For context, the target for the last two years for Q2 was however 4.25 days lost to absence per FTE, and without the change in target this year the performance would have been Green.**
- 3.4 Long Term absence (2.56 days lost to absence per FTE) is responsible for 63% of the total days lost at the end of Q2. Whilst in percentage terms this is lower than this time last year (71% due to long term), it is a total of 0.67 days higher and 0.13 days higher than the previous year in terms of long term absence (1.89 days lost to absence per FTE long term in 2020/21 and 2.43 days lost to absence per FTE in 2019/20).
- 3.5 The performance is likely to remain over target as traditionally attendance at work falls in quarter 3 and 4 due to seasonal impacts which may be exacerbated this year due to forecasted pressures as noted by Welsh Government in their Social care Winter Plan for 2021 –
- “We are expecting a particularly difficult winter with forecasts for ongoing COVID cases alongside predictions of a worse year for winter flu and other winter viruses because of the low immunity in our population”.*
- 3.6 Our digital strategy continues to prove successful during the pandemic. The Social Media accounts managed within Services continue to reach people who would not perhaps have followed the main Anglesey County Council accounts. Combined, there are over 92,000 followers at the end of quarter 2.
- 3.7 The indicators currently monitored within the Customer Service section do not highlight any cause for concern with the indicators continuing to perform well against targets on the whole. The only indicator that is underperforming against its target currently is indicator 04b – the total % of written responses to complaints within 15 days (Social Services) with a performance of 58% against a target of 80%. The complicated nature of these complaints frequently require multi agency input and achieving the alignment of information within 15 days is a regular challenge. The performance is an improvement on the 50% achieved in Q1 and it is reassuring that 18 of the 19

complaints received in the quarter were discussed with the complaint within 5 working days.

- 3.8 The financial management section currently forecasts an underspend of £0.858m for the year ending 31 March 2022.
- 3.9 The service budgets are expected to underspend by £0.223m and corporate finance is forecast to also underspend by £0.635m. An overachievement of £0.019m is expected on the standard Council Tax. Surplus income of £0.652m is forecast on the Council Tax Premium. The Adults Service budgets are under pressure due to increasing demand and the transition of a costly placement from Children's Services. The Children's Service is also facing increasing pressure due to increasing demand.
- 3.10 The current forecast and the level of general balances puts the Council in a strong financial position. However, Services are likely to face rising costs during the second half of the year which may reduce the forecasted level of underspending. It should also be noted that the Trade Unions have rejected a final pay offer of 1.75% and are balloting for industrial action. Sufficient funding has been included in the budget and in earmarked reserves to meet the cost of a 1.75% pay award, but anything higher than this figure will further reduce the projected underspend.
- 3.11 Demand for services will also impact on the expenditure during the second part of the year. The third and fourth quarters can bring significant changes in demand, particularly in Adult Social Care and Highways, where demand for services is influenced by the weather. Covid still remains a risk and if greater restrictions are introduced this may increase costs or reduce income, although the majority will be covered by the Welsh Government's Hardship Fund which will remain in place until the end of the financial year.
- 3.12 The forecast underspend on the Capital Programme for 2021/22 is £17.879m, with this being potential slippage into the 2022/23 Capital Programme. The funding for this slippage will also slip into 2022/23 and will be factored in when producing the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2022/23.
- 3.13 The results at the end of quarter 2 and the associated projected expenditure shows that the majority of projects are on target to be completed within budget. Covid continues to have an impact on capital schemes and the speed in which they can progress due to various reasons and on a number of schemes, slippage is already expected. The Council has secured many different external grants and work is progressing well, or expected to, on most of these schemes. The Council is also expecting to receive £1.646m of Capital Receipts in 2020/21 to contribute towards the funding of the Capital Programme.
- 3.14 Further information on financial management can be seen in the 'Revenue Budget Monitoring Report for Q2' and the 'Capital Budget Monitoring for Q2' reports which will be discussed in The Executive meeting on the 29th November.

- 3.15 The overall results once again demonstrate that there is reasonable assurance that the Council's day to day activities are delivering against expectations in managing its people, its finances and serving its customers. It is also encouraging to note that the Authority's staff at a time of challenge is delivering against their expectation to an appropriate standard..

4. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

- 4.1 The performance of the indicators monitored in the performance management section has been good and for the first time since the pandemic began. Two Wellbeing Objectives did not have any indicators underperforming as amber or red against targets which is positive.
- 4.2 At the end of Q2 it is encouraging to note that the majority (84%) of the performance indicators are performing above target or within 5% tolerance of their targets.
- 4.3 The indicators monitored in Q2 against our **Wellbeing Objective 1** where we are working to ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their long-term potential, are all performing well and are above target and Green for the period.
- 4.4 Performance against the indicators for **Wellbeing Objective 2** where we are supporting vulnerable adults and families to keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible demonstrate good performance once again. Only three indicators (20%) are Yellow with the remaining 12 indicators (80%) Green against their targets and only 6 indicators show a decline in performance in comparison with Q1.
- 4.5 Whilst the decline is something to be mindful of and services are requested to monitor, it is an encouraging position heading into the winter months of Q3 & 4.
- 4.6 Our **Wellbeing Objective 3**, where we work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment, now have an additional four KPIs. These KPIs will be used to help measure the carbon footprint of our Council Fleet and business miles. They will be used for information only this year and targets will be agreed for the 2022/23 Scorecard.
- 4.7 The overall performance of the indicators within our **Wellbeing Objective 3** has been mixed with 57% of those with targets underperforming. We do note however that four indicators are underperforming against their targets and are highlighted as being Red or Amber in the Scorecard.
- 4.7.1 Indicator 32 – Percentage of waste reused, recycled or composted – is RED with a performance of 60.88% against a target of 70% for the quarter. This

performance is down on the 69% seen in Q2 2020/21 and the 72.84% seen in Q2 2019/20.

It is noted that this is a significant decline in performance at the end of Q2, however there are many reasons for this in comparison with previous years. As was noted in the quarter 1 report, the Covid-19 pandemic continues to impact on the figure of waste which is being reused, recycled or composted. Further reasons for the decline can be noted as follows –

- A reduction in the use of our Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs),
- An increase in black bin household waste as people continue to work from home (note the overall black bin tonnage collected was almost 1,700 tonnes higher for the first two quarters of 2021/22 compared to pre-covid levels in 2019/20),
- An increase in black bin household waste linked to an increase in the number of visitors to the Island, with many coming from areas where their recycling rates are lower,
- Some green waste also being disposed of in the black bins, even though the number of subscriptions recorded were high the overall green waste tonnage collected was 1400 tonnes less for the first two quarters of 2021/22 compared to the same period in 2020/21.

Additional factors impacting on the performance include obtaining suitable recycling outlets to recycle the wood collected in our HWRCs. To mitigate this issue, we are collaborating with WRAP Cymru to find alternative markets for recycling of wood waste other than sending it to biomass (burning) which gives **no** recycling output.

We have however managed to find suitable outlets for recycling our carpets and mattresses which were raised as issues in the quarter 1 report.

Another area impacting on the recycling performance during quarter 2 was the process of dealing with green waste. The treatment process requires the collected the green waste to be shredded and composted, allowing it to mature and then screening it to produce a final soil improver. During this refinement filtering process some un-compostable waste is generated over the course of several months/years that can't be recycled/broken down – this is known as IVC oversize. During Q2, this backlog of IVC oversize reached a level on site that meant it needed to be disposed of from the composting site and this tonnage had to be sent to Parc Adfer which added to the increased residual waste tonnages recorded.

These are issues which are being overseen by the steering group established during Q1, which includes representatives from WRAP Cymru, the WLGA and an elected member from the Corporate Scrutiny Committee. They are in the process of analysing the available data and developing options on how best to reach the 70% target by 2025. The Council's immediate priority is to reach the current statutory recycling target of 64% for 2021/22.

Looking ahead, the longer term requirement will be to reach the statutory 70% recycling target by 2024/25.

- 4.7.2 Indicator 34 – Kilograms of residual waste generated per person – which is Amber with a performance of 131kg against a target of 120kg.

Similar to the issues identified above, this indicator has been affected by the pandemic, increased working from home and partially as a result of some green waste from those who have chosen not to pay the green waste fee being disposed of in the black bins.

The mitigation identified above for indicator 32 also applies to this indicator.

- 4.7.3 Indicator 35 – Percentage of all planning applications determined in time – is RED with 73% against a target of 82%.

Performance in relation to the determination of planning applications has not declined during Q2 – with the number of applications determined within the anticipated timescales remaining at 73%.

The increase in number of planning applications seen since the start of the Covid pandemic continues, thereby adding additional pressures and demands on a relatively small workforce (which already faced a backlog of historic applications). In the period between Q1 and Q2, a new senior manager with responsibility for Development Management has been appointed, and recruitment processes are ongoing for other vacant posts within the Team.

Efforts are ongoing to strengthen Planning capacity and resilience (including identifying external support to provide additional capability). An improvement in performance is expected once all additional capacity is working effectively – however the impact of the increase in planning applications (compared to previous years) is significant.

- 4.7.4 Indicator 36 – Percentage of planning appeals dismissed – is RED with a performance of 43% against a target of 65%.

This indicator deals with very small numbers, and at the end of this quarter the underperformance is the result of 3 of 7 planning appeals being upheld. It should be noted that appeal decisions are not taken by the local planning authority.

Training for Planning Committee members is ongoing to emphasise the need for robust decision making which is contrary to the professional advice of officers. We also continue to monitor appeal decisions on similar types of applications to identify any patterns that are developing that would require a different interpretation of our local planning policies.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 The Committee is requested to scrutinise the scorecard and note the areas which the Senior Leadership Team are managing to secure improvements into the future.
- 5.2 These can be summarised as follows –
 - 5.2.1 Underperformance is recognised and managed with mitigation measures completed to aide improvement during Q3 and that a close eye is kept on the indicators currently affected by the coronavirus pandemic.
- 5.3 The committee is asked to accept the mitigation measures outlined above.

Appendix A - Cerdyn Sgorio Corfforaethol - Corporate Scorecard Ch-Q2 2021/22

Rheoli Perfformiad / Performance Management	CAG / RAG	Tuedd / Trend	Canlyniad / Actual	Targed / Target	Targed BI / Year Target	Canlyniad 20/21 Result	Canlyniad 19/20 Result
Objective 1 - Ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their long-term potential							
1) Percentage of pupil attendance in primary schools (tymhorol) (Q3)	-	-	-	-	94.60%	-	94.90%
2) Percentage of pupil attendance in secondary schools (termly) (Q3)	-	-	-	-	93.90%	-	93.90%
3) Percentage of Year 11 leavers not in Education, Training or Employment [NEET] (annual) (Q4)	-	-	-	-	3%	4.2%	2%
4) Percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh at the end of the Foundation Phase (annual) (Q4)	-	-	-	-	85%	-	87.50%
5) Percentage of year 11 pupils studying Welsh [first language] (annual) (Ch4)	-	-	-	-	65%	-	65.01%
6) Percentage of Quality Indicators (with targets) achieved by the library service (annual) (Q3)	-	-	-	-	75%	-	75%
7) Percentage of food establishments that meet food hygiene standards	Gwyrdd / Green	→	98%	95%	95%	98%	98%
9) Percentage of NERS clients who completed the exercise programme (Ch3)	-	-	-	50%	50%	-	75%
10) Percentage of NERS clients whose health had improved on completion of the exercise programme (Ch3)	-	-	-	80%	80%	-	84%
11) Number of empty private properties brought back into use	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	54	25	50	94	104
12) Number of new homes created as a result of bringing empty properties back into use	-	-	0	0	3	9	7
13) Landlord Services: Average number of days to complete repairs	Gwyrdd / Green	↓	11.95	18	18	8.1	16.44
14) Percentage of tenants satisfied with responsive repairs (annual) (Q4) [Local Indicator]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Objective 2 - Support vulnerable adults and families to keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible							
15) Rate of people kept in hospital while waiting for social care per 1,000 population aged 75+ (Q3)	-	-	-	-	3	-	6.88
16) The percentage of adult protection enquiries completed within statutory timescales	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	94.57%	90%	90%	92.31%	91.30%
17) The percentage of adults who completed a period of reablement and have no package of care and support 6 months later	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	64.49%	62%	62%	60.36%	63.08%
18) The rate of older people (aged 65 or over) whom the authority supports in care homes per 1,000 population aged 65 or over at 31 March [Local Indicator]	Gwyrdd / Green	↓	15.14	19	19	15.36	17.57
19) The percentage of carers of adults who requested an assessment or review that had an assessment or review in their own right during the year	Gwyrdd / Green	↓	94.80%	93%	93%	98.20%	98.00%
20) Percentage of child assessments completed in time	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	92.93%	90%	90%	86.87%	89.62%
21) Percentage of children in care who had to move 3 or more times	Gwyrdd / Green	↓	4.23%	5%	10%	12.34%	8.39%
22) The percentage of referrals of children that are re-referrals within 12 months [Local Indicator]	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	3.85%	15%	15%	32.00%	12.75%
23) The average length of time for all children who were on the CPR during the year, and who were de-registered during the year (days)	Melyn / Yellow	↓	305	270	270	258	224
24) The percentage of referrals during the year on which a decision was made within 1 working day	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	99.31%	95%	95%	99.56%	98.88%
25) The percentage of statutory visits to looked after children due in the year that took place in accordance with regulations	Melyn / Yellow	↓	87.87%	90%	90%	87.74%	86.30%
26) Percentage of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	81.58%	70%	70%	74.74%	74.91%
27) Percentage of households (with children) successfully prevented from becoming homeless	Gwyrdd / Green	↓	83.33%	70%	70%	75.47%	77.70%
28) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver a Disabled Facilities Grant	Melyn / Yellow	↑	177	170	170	169	159.58
29) The average number of calendar days to let lettable units of accommodation (excluding DTLs)	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	34.6	40	40	45.6	21.9
30) Landlord Services: Percentage of rent lost due to properties being empty	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	1.68%	2.00%	-	1.98%	1.42%
Objective 3 - Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment							
31) Percentage of streets that are clean	Gwyrdd / Green	↓	96%	95%	95%	92.00%	93.79%
32) Percentage of waste reused, recycled or composted	Coch / Red	↓	60.88%	70%	67%	62.96%	67.26%
33) Average number of working days taken to clear fly-tipping incidents	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	0.45	1	1	0.95	0.96
34) Kilograms of residual waste generated per person	Ambr / Amber	↓	131kg	120kg	240kg	214kg	206.17kg
35) Percentage of all planning applications determined in time	Coch / Red	→	73%	82%	82%	79%	90%
36) Percentage of planning appeals dismissed	Coch / Red	↓	43%	65%	65%	58%	78%
37) Percentage of planning enforcement cases investigated within 84 days	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	93%	80%	80%	74%	74%
38) Percentage of A roads in poor condition (annual) (Q4)	-	-	-	3%	2.90%	4.60%	4%
39) Percentage of B roads in poor condition (annual) (Q4)	-	-	-	4%	3.80%	3.80%	3.80%
40) Percentage of C roads in poor condition (annual) (Q4)	-	-	-	9%	8.70%	8.50%	8.20%
41) Council fleet approx. consumption of fossil fuels (tCO2e)	-	-	231.8	-	-	-	-
42) The number of miles travelled by the Council fleet (miles)	-	-	742,600	-	-	1,254,419	1,969,871
43) The number of miles travelled by the Council Gray/Employee fleet (miles)	-	-	363,990	-	-	-	-
44) Net change in Greenhouse Gas Emissions (tCO2e) - Council fleet (Annual) (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Red - more than 10% below target and/or needing significant intervention Amber - between 5% & 10% below target and/or requiring some intervention
 Yellow - within 5% of target Green - on or above target Trend arrows represent quarter on quarter performance All above indicators are reported Nationally unless stated otherwise

Appendix A - Cerdyn Sgorio Corfforaethol - Corporate Scorecard Ch-Q2 2021/22

Gofal Cwsmer / Customer Service	CAG / RAG	Tuedd / Trend	Canlyniad / Actual	Targed / Target	Canlyniad 20/21 Result	Canlyniad 19/20 Result
Siarter Gofal Cwsmer / Customer Service Charter						
01) No of Complaints received (excluding Social Services)	Gwyrdd / Green	↓	24	24	43	67
02) No of Stage 2 Complaints received for Social Services			4	-	6	-
03) Total number of complaints upheld / partially upheld			9	-	8	-
04a) Total % of written responses to complaints within 20 days (Corporate)	Gwyrdd / Green	↑	91%	80%	88%	94%
04b) Total % of written responses to complaints within 15 days (Social Services)	Coch / Red	↑	58%	80%	75%	-
05) Number of Stage 1 Complaints for Social Services			19	-	24	-
06) Number of concerns (excluding Social Services)			75	-	104	136
07) Number of Compliments			318	-	662	618
08) % of FOI requests responded to within timescale	Melyn / Yellow	↓	77%	80%	79.4%	82%
09) Customer Satisfaction Telephone Service - TBC (Q3)					-	
Newid Cyfrwng Digidol / Digital Service Shift						
10) No of Registered Users on AppMôn / Website	-	↑	45k	-	33.5k	15k
11) No of reports received by AppMôn / Website	-	↑	37k	-	58k	10.8k
12) No of web payments	-	↓	14k	-	18.5k	13k
13) No of telephone payments	-	↑	4.5k	-	7k	6.5k
14) No of 'followers' of IOACC Social Media	-	↑	92k	-	42k	33k
15) No of visitors to the Council Website	-	↓	440k	-	1.03M	783k

Rheoli Pobl / People Management	CAG / RAG	Tuedd / Trend	Canlyniad / Actual	Targed / Target	Canlyniad 20/21 Result	Canlyniad 19/20 Result
01) Number of staff authority wide, including teachers and school based staff (FTE)	-	-	2177	-	2180	2181
02) Sickness absence - average working days/shifts lost	Ambr / Amber	↓	4.09	-	6.68	9.4
03) Short Term sickness - average working days/shifts lost per FTE	-	-	1.53	-	1.94	4.2
04) Long Term sickness - average working days/shifts lost per FTE	-	-	2.56	-	4.74	5.2
05) Local Authority employees leaving (%) (Turnover) (Annual) (Q4)	-	-	-	-	6%	9%

Rheolaeth Ariannol / Financial Management	CAG / RAG	Tuedd / Trend	Cyllideb / Budget	Canlyniad / Actual	Amrywiad / Variance (%)	Rhagolygon o'r Gwariant / Forecasted Actual	Amrywiad a Ragwelir / Forecasted Variance (%)
01) Budget v Actuals	Coch / Red	-	£69,544,000	£70,040,000	0.71%	-	-
02) Forecasted end of year outturn (Revenue)	Coch / Red	-	£147,120,000	-	-	£146,262,000	-0.58%
03) Forecasted end of year outturn (Capital)	-	-	£34,386,000	-	-	£25,427,000	-26.05%
04) Income v Targets (excluding grants)	Gwyrdd / Green	-	-£645,199	-£6,916,096	7.16%	-	-
05) Amount borrowed	Gwyrdd / Green	-	£7,188,000	-	-	£7,352,000	2.28%
06) Cost of borrowing	Gwyrdd / Green	-	£455,756	-	-	£4,118,627	-9.50%
07) % of Council Tax collected (for last 3 years)	Melyn / Yellow	-	-	98.44%	-	-	-
08) % of Business Rates collected (for last 3 years)	Gwyrdd / Green	-	-	99.15%	-	-	-
09) % Housing Rent collected (for the last 3 years)	Melyn / Yellow	⇒	-	100.5%	-	-	-
10) % Housing Rent collected excl benefit payments (for the last 3 years)	-	⇒	-	101.1%	-	-	-

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	29 November 2021
Subject:	Welsh Language Promotion Strategy
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Ieuan Williams
Head of Service / Director:	Annwen Morgan, Chief Executive
Report Author:	Ffreuer Owen, Policy and Welsh Language Manager
Tel:	(01248) 75 25 61
E-mail:	FfreuerOwen@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Relevant to all elected members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

R1 – The Executive is asked to approve the publication of the following on the corporate website:

- i. Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report (draft).

R2 – The Executive is asked to recommend to the Council the approval of the following:

- ii. Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft) and authorise the relevant officers, in consultation with the portfolio holder, to undertake any further revision of the draft strategy prior to publication on the Council's website by no later than 31 December 2022.

Reasons

The Isle of Anglesey County Council (the Council) is required to prepare a Welsh language promotion strategy. The purpose of such a strategy is to outline how the Council intends to promote the language and facilitate its wider use on Anglesey. It must include a target for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in the area by the end of the five year period in question.

The period of the Council's first promotional strategy ended in 2021. The author of the report, in consultation with Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn (Anglesey Welsh Language Forum), has been working purposefully over the past months to produce a new draft promotion strategy for the period 2021-2026 (ii). An assessment was also undertaken of the first strategy (i) which contributed to the preparation of the draft promotion strategy.

The main challenge of preparing the draft promotion strategy is the lack of current data about the Welsh language on Anglesey. The document has been prepared as an interim strategy to bridge the period from the end of 2021 to the full publication of Census data during 2023. It is proposed that further analysis is undertaken at that time to review the strategy and ensure that the target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers is appropriate.

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft) builds on the foundations of the first strategy and adopts a consistent target and priority areas. It also includes an action plan for the first year. Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the action plan. A summary on the strategy's implementation will also be included in the annual Welsh language standards report.

Subject to the Executive's approval, it is proposed that:

- Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report (draft) is made final and published forthwith on the corporate website; and that
- Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft) is put before the full Council at its meeting on 7 December 2021.

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

No other options were considered. The proposals put forward are prescribed by the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015. In accordance with promotion standard 145 the Council is required to prepare and publish a five year promotion strategy. Under promotion standard 146 we are required to assess the implementation of the strategy at the end of the five year period and publish that assessment on our website.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

As noted on section (B) above, the proposals put forward are prescribed by statute. The draft promotion strategy is the key document outlining the Council's strategic direction and its actions in relation to the Welsh language for the next five years.

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?	The Council Plan 2017-2022 states that protecting the language is a high priority for the Council. The draft promotion strategy identifies the main challenges facing the Welsh language on Anglesey and outlines how we intend to address those challenges over the next five
---	--	--

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
		<p>years. This includes, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing rates of language transmission within families; • ensuring that our children and young people benefit from being bilingual; • ensuring that residents able to afford to live and set up home in their local communities; and • the Welsh language prioritised in local economic development, housing and planning schemes.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	N/A
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Yes. The draft promotion strategy is the result of purposeful collaboration with Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn. Details of the forum's member associations are included in the strategy document.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	The interests of Anglesey citizens have been represented through consultation with Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn members and, the portfolio holder and the elected members who sit on the Council's Welsh Language Promotion Group and the Scrutiny Committee (Partnerships and Regeneration).
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	One of the main purposes of the draft promotion strategy is to outline how the Council intends to create opportunities for Welsh speakers to use the language in different contexts. This applies to all Welsh speakers on Anglesey, including Welsh speakers belonging to 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.	Research shows that bilingualism can have a positive impact on children's academic development and attainment. Increasing the rates of language transmission and immersion and creating opportunities to learn the language are some of the main objectives of the draft promotion strategy. These opportunities in turn may have a positive impact on the

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
		socio-economic circumstances of some residents by offering them the opportunity to develop Welsh language skills and apply for better jobs where proficiency in the language is advantageous.
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.	<p>The purpose of the draft promotion strategy is to outline how the Council intends to promote the Welsh language and facilitate its wider use on Anglesey. Its implementation will lead to increased opportunities to use the language locally and contribute to the Welsh Government's target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050. This is consistent the core principles of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh should not be treated less favourably than English in Wales; and • persons in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they so wish.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Yes. The Chief Executive was consulted as part of the drafting process. Report appendices were put before the SLT during its meetings on 20 October and 8 November 2021. SLT members' comments following those meetings have been incorporated in full.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Yes, see above.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Yes, see above.
4	Human Resources (HR)	N/A
5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7	Procurement	N/A
8	Scrutiny	Yes. Report appendices recommended by the Scrutiny Committee (Partnerships and Regeneration) for the Executive's approval at its meeting on 9 November 2021.
9	Local Members	N/A

F - Appendices:

- i. Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report (draft)
- ii. Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft)

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

- [Compliance Notice under section 44 of the Welsh Language \(Wales\) Measure 2011](#)
- [Welsh Language Policy](#)
- [Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021](#)
- [Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn](#)
- [Five year strategies: A best practice guide for county and county borough councils and National Park authorities](#)
- [Assessing the achievement of the five year strategies: Effective practice guidance document](#)



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

POLICY AND WELSH LANGUAGE

Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report

Our assessment of our first five year strategy to promote and facilitate the use of Welsh language on Anglesey.

Draft

www.YnysMon.gov.uk

 cyngormon

 @cyngormon

Publication date: [Dyddiad]

Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report

Overview

This is the Isle of Anglesey County Council's (the Council's) assessment of its first five year strategy to promote the Welsh language and facilitate the wider use of the language on Anglesey, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021. It was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015.

Further information

Please refer any enquiries about this document to:

Ffreuer Owen
Policy and Welsh Language Manager
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices
Llangefni
LL77 7TW

Telephone: 01248 75 00 57

Email: FfreuerOwen@ynysmon.gov.uk

Additional copies

This document is available on the Council's website at ynysmon.gov.uk. It is also available in other formats by request using the above contact details.

Related documents

Compliance Notice under Section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011; Welsh Language Policy; Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021; Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026. All available on the Council's website at anglesey.gov.uk/en/Council/Welsh-language-standards/Language.

Contents

1.	Portfolio holder's foreword	1
2.	Introduction and context	2
3.	Implementing the strategy	4
4.	Year one progress report.....	7
5.	Year two progress report	10
6.	Year three progress report.....	12
7.	Year four progress report.....	15
8.	Year five progress report	17
9.	Conclusion.....	18
10.	Appendix: Number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey	20

Draft



1. Portfolio holder's foreword

It is a pleasure to publish this assessment of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's first five year Welsh language promotion strategy. This report summarises the work we and our partners carried out as a direct result of the strategy between 2016 and 2021. Although we have a long history of providing quality Welsh language services to our residents, implementing such a strategy is a new and challenging requirement. I would like to thank our officers and partners for their efforts over the past five years. This assessment is an opportunity to acknowledge all the hard work that has gone into realising our vision for the Welsh language on Anglesey.

When we published our strategy in 2016, we decided to include an ambitious, but realistic, target to reverse the fall in the number of Welsh speakers on the island from 60.1% of the population in 2001 to 57.2% in 2011. We will not know the true number of current Welsh speakers until the latest census data is published in 2022 and 2023. The emphasis of this assessment is therefore on the work undertaken during the strategy period to create opportunities and increase the use of Welsh in our area.

Despite the hard work has taken place as a result of this strategy, it would be remiss not to acknowledge the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on our efforts. It appears almost inevitable that the demography of some of our communities will be affected as a result of the crisis. This is likely due to the housing market boom of 2020 and 2021 and remote working allowing relocation from urban to rural and coastal areas. Immigration has been a historic challenge to the prosperity of the Welsh language on Anglesey and we must prepare for a further and deeper change in the linguistic dynamics of some communities.

Pandemic restrictions also impacted opportunities for Welsh speakers and learners to use the language together socially and at work. We hope to see Welsh language social activity resume with renewed enthusiasm as we emerge from this challenging period. The pandemic has caused us to think of new and innovative ways of using and promoting the language and we will continue to benefit from these developments as we move to implement our new strategy, Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021- 2026.

Although the context of our work has changed dramatically since our first strategy was published, our priorities remain the same. By working together to create more opportunities to use the language on Anglesey our aim is to reverse the fall in the number of Welsh speakers according to the 2011 Census and make a tangible contribution to the Welsh Government's national target of a million speakers by 2050.

[Llofnod]

Councillor Ieuan Williams, Deputy Council Leader

Portfolio Holder – Service Transformation and the Welsh Language

[Mis] 2021



2. Introduction and context

Requirement of the promotion standards

Preparing a five year strategy to promote the Welsh language on Anglesey is a statutory and strategic requirement stemming from the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. In addition to giving the language official status in Wales, the Welsh Language Measure established the role of Welsh Language Commissioner who has the authority to impose standards of conduct that relate to the use of the Welsh language on a range of organisations.

The Council received its compliance notice from the Welsh Language Commissioner on 20 September 2015. This document outlines the 160 standards that we must meet.¹

The promotion standards are a particular class of standards imposed on local authorities and the national parks for the purposes of placing a strategic emphasis on increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers on a particular area. Standard 145 requires us to prepare a five year strategy outlining how we intend to promote Welsh and facilitate the wider use of the language on Anglesey:

Standard 145

You must produce, and publish on your website, a 5-year strategy that sets out how you propose to promote the Welsh language and to facilitate the use of the Welsh language more widely in your area; and the strategy must include (amongst other matters) –

- a) a target (in terms of the percentage of speakers in your area) for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in your area by the end of the 5 year period concerned, and
- b) a statement setting out how you intend to reach that target; and you must review the strategy and publish a revised version on your website within 5 years of publishing a strategy (or of publishing a revised strategy).

Imposition day: 30 March 2016

Our first five year promotion strategy, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021² was approved by the Council on 27 September 2016. Its implementation period came to an end in September 2021.

In accordance with promotion standard 146 we must undertake and publish an assessment of the strategy at the end of the five year period in question. This

¹ Welsh Language Commissioner, Compliance notice under section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, available at welshlanguagecommissioner.wales.

² Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.



document is our assessment of Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 in accordance with the requirements of the standard:

Standard 146

Five years after publishing a strategy in accordance with standard 145 you must –

- a) assess to what extent you have followed that strategy and have reached the target set by it, and
- b) publish that assessment on your website, ensuring that it contains the following information –
 - i. the number of Welsh speakers in your area, and the age of those speakers;
 - ii. a list of the activities that you have arranged or funded during the previous 5 years in order to promote the use of the Welsh language.

Imposition day: 30 March 2016

Policy context

The strategy was implemented in parallel with several other policy commitments all aimed at protecting or increasing the use of the Welsh language in our area. The Council Plan 2017-2022³ states that protecting the language is a high priority for us and our Welsh Language Policy⁴ reflects our responsibility to promote the language when delivering services and within our internal administration.

The strategy's implementation also contributed towards realising the Welsh Government's national strategy, Cymraeg 2050: A million speakers, and meeting one of the well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, 'A Wales with a vibrant culture where the Welsh language thrives'. We were set expectations to provide care and social services through the medium of Welsh and to make a 'proactive offer' of Welsh language service to our service users as part of the national framework, More than just words.

National planning policy advises that particular consideration should be given to Welsh language communities when deciding on and formulating policies relating to land use. We did this by acting in accordance with Strategic Policy PS1 (Welsh Language and Culture) and Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustaining and creating distinctive and sustainable communities linked to our joint Local Development Plan with Gwynedd Council.

The implementation of the strategy also coincided with the delivery of our Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP), our Schools Welsh Language Policy and the national Siarter Iaith (Language Charter) framework.

³ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Council Plan 2012-2022, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

⁴ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Language Policy, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.



3. Implementing the strategy

The strategy was the outcome of purposeful collaboration with Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn (Anglesey Welsh Language Forum). Its target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers was based research and profiling of the state of the language locally. We gathered that setting a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers in the area by 325 was a realistic and achievable goal. Achieving this target would mean reversing the fall in the number of speakers between the 2001 and 2011 census.

The forum was also responsible for identifying the strategy's priorities. They were chosen to correspond with the Welsh Government's strategic themes in relation to the language as outlined in, A living language, a language for living: Welsh Language Strategy 2012-2017.⁵ We chose to concentrate on fewer priorities to target our efforts and ensure that a difference was made. The strategic themes chosen were:

1. Children, young people and the family
2. The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure
3. The community

In relation to each priority area, we identified:

- relevant aims,
- desired outcomes, and
- progress indicators.

This involved identifying a baseline from language profiling work and planning progress strategically. We used relevant data in our possession to provide indicators to measure progress and create an action plan for the first year of the strategy, to be reviewed annually.

We used the PESTLE analysis framework to identify the risks and opportunities of relevant political, economic, social, technological and environmental factors in determining the priorities of our yearly action plans. Each action plan contained aims and objectives relating to the three priority areas together with details of specific projects for us and our partners to deliver during the period.

The forum was responsible for monitoring the progress of the annual action plans and as part of its remit we were required to report back to the forum on progress against the targets of the strategy. At the end of each period the forum gave the progress red, amber or green RAG status. The forum was also a vehicle for identifying annual projects for collaboration between members, including our service departments. Details of these projects were also incorporated into our action plans.

At the end of each year we recorded the activity that took place during the period as a result of implementing the strategy. These records largely form the basis of our

⁵ Welsh Government, A living language, a language for living: Welsh Language Strategy 2012-2017, available at lyw.cymru.



assessment. Section four of this report summarises the outcomes of each action plan, together with details of activities organised or funded by us to promote the use of Welsh during the strategy's implementation period.

Strategy focus

Against each of the priority areas we identified aims, the desired outcomes of implementing the strategy, and the indicators we would use to measure progress:

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

<p>The Language Strategy's first priority area is focused on children and young people and family as language transfer from one generation to another, together with education, are seen as two of the most important areas in terms of language planning. The strategy's focus is also on ensuring opportunities for children and young people to use Welsh socially.</p>	<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of families where Welsh is used as the main language with children, with an increase in the opportunities and support for it to be used socially and to ensure progress Ensuring that all children have the right to be fully bilingual by the age of 16 Increasing the capacity and the use of Welsh as a medium of communication and learning among children and young people in education and in social activities 	<p>The desired outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of children and young people who use the language every day at school and socially An increase in the number of families who use Welsh as the main language with their children
	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of schools have identified priority to the Welsh language and the Siarter Iaith within their Development Plans and are experiencing progress Minimum % receiving a Welsh first language assessment in May 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundation stage 76% KS2 76% KS3 68% KS4 66% Increasing by 10% (on the basis of the year's cohort) in 3 years the percentage of pupils studying Welsh first language, and further progress of 5% by 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing by 5% the percentage of learners who study at least 5 subjects other than Welsh through the medium of Welsh to GCSE by 2020 and further progress of 5% by 2022 Increasing by 5% the percentage of learners aged 16-19 studying further education courses through the medium of Welsh or bilingually by 2020 Increasing the numbers of children taking part in the Welsh-medium swimming lessons Number of sports and leisure activities that mainstream the Welsh language



Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

<p>The Language Strategy's second priority area focuses on the workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure. The objective here is to identify opportunities to plan purposefully to mainstream Welsh naturally into these priority areas.</p>	<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and increase the availability of Welsh language services, increase opportunities / expectations to use Welsh in the workplace and work together to identify opportunities to mainstream the language into developments and activities. 	<p>The desired outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of Welsh as the County Council's language of administration. An increase in the profile of the Welsh language as a catalyst for change by Anglesey County Council and Town and Community Councils.
	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the use of Welsh in the administration of the county council as a spoken/and or written language 100% of language impact assessments are carried out on any housing, economic / business developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of language policies by developers and the impact of policy implementation within * month/s % increase in those taking Welsh Learning Courses Number following Welsh Language Learning Courses Increase in employment for local people in the major developments

Priority area three: The community

<p>The Language Strategy's third priority area focuses on promoting the Welsh language at community level.</p>	<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting and marketing the value and importance of Welsh Promote and identify opportunities to strengthen the Welsh language within the communities and identify gaps in provision. 	<p>The desired outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the wards where 70% of the population speak Welsh and increase the percentages of the other, remaining wards
	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in wards with over 70% speaking Welsh An increase in wards with over 50% speaking Welsh Number of activities undertaken to integrate Welsh learners Number of Welsh in the community or Welsh for the family classes An increase in the number involved in Welsh-medium volunteer activities Increased use of the translation app 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of meetings held in Welsh within the County Council Number of visits to the Web site that advertises Welsh-medium activities Number of developments that comply with the policies of the Local Development Plan Number of empty houses on the island brought back into use as permanent housing Number welcome packs distributed to immigrants / downloaded

4. Year one progress report

At the end of the first year, progress against the action plan was given amber RAG status.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2016/17 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- 250 parents indicated that they are working on changing their language habits in the home.
- 500 talks held by Menter Iaith Môn with parents about the benefits of bilingualism for their children.
- Sessions run by Menter Iaith Môn in 10 childcare settings about the benefits of using Welsh with children.
- Welsh language promotional material distributed by Menter Iaith Môn to every Cylch Meithrin and Cylch Ti a Fi in the area.
- Schools Welsh Language Policy revised and adopted by all schools under Council control.
- All but one school achieved bronze Siarter Iaith status.
- All schools prioritised the development of Welsh in their school development plans with GwE monitoring progress.
- 15 classroom assistants received language awareness training, including intensive language immersion training for assistants in three primary schools that will feed into Ysgol Cybi, Holyhead (a new Welsh medium 21st century school) in September 2017.
- Learn Welsh North West courses widely promoted amongst the education workforce and course provision exceeded national target. Training also successfully delivered to Learning department officers.
- 550 [555] foundation phase pupils (out of a total of 763) received a Welsh first language assessment, 9% more than the target. 480 key stage two pupils (out of a total of 619 [677]) received a Welsh first language assessment. End of year Welsh language results were as follows:
 - Foundation phase: 85.6% D5 + [90.3%]
 - Key stage 2: 83.33% [88.3%]
 - Key stage 3: 88.8% [Level 5 + 95%] [Level 6 + 72.6%]
- 63.7% of secondary pupils sat Welsh first language examinations.
- £486,000 distributed to GwE to develop the workforce to support Welsh in education.
- 100% of new schools designated as Welsh medium.
- 80% of swimming lessons held in Welsh and training to support swimming instructors successfully delivered.
- Seminar on Welsh language standards requirements held for 38 Youth Service officers.
- 3 full time youth officers received Welsh language confidence building training.
- Welsh language action plans prepared by all youth clubs.

- Urdd membership at its highest ever (3,000 members) following a successful social media campaign.
- A new 'aelwyd yr Urdd' established at Holyhead High School which meets weekly and encourages members to use Welsh when socialising.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- Rolling programme established to increase the use of Welsh within the Council's administration.
- Intensive work undertaken with Housing officers as the first phase of the rolling programme. A questionnaire was distributed to establish a baseline of language use among officers and, following analysis of the results, an action plan was prepared for the department.
- A network of language champions identified within the Housing department in order to take ownership of the rolling programme and create informal opportunities for officers to hear and practice the Welsh language at work.
- Regular meetings held to support the language champions.
- Resources prepared and shared to support the language champions, including a bank of Housing related terms, working language resources and guidance on using Cysgeir and Cysill spelling and dictionary software.
- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, charring bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.
- Action plan prepared by Social Services in relation to the Welsh Government framework, More than just words.
- Work to raise awareness of the proactive offer undertaken through training and induction programmes for Social Services officers.
- Full time language tutor from appointed by Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board from January 2017.

Priority area three: The community

- The Council's corporate website updated to try and attract individuals back to Anglesey to work.
- Welcome packs containing information about the Welsh language on Anglesey commissioned and arrangements put in place by Menter Iaith Môn to distribute to a targeted audience.
- Volunteers contributed to the preparations for the 2017 National Eisteddfod on Anglesey.
- Responsibility for leisure centre marketing materials transferred to the corporate Communications teams to ensure services are marketed bilingually.
- Progress made towards ensuring that all leisure centre self-service machines operate bilingually.
- Initial scope for the Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to the Joint Local Development Plan prepared for public examination.

- 91 long term empty homes of more than 6 months brought back into use.
- Supply of 19 Council houses added to Anglesey's housing stock.
- 10 affordable homes marketed on the Tai Teg site.

Draft

5. Year two progress report

At the end of the second year, progress against the action plan was given amber RAG status.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2017/18 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- 70% of schools achieved silver Siarter Iaith status.
- 88.3% of foundation phase pupils received a Welsh first language assessment, an increase of 15.6% since 2017.
- 10% increase in social use of Welsh according to language web questionnaire data.
- All schools planning and taking appropriate action in relation to linguistic needs.
- Estyn reports note that nearly all schools inspected made good progress in promoting Welsh and Welshness.
- Schemes derived from workforce development grant funding realised and had an impact on promoting Welsh language transmission in the Holyhead area.
- Co-ordinator appointed to monitor the progress of Ysgol Cybi's Welsh-medium provision and ensure that the needs of teaching staff are identified.
- A minimum of 200 sessions (five sessions a week) for parents held by Menter Iaith Môn about the benefits of bilingualism for their children.
- 150 mixed language families targeted by Menter Iaith Môn with one-to-one attention and resources about the benefits of bilingualism.
- Implementation of youth club action plans assessed by five Youth Service area officers.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- 100% of new Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board staff received an induction on the requirements of the Welsh language standards and the More than just words framework.
- Intensive work continued with the Housing service as part of the rolling programme to increase the use of Welsh within the Council's administration.
- Rolling programme extended to Public Protection and Leisure service departments. Baseline of language use established and action plans prepared for both departments.
- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, charring bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.
- Language champions identified in three town and community councils.
- National Centre for Learning Welsh targets for Anglesey achieved.

- A summary of the requirements of the Welsh language standards and the More than just words framework prepared for officers of the Social Services Provider Unit.

Priority area three: The community

- Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan adopted.
- Construction of 30 new council houses has commenced.
- 60 long term empty homes of more than 6 months brought back into use.

Draft



6. Year three progress report

At the end of year tree, progress against the action plan was given amber RAG status.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2018/19 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- 87.5% of foundation phase pupils received a Welsh first language assessment. National data highlighted that there had been a general decline in the number of primary pupils receiving such an assessment compared to previous years. The main reason for this was a change to new, challenging language outcomes, as part of the foundation phase assessment framework. The national decline was reflected in Anglesey's results.
- In 81% of schools that assess through the medium of Welsh, data showed good progress between the assessment on admission to school and the assessment at the end of the foundation phase. The expected national progress for pupils was three outcomes within the period. The average increase in Anglesey of 3.67 outcomes over the period was higher than expected.
- 86.7% of key stage two pupils received a Welsh first language assessment, an increase of 5.5% since 2017.
- 72.5% of key stage three pupils have received a Welsh first language assessment, compared with 69.9% in 2018.
- Language awareness training provided to year 10 pupils at Holyhead High School by Mudiad Meithrin in order to promote Welsh as an important skill for the childcare workforce.
- Immersion training provided during a language conference for schools.
- 100% of pupils in the language units achieved level two or better in spoken Welsh at the end of the summer term. 88% achieved the same level in written Welsh and 75% in reading.
- Target of holding a minimum of 150 Welsh for Children sessions in Llangefni, Amlwch, Holyhead and Rhosneigr achieved.
- Programme of Clwb Cwtsh sessions held at Ysgol y Tywyn in Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, Valley, Holyhead and Cemaes.
- Three new cylchoedd meithrin opened as part of Mudiad Meithrin's set up and succeed scheme, namely Tywyn, Ysgol Bro Santes Dwynwen and Llangoed.
- 150 mixed language families and 150 non-Welsh speaking families targeted by Menter Iaith Môn with information and resources about the benefits of bilingualism to their children.
- 600 talks held by Menter Iaith Môn with parents about the benefits of bilingualism to their children.
- A meeting of the Welsh for Families Partnership (a sub-group of Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn) was held every quarter to improve collaboration between partners working with parents and families in the area.
- 20 visits by Menter Iaith Môn to promote Welsh language apps for children.

- Cymraeg for Kids resources on the benefits of Welsh medium education and care distributed to prospective parents by health visitors, midwives and the Family Information service.
- 5 cylchoedd meithrin committed to promoting linguistic consistency and the correct use of language patterns as part of Mudiad Meithrin's language immersion scheme, Crossing the Bridge.
- Seren Iaith programme to increase awareness and use of Welsh socially piloted successfully by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai.
- Coleg Menai lecturers reported greater confidence when teaching bilingual courses in the fields of health and care, public services and sport.
- Progress made towards achieving the Leisure service's target of holding 90% of swimming lessons in Welsh. Welsh language training provided to one swimming instructor.
- Welsh language action plans implemented by all youth clubs.
- Duke of Edinburgh's award expeditions, evidence and feedback from attendees in provided Welsh.
- Bilingual Twitter and Instagram social media accounts set up by the youth service and a 50% increase in followers of their Facebook page.
- 50 cultural, 70 social and 50 sports activities held by the Urdd.
- 50 cultural activities, 70 social activities, 10 sporting activities and a successful eisteddfod held by the Young Farmers.
- 150 sessions run by Anglesey Youth Theatre.
- Every secondary school visited by Urdd roadshow.
- Lunch club run by the Urdd at Holyhead High School Urdd together with seasonal activities at the other four secondary schools.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- Confidence boosting course at Nant Gwrtheyrn attended by 60 Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board staff members and 10 hour online course completed by 75 members of staff.
- Written guidance on internal administration and designating Welsh language skills provided to the Council's workforce.
- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, chairing bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.
- 31 language champions identified in the three service departments that are part of the rolling programme to increase the use of Welsh in the Council's administration.
- Intensive support given to the three departments as part of the rolling programme.
- Welsh hour held every Wednesday morning by the Housing department.
- Word of the day and say something in Welsh campaigns carried out by the Public Protection department.
- Working Welsh badges embroidered on Leisure officers' uniforms.
- Housing language champions' contact details included on posters and in the service newsletter.

- Cuppa and chat sessions held regularly.
- Office equipment and items labelled with Welsh names to assist learners.

Priority area three: The community

- Evidence given on the importance of developing local workforce and jobs, supporting local supply chains and legacy as part of the Wylfa Newydd development consent order process
- Intensive support given to five businesses by Menter Iaith Môn.
- Intensive action plans to promote the Welsh language developed by 10 new businesses with the help of Menter Iaith Môn.
- 20 houses purchased to add to the Council's housing stock.
- Construction of 40 new council houses has commenced.
- 10 affordable homes marketed on the Tai Teg site.
- 5% increase in MônFM's Welsh language offer compared to the 2018 baseline level.
- 50% of MônFM's articles and publications in Welsh in accordance with the conditions of its broadcast license.
- Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn's terms of reference reviewed.

7. Year four progress report

At the end of year four, progress against the action plan was given amber RAG status. There was broad acknowledgment amongst Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn members that targets relating face-to-face to activities could not be met due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. Concern was expressed about the impact of lockdowns on numbers attending community provisions such as youth clubs, Urdd activities and the Young Farmers.

Plans to increase the use of Welsh within the Council's administration were affected as a result of social distancing and the change to remote working.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2019/20 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- Fun morning held by the Council including sessions by Menter Iaith Môn. In particular, a language awareness session for foster parents; three sessions to promote the use of Welsh language apps in childcare settings; and a training session for 11 early years practitioners on using Welsh apps with children.
- Seven events for parents on the benefits of language immersion for children held by Menter Iaith Môn between January and the start of March 2020. An average of 16 parents attended each event.
- Language awareness training provided by Menter Iaith Môn to 14 Medrwn Môn officers.
- Menter Iaith Môn's Welsh medium St David's Day celebrations expanded.
- 25 businesses benefited from the support of Menter Iaith Môn's Helo Blod officer to use Welsh for the first time.
- Information about the Helo Blod service shared with 70 businesses.
- 48 sessions run by Anglesey Youth Theatre between January and March 2020.
- 21 school pupils attended the first meeting of the Language Forum in the Holyhead area as part of implementing the Siarter Iaith framework. Attendees at the meeting included two pupils from each school and a discussion was held on encouraging greater use of Welsh in the community and by businesses.
- Youth service officer awarded Welsh Learner of the Year at the Council's Excellence Awards.
- Over 1,000 young people attended a virtual gig organised by the Urdd, Young Farmers and the Youth service through the Welsh Government youth support grant to celebrate St David's Day.
- 25 sessions on the importance of Welsh as a skill for the world of work held in youth clubs.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- Meetings of the County Council, the Executive and the Planning Committee were held virtually with the assistance of remote simultaneous translation from the Translation unit.
- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, chairing bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.

Priority area three: The community

- First meeting of town and community council language champions held, facilitated by the Council.
- Work completed on 49 new social housing.
- 20 affordable homes added to the Council's housing stock.
- 141 applicants from Anglesey registered on the Tai Teg website.
- Construction of 21 Council houses completed.
- Construction of 34 new Council houses commenced.
- Three houses purchased and refurbished for sale as part of a shared equity scheme. Two of the houses were sold during the period.
- Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn continued to meet virtually.

8. Year five progress report

COVID-19 pandemic restrictions continued to affect the strategy's annual plans. The activity of the period was considerably lower as a result.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2020/21 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- Report on the Council's Welsh in education strategic plan provided to the Welsh Government.
- Caru Iaith intranet developed for the education workforce to facilitate collaboration on the Welsh in education strategic plan and other schemes relating to the language.
- Sabbatical Welsh language training courses attended by members of the education workforce.
- Remote language immersion education offered by the language centres over lockdown periods and learners welcomed back in November 2020 and March 2021.
- Accelerated Welsh language plan produced in conjunction with GwE, Siarter Iaith and Learning department. Mass training and a website to support the scheme offered to all schools.
- Joint response issued by Fforwm Iaith Môn and the Learning department to a consultation on the language categorisation of schools.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, chairing bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.
- Work undertaken to resume the rolling programme to increase the use of Welsh in the Council's administration and to adapt it to virtual working conditions. Including extending the programme to three new service departments, Finance, Regulation and Economic Development and Adult services.
- Work undertaken to identify new language champions amongst council officers.

Priority area three: The community

- Comprehensive profile of the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey produced by Menter Iaith Môn with the assistance of members of Fforwm Iaith Môn.

9. Conclusion

It is clear from the progress reports that significant work has been undertaken as a result of implementing the strategy. We made good progress against a number of indicators. In relation to the first priority area, we succeeded in ensuring that all of our schools prioritised the implementation of the Siarter Iaith framework as part of their development plans. We exceeded our targets for ensuring that primary pupils from foundation phase to key stage three received a Welsh first language assessment by the third year of the strategy. We also managed to increase the number of swimming lessons held in Welsh.

In relation to the second priority area, we made good progress in the use of the Welsh language within our administration by working with and supporting officers from the Housing, Public Protection and Leisure departments as part of our rolling programme. A comprehensive package of Welsh language training was offered to our officers and a number of language awareness sessions were held.

We adopted a Joint Local Development Plan with Gwynedd Council and in implementing it, we made progress towards achieving the objectives of the third priority area relating to the community. As part of our house building and refurbishment programme over 200 affordable homes were added to the local stock. Many of the island's long-term empty properties have been returned to permanent use.

However, it is also clear that the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly affected the momentum of the work during the last two years of the strategy. Many of the social activities that create valuable opportunities for children, young people and adults to hear and use Welsh together in our communities were stopped. Our rolling programme was affected by the change to remote working and opportunities for officers to use the language informally at work, in popular cuppa and chat sessions, were hampered. The work of assessing pupils' linguistic ability came to an end as a result of the lock down periods.

In addition to the effects of the pandemic, one of the main obstacles to preparing this assessment is the lack of current data on the number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey. In the absence of current census data, we are unable to fully quantify our progress against the strategy target of increasing the number of Welsh speakers in the area to 60.1% of the population, as it was during the 2001 Census period. We will not know whether the target has been met until 2021 Census data is published in 2022 and 2023.

The results of the Annual Population Survey, the National Survey for Wales and the Welsh Language Use Survey published during 2020 and 2021 suggest that there is some room for optimism. All three surveys showed a national increase in participants' ability in Welsh and positive attitudes towards the language. The results of the Annual Population Survey in relation to Anglesey were encouraging showing that 66.3% reported that they could speak Welsh. However, the results of these surveys tend to form a more optimistic picture of the state of the Welsh language compared to the census results. For this reason the Welsh Government does not

use these results to measure progress towards its target of one million Welsh speakers.

Census data is the most important, most comprehensive source of information on the number of Welsh speakers in our area. Although the data contained in the appendix shows that the number of Welsh speakers has remained relatively static since 1961, as the area's population increases year on year the number of speakers as a percentage of the population has steadily declined. We need to be realistic and prepare for a deeper change to the demography of the island as a result of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Possible factors include the prosperity of the housing market, increased investment in second and holiday homes, remote working which allows relocation from urban to rural and coastal areas.

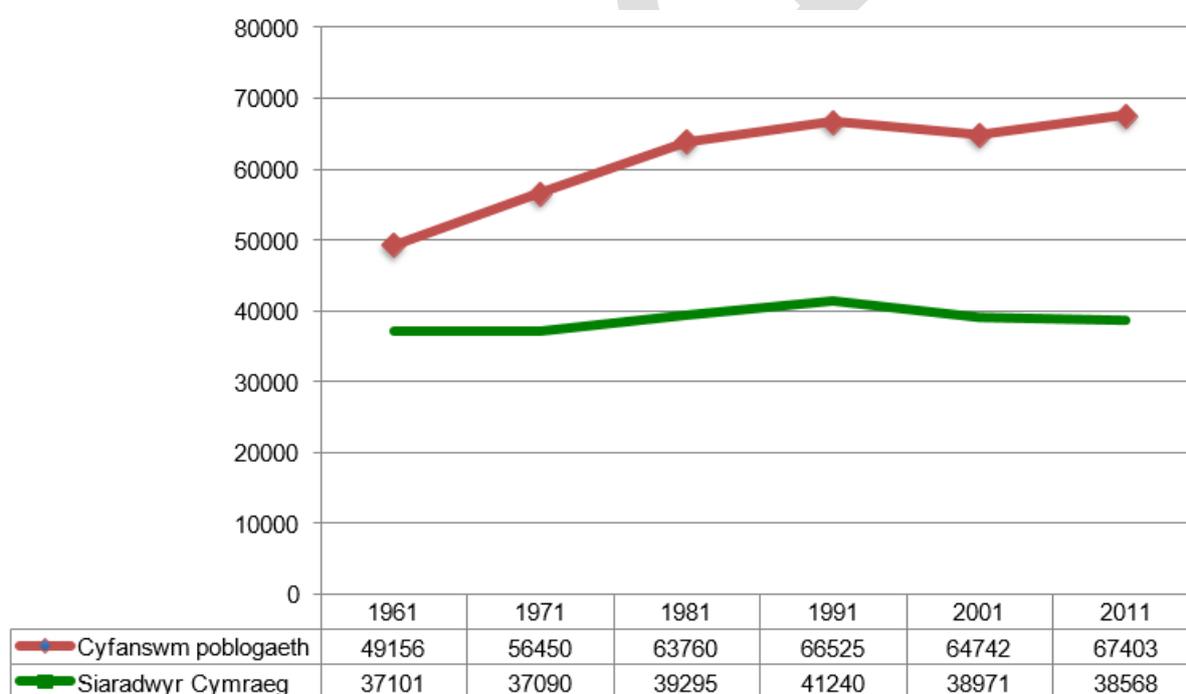
Implementing our second promotion strategy from 2021 to 2026 will allow us to address the above challenges. We intend to build on the foundations of our first strategy and will deliberately adhere to our target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers in our area. Following a full analysis of the 2021 Census results we will revisit the strategy to assess whether or not our target has been, that it remains appropriate moving forward and to ensure that our plans adequately respond to any changes the linguistic dynamics of the island.

10. Appendix: Number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey

Census data

10.1 The most significant and comprehensive information source about the number of Welsh speakers in our area is the census. Data gathered since 1961 shows that the number of Welsh speakers has remained relatively static. However, as the island's population increased, the number of Welsh speakers has consistently declined as a percentage of the population.

10.2 Chart: Population and number of Welsh speakers 1961-2011



10.3 Despite the most recent census being conducted in 2021, no significant new data will be available until the results are analysed and published during 2022 and 2023. Therefore, the following analysis of the number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey according to age is based on 2011 Census results.

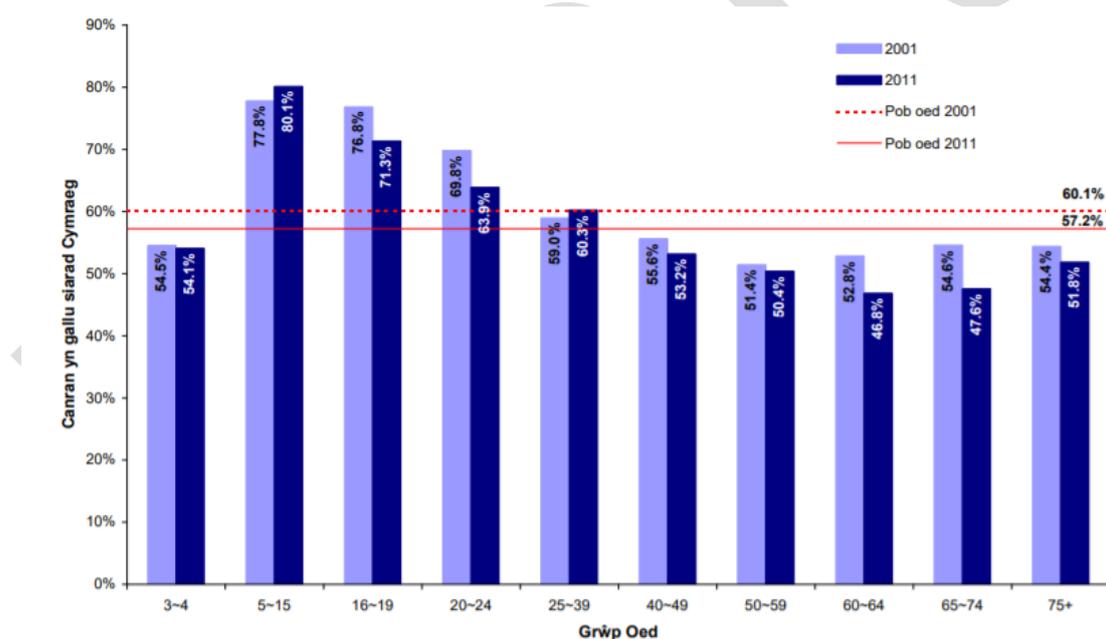
10.4 Anglesey's population in 2011 was 67,403. According to census figures the number of Welsh speakers fell from 38,971 (60.1%) in 2001 to 38,568 (57.2%) in 2011. This decrease of 325 individuals was equivalent to a 0.8% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the area.

10.5 Table: Number and percentage of Welsh speakers (three years and older) by age group, 2011

Age group	Number	Percentage
3-4	827	54.1%
5-15	6,394	80.1%
16-19	2,196	71.3%
20-24	2,467	63.9%
25-39	6,635	60.3%
40-49	4,992	53.2%
50-59	4,755	50.4%
60-64	2,557	46.8%
65-74	4,080	47.6%
75+	3,665	51.8%

Source: 2011 Census, table DC2203WA

10.6 Chart: Proportion of Welsh speakers (three years and older) by age group, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 Census, table CS146; 2011 Census, table DC2203WA

10.7 Table: Proportion of Welsh speakers (three years and older) by ward, 2001 a 2011

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In no.	In %	In % point
Aberffraw	972	76.8%	961	71.6%	-11	-1.1%	-5.2%
Amlwch – Ward y Porth*	1,035	76.8%	1,862	77.1%	*	*	*
Amlwch – Rural Ward	799	66.4%	798	64.3%	-1	-0.1%	-2.1%
Beaumaris	1,123	56.4%	1,082	57.2%	-41	-3.7%	0.8%
Bodffordd	1,249	83.8%	1,208	80.7%	-41	-3.3%	-3.1%
Bodorgan	1,183	78.8%	1,255	75.8%	72	6.1%	-3.0%
Braint	1,206	83.5%	1,205	81.8%	-1	-0.1%	-1.7%
Bryngwran	1,326	81.8%	1,441	78.3%	115	8.7%	-3.5%
Brynteg	1,071	60.4%	1,065	58.3%	-6	-0.6%	-2.1%
Cadnant	641	61.6%	721	59.8%	80	12.5%	-1.8%
Cefni	1,220	88.1%	1,254	87.0%	34	2.8%	-1.1%
Cwm Cadnant	1,473	67.6%	1,529	69.8%	56	3.8%	2.2%
Cyngar	1,503	89.4%	1,702	87.3%	199	13.2%	-2.1%
Gwyngyll	1,233	81.5%	1,223	78.9%	-10	-0.8%	-2.6%
Holyhead Town	636	61.0%	691	60.4%	55	8.6%	-0.6%
Kingsland	912	66.4%	943	64.6%	31	3.4%	-1.8%
Llanbadrig	881	65.1%	838	63.7%	-43	-4.9%	-1.4%
Llanbedrgoch	860	55.2%	789	52.9%	-71	-8.3%	-2.3%
Llanddyfnan	968	76.8%	930	72.5%	-38	-3.9%	-4.3%
Llaneilian	1,479	68.1%	1,515	69.0%	36	2.4%	0.9%
Llanfaethlu	1,121	73.7%	1,153	72.4%	32	2.9%	-1.3%
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,537	59.0%	1,668	60.4%	131	8.5%	1.4%
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	1,661	85.1%	1,630	83.6%	-31	-1.9%	-1.5%
Llangoed	789	63.7%	747	61.8%	-42	-5.3%	-1.9%
Llanidan	1,240	76.7%	1,356	76.0%	116	9.4%	-0.7%
Llannerch-y-medd	1,368	79.0%	1,424	76.9%	56	4.1%	-2.1%
London Rd	1,014	70.8%	946	66.5%	-68	-6.7%	-4.3%
Maeshyfyd	1,331	62.3%	1,396	64.1%	65	4.9%	1.8%
Mechell	1,043	70.3%	1,030	68.6%	-13	-1.2%	-1.7%
Moelfre	670	61.1%	645	62.0%	-25	-3.7%	0.9%
Morawelon	945	63.4%	915	63.2%	-30	-3.2%	-0.2%
Parc a'r Mynydd	800	72.2%	806	72.1%	6	0.8%	-0.1%
Pentraeth	1,191	68.8%	1,210	67.1%	19	1.6%	-1.7%
Porthyfelin	1,453	65.2%	1,377	63.4%	-76	-5.2%	-1.8%
Rhosneigr	498	52.3%	483	49.5%	-15	-3.0%	-2.8%
Rhosyr	1,484	70.6%	1,482	69.1%	-2	-0.1%	-1.5%
Trearddur	1,249	54.3%	1,161	52.9%	-88	-7.0%	-1.4%
Tudur	1,284	90.2%	1,335	89.3%	51	4.0%	-0.9%
Tysilio	1,522	76.3%	1,528	74.2%	6	0.4%	-2.1%
Valley	1,564	67.0%	1,575	68.7%	11	0.7%	1.7%
Anglesey	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%
Wales	797,717	28.4%	787,854	26.7%	-9,863	-1.2%	-1.7%

Source: 2001 Census – KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA

**Note: In 2001 450 o census were not processed by the Office for National Statistics which lead to miscalculating the population of the word 1,035. Figures form 2001 and 2011 cannot be compared as a result.*

10.8 In terms of wider Welsh language skills, the proportion of the population aged three and over with Welsh language skills decreased between 2001 and 2011.

10.9 Table: Number and percentage of people (three years and older) with Welsh language skills, 2001 a 2011

Welsh language skills	2001		2011		Chabe 2001-2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In no.	In %	In % point
Can speak, read and write	32,672	50.5%	30,756	45.6%	-1,916	-5.9%	-4.9%
Can speak and read but not write	1,902	2.9%	2,905	4.3%	1,003	52.7%	1.4%
Can speak but not read or write	4,135	6.4%	4,726	7.0%	591	14.3%	0.6%
Can understand spoken Welsh only	5,649	8.7%	7,215	10.7%	1,566	27.7%	2.0%
Any other combination of skills	1,176	1.8%	1,277	1.9%	101	8.6%	0.1%
One or more skills in Welsh	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%
No skills	19,145	29.6%	20,524	30.4%	1,379	7.2%	0.8%
Total population (3+)	64,679		67,403		2,724	4.2%	

Source: 2001 Census, table KS025; 2011 Census, table KS207WA

'One or more skills in Welsh' Figure calculated by subtracting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged three and over.

Annual Population Survey

- 10.10 The main data in relation to the Welsh language published since the 2011 Census are the results of the Annual Population Survey. This quarterly survey is conducted by the Office for National Statistics and provides useful data on Welsh language trends between at local authority level.
- 10.11 The Annual Population Survey's estimates in relation to people's Welsh language ability are generally higher than those generated by the census. For this reason its results are not considered as reliable as those of the census in order to count the number of Welsh speakers. The Welsh Government makes clear in *Cymraeg 2050: A million speakers* that its national Welsh language strategy is based on census data. Census data is also the Welsh Government's basis for monitoring and assessing outcomes against the survey's targets.
- 10.12 The Annual Population Survey was conducted by telephone only from March 2020 onwards. As a result, the Office of National Statistics found that a slightly different type of respondent participated in the survey. The organisation has changed the way it weights the survey to account for this and revised its surveys for the previous two quarters, July 2019 to June 2020 and April 2019 to March 2020.
- 10.13 In summary, the results of the survey show a steady increase in the estimates of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey.⁶
- 10.14 **Table: Number and percentage of Welsh speakers, September 2021**

	Total people three years and over	Yes, can speak Welsh	No, cannot speak Welsh	Percentage who say they can speak Welsh
Wales	3,034,400	884,300	2,147,800	29.2%
Anglesey	68,100	45,100	22,900	66.3%

National Survey for Wales

- 10.15 The National Survey for Wales collects information on the ability of adults aged 16 and over to speak Welsh, as well as their fluency and frequency of speaking the language.
- 10.16 As with the Annual Population Survey, the National Survey estimates of the number of Welsh speakers are historically higher than those produced by the census.

⁶ Welsh Government, Annual Population Survey, available at statscymru.llyw.cymru.

10.17 Survey data will be used as a source for national well-being indicator for future generations number 36, 'Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than a few words of Welsh'.

10.18 **Table: Percentage of adults 16+ who can speak Welsh**

	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	% of adults (16+)	Max confidence interval	Min confidence interval	% of adults (16+)	Max confidence interval	Min confidence interval	% of adults (16+)	Max confidence interval	Min confidence interval
Wales	19%	19%	20%	18%	17%	19%	16%	15%	16%
Anglesey	61%	55%	67%	53%	47%	59%	55%	50%	61%

10.19 **Table: Percentage of adults 16+ who can speak Welsh (including percentage who cannot speak Welsh and percentage who can speak some Welsh)**

	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	Can speak Welsh	Cannot speak Welsh	Some Welsh speaking ability	Can speak Welsh	Cannot speak Welsh	Some Welsh speaking ability	Can speak Welsh	Cannot speak Welsh	Some Welsh speaking ability
Wales	20%	71%	9%	19%	69%	12%	18%	67%	15%
Anglesey	62%	32%	*	61%	34%	*	53%	33%	14%

Anglesey Welsh Language Profile

In 2021 Menter Iaith Môn a language profile, a comprehensive picture of the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey based on a variety of data sources and research. It is available to view at mentermon.com.⁷

⁷ Menter Iaith Môn, Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn, available at mentermon.com.



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

POLICY AND WELSH LANGUAGE

Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026

What we will do during 2021 to 2026 to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language on Anglesey.

Draft

www.YnysMon.gov.uk

 cyngormon

 @cyngormon

Publication date: [Dyddiad]

Welsh Language Promotion Strategy

Overview

This is the Isle of Anglesey County Council's (the Council's) strategy for promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language on Anglesey. It was produced in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015 and replaces the Council's first promotion strategy, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021. Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 sets out how the Council proposes to promote the Welsh language and facilitate the use of the language more widely during the five-year period in question.

Further information

Please refer any enquiries about this document to:

Ffreuer Owen
Policy and Welsh Language Manager
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices
Llangefni
LL77 7TW

Telephone: 01248 75 00 57

Email: FfreuerOwen@ynysmon.gov.uk

Additional copies

This document is available on the Council's website at ynysmon.gov.uk. It is also available in other formats by request using the above contact details.

Related documents

Compliance Notice under Section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011; Welsh Language Policy; Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report. All available on the Council's website at anglesey.gov.uk/en/Council/Welsh-language-standards/Language.

Contents

Portfolio holder's foreword.....	1
Our vision	2
Context.....	6
The Welsh language on Anglesey.....	9
Priority area 1: Children, young people and the family	14
Priority area 2: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure	19
Priority area 3: The community	23
Implementing the strategy	27
Appendix 1: Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn member list	
Appendix 2: Year one action plan	

Draft

Portfolio holder's foreword

The Welsh language has a special place on Anglesey. It is a living language spoken by over half our resident population in homes, workplaces and in our communities. We are fiercely proud of our distinctive culture which makes our island a Welsh language stronghold.

However, the situation is far from ideal. The results of the 2011 Census confirmed that the national picture of steady decline also applies to us. In numeric terms, there were 325 fewer Welsh speakers here in 2011 compared with 2001, and 0.8% in terms of percentage. This has been the trend for over half a century.

The main challenge of preparing this strategy is the lack of current data about the state of the language on Anglesey. The situation will be revealed to us in 2023 when the results of the 2021 Census are published in full. However, we do know that the language continues to face the historical challenges of migration, with younger people leaving rural areas in search of work, and the failure to pass on the language from one generation to the next. There are also newer obstacles. Time will tell what the impact of the coronavirus pandemic will be on rural communities as workers turn their back on city life and take advantage of the ability to work remotely.

In the face of these challenges, working hard to ensure that Welsh remains a living language in our communities is as important as ever. As a Council we have the will and commitment to do so. We welcome the opportunity that preparing this strategy has given us to strategically reconsider the state of the Welsh language locally. It is vital that there are sufficient opportunities for children, young people, adults and families to learn and use Welsh at school, at work, in business and in leisure. We also want to ensure that newcomers are aware of our culture and that opportunities are available for them to learn the language.

This strategy builds on the priorities of our first from 2016-2021. It is the result of sustained and purposeful collaboration with our key partners who regularly meet under the auspices of Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn (Anglesey Welsh Language Forum). We are also particularly grateful to Menter Iaith Môn for its comprehensive profile of the Welsh language on the island which has been an invaluable evidence base to this strategy.

By working together to create more opportunities to use the language on Anglesey our aim is to reverse the fall in the number of Welsh speakers according to the 2011 Census and make a tangible contribution to the Welsh Government's national target of a million speakers by 2050.

Councillor Ieuan Williams, Deputy Council Leader

Portfolio Holder – Service Transformation and the Welsh Language
[Mis] 2021



Our vision

At least 325 more Welsh speakers on Anglesey by 2026

This is our target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers in our area during the period of this strategy. Our aim in setting this target is to reverse the fall in the number of speakers on the island from 60.1% of the population in 2001 to 57.2% in 2011. This means that we must work strategically to create the conditions that will lead to at least a further 325 Welsh speakers on Anglesey by 2026.

Achieving our vision

This strategy builds on the foundations of our first, from 2016-2021, and we have deliberately set a consistent target. Our reason for doing this is that it is not yet clear whether our previous aim of increasing the number of Welsh speakers by the end of the first five-year period has been achieved.

We have also decided to frame our target this time as a particular number of Welsh speakers. This is to account for the increase in the island's population since the target was first set as a percentage. Anglesey's population increased by 2,922 between 2001 and 2011 and data suggests that there has been a further increase of 1,800 in the ten years since.¹

The results of the 2021 Census will not be available in full until 2023. It is this data that will confirm the size of the population and tell us whether there has been a change in the number of Welsh speakers. If the results show that we have met the target, this does not mean resting on our laurels. We must work hard to ensure that the increase in the number of speakers is sustained. If the target has not been met we will need to work to understand why. For these reasons **we will revisit the strategy after analysing the 2021 Census data in full** to ensure that our target is appropriate.

This is a target and a strategy for the whole of Anglesey and not for one organisation alone. Our success relies on strategic and purposeful collaboration with our key partners who make up [Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn](#).² As with our first strategy, we will focus on fewer priorities to ensure that a difference is made and build upon the three priority areas, which are:

1. **Children, young people and the family**
2. **The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure**
3. **The community**

¹ Menter Iaith Môn, Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn (2021), p. 40. Available at mentermon.com.

² Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn member list, available in appendix 1.



1. Children, young people and the family

- Language transmission within the family
- The early years up to five years of age
- Compulsory education
- Post-compulsory education and preparing for the world of work

2. The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- Internal administration
- Training and development
- Technology
- Designing and promoting Welsh language services

3. The community

- Town and country planning
- Housing
- Tourism and businesses
- Non-Welsh speakers and newcomers
- Community activities

Under each of the three priority areas we will consider:

- what we want to see on Anglesey,
- what are the challenges are locally,
- what needs to happen next to ensure that our vision for Anglesey is realised, and
- what indicators can we use to measure the success of our efforts.

When addressing these priority areas we will also be mindful of the strategic themes of Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers. This is to ensure that our local efforts contribute towards achieving the Welsh Government's national vision. The strategic themes are:

- 1. Increasing the number of Welsh speakers**
- 2. Increasing the use of Welsh**
- 3. Creating favourable conditions – Context and infrastructure**

Supporting children, young people and families to use Welsh will be key to achieving our vision. Above all else we must ensure that parents understand the value of the language and use Welsh with their children. Data shows that children benefit from being surrounded with the language before even reaching the classroom if they are to become fluent users as adults. This is where we need to focus our efforts.

Our successful education system means that there are more Welsh speaking 15-19 year olds here than in any other part of the country. Our challenge is to ensure that our young people benefit from the skills they learnt at school and continue to use the language outside of the classroom.

The workplace also has an important role to play in increasing Welsh speakers' confidence to use the language at work and in their personal lives. As the island's main employer, we have a duty to promote the use of Welsh within our internal administration and to develop the language skills of our workforce. We will build upon the success of our six year rolling programme to increase our use of Welsh and will extend it to new service departments. We will also be mindful of the opportunities that technology can offer to increase the use of the language. This will be particularly important as we adjust to post-pandemic life and the new emphasis on working and communicating virtually. We must continually strive to raise awareness of our Welsh language services and encourage their use.

We want to ensure that as wide an audience as possible is made aware of the value of Welsh and the benefits of using the language. This means reaching out to newcomers, developers, businesses and communities that are less familiar with Welsh. We will use our influence to share information and resources to raise awareness of the importance of the language locally. We aim to create a sense of belonging where all our residents feel ownership of the Welsh language and are proud to live in a vibrant, truly bilingual community.

Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic

This strategy was prepared in the shadow of one of the biggest events to affect the way we live and work. Developments during 2020 and 2021 led to growing concerns about the state of the Welsh language nationally and calls for action to protect the language. Factors included housing market boom, increased investment in second and holiday homes, remote working allowing relocation from urban to rural and coastal areas, and cases of traditional house names being changed to English. All these effects were felt on Anglesey.

Lockdowns led to an increase in local house prices and almost certainly more people moving to the area to take advantage of the opportunity to work remotely. Inward migration presents a historic challenge to the prosperity of the Welsh language in rural areas, and it is not yet clear what the true impact of the pandemic will be on the linguistic demography of our island.

Restrictions and social distancing reduced opportunities for Welsh speakers and learners to use the language together informally at work. Despite their value, some virtual meeting platforms lack simultaneous translation facilities; a barrier that has impacted the general use of Welsh in meetings.

We must also acknowledge that there may be fewer opportunities to use the language post COVID-19 due to the winding down of groups or events. Less frequent users may have lost confidence due to diminished opportunities to practice the language in person with others.

As life recovers from the pandemic, we hope to see social activity resume with renewed enthusiasm. Remote working may also offer some advantages such as enabling Welsh speakers to continue working from home on Anglesey, wherever

their jobs are located. We also hope to see former residents attracted back to the area.

In his 2020-2021 assurance report, [Stepping Forward](#)³, the Welsh Language Commissioner outlined the importance of considering the impact of COVID-19 on the Welsh language when preparing this strategy. As well as addressing what we already know about the pandemic's implications on the way we work and interact, we will continue to revisit this strategy as we understand more about the effects on the island's demography. This is to ensure that our plans adequately respond to any changes in linguistic dynamics and are fit for purpose in the 'new normal'.

Draft

³ Welsh Language Commissioner, [Stepping Forward: Assurance Report 2020-2021](#), available at welshlanguagecommissioner.wales.

Context

Formulating a five year strategy to promote the Welsh language on Anglesey is a statutory and strategic requirement stemming from the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. The Welsh Language Measure gave Welsh official status in Wales and established two key principles relating to language which affect all aspects of public life, which are:

- that the Welsh language should be treated no less favourably than the English language in Wales; and
- that persons in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of the Welsh language if they choose to do so.

Requirements of the promotion standards

The Welsh Language Measure also established the role of Welsh Language Commissioner, who has the authority to impose standards of conduct that relate to the use of the Welsh language on a range of organisations. The Council received its [compliance notice](#)⁴ from the Welsh Language Commissioner on 30 September 2015. This is the document outlining the 160 standards that we must meet.

The standards are broadly divided into five classes that relate to different functions:

- service delivery standards;
- policy making standards;
- operational standards;
- record keeping standards; and
- promotion standards.

The final class, the promotion standards, place a duty on local authorities to support and encourage the use of Welsh in the communities they serve. Promotion standard 145 is the standard that requires us to produce and this strategy. It prescribes that we must prepare and publish on our website a five year strategy explaining how we intend to promote Welsh and facilitate the wider use of the language on Anglesey. The strategy must include, among other things:

- a target for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in the area by the end of the five year period; and
- a statement outlining how we intend to meet that target.

At the end of the five year period we must review and republish the strategy. Our assessment of our first promotional strategy, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021, is available on our website.⁵

⁴ Welsh Language Commissioner, Compliance notice under section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, available at welshlanguagecommissioner.wales.

⁵ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

Policy context

This strategy does not exist on a vacuum. The Council has an established record of providing quality Welsh language services to our residents and the language is prominent in our schemes. Our [Council Plan](#)⁶ acknowledges the importance of our Welsh heritage and culture and states that protecting the language is a key priority. Our [Welsh Language Policy](#)⁷ reflects our duty to promote the language in our communities and our responsibility as an employer to attract and retain Welsh speakers to maintain our high standards of service.

In addition to our commitment to using and considering the language in our services and schemes, a number of other duties and responsibilities also contribute towards promoting the Welsh language in our area.

Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers

The Welsh Government's aims and objectives for achieving its vision of a million Welsh speakers by 2050 are set out in its national language strategy, [Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers](#)⁸. The strategy identifies a need to create opportunities for Welsh speakers to use their skills easily at work, as part of the education system, and socially. It is also clear that favourable conditions must be created to encourage the number of Welsh speakers. Our strategy will contribute to achieving this national vision for Wales.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

The main aim of the Well-being of Future Generations Act is to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It sets out a well-being duty that we must meet and seven well-being goals that we must work towards. One of those goals is, 'a Wales with a vibrant culture where the Welsh language thrives'. As part of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board we have developed a [Well-being Plan](#)⁹ for both counties in order to work together towards achieving the aims of the act.

More than just words

[More than just words](#)¹⁰ is the Welsh Government's strategic framework for improving Welsh language services in the health, social services and social care sectors. It requires us to provide social care services in Welsh and to make an active offer to our service users so that they do not have to ask to use the language with us.

Planning and the Welsh language

National planning policy advises that particular consideration is given to Welsh language communities when making decisions and policies about land use. We have

⁶ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Council Plan 2017-2022, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

⁷ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Language Policy, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

⁸ Welsh Government, Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers, available at llyw.cymru.

⁹ Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board, Gwynedd and Anglesey Local Well-being Plan, available at lesiantgwyneddamon.org.

¹⁰ Welsh Government, More than just words: Strategic framework for Welsh language services in health, social services and social care, available at wales.nhs.uk.

developed a joint [Local Development Plan](#)¹¹ with Gwynedd Council which focuses on local issues and objectives including the language. The plan's first strategic policy, [PS1 \(Welsh Language and Culture\)](#), promotes and supports the use of the language. It prescribes that information on specific types of developments must be gathered in order to reach a conclusion about the likely impact on the Welsh language. [Supplementary Planning Guidance: Maintaining and creating distinctive and sustainable communities](#)¹² provides further guidance on giving due consideration to the Welsh language in order to meet the criteria of Strategic Policy PS1.

Welsh in education strategic plan

The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 requires us to prepare a [Welsh in education strategic plan](#) or [WESP](#).¹³ The vision of our WESP is that all of our children and young people are fully bilingual and can use both Welsh and English with equal proficiency at the end of their school or college careers. The plan sets out our aims for achieving this vision.

As the above makes clear, there is a significant policy base relating to the promotion of the Welsh language that we must be mindful of. It highlights the importance of having appropriate policies and strategies in place to protect, promote and increase the use of the language nationally and locally.

¹¹ Gwynedd Council and Isle of Anglesey County Council, Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2025, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

¹² Gwynedd Council and Isle of Anglesey County Council, Supplementary Planning Guidance: Maintaining and creating distinctive and sustainable communities, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

¹³ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

The Welsh language on Anglesey

The most valuable and comprehensive source of information about the number of Welsh speakers in our area is the census. Although the most recent census was carried out in 2021, no significant new data available will be available until the results are published during 2022 and 2023. Therefore, the following overview of the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey is based on 2011 Census data.

Main census results

19% of the Welsh population can speak the language. On Anglesey the figure is 57.2%, or 38,568 people. This means that 6.8% of all Welsh speakers live here. Although this means we have the second highest rate of Welsh speakers in the country, this figure is a decrease of 0.8% compared to the situation in 2001. At that time 60.1% of the population (38,893) could speak the language. This means that there were 325 fewer Welsh speakers on Anglesey in 2011 compared to 2001. This is part of a long-term pattern of steady decline since the mid-twentieth century.

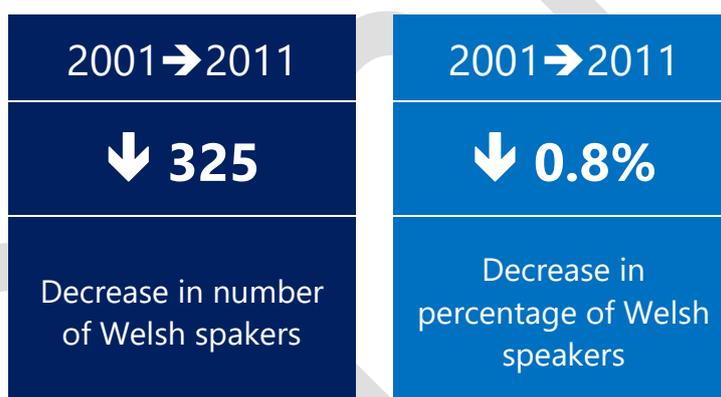


Table: Number and percentage of Welsh speakers

Year	Anglesey	Wales
1951	38,443 (80.0%)	714,700 (28.9%)
1961	37,101 (75.0%)	656,000 (26.0%)
1971	37,135 (66.0%)	542,400 (20.8%)
1981	39,229 (61.0%)	508,200 (18.9%)
1991	41,240 (61.9%)	500,000 (18.5%)
2001	38,893 (60.1%)	582,368 (20.7%)
2011	38,568 (57.2%)	562,016 (19%)

As the map below shows, the use of the language varies considerably on the island, with many more Welsh speakers in central areas compared to the coast. Over 70% can speak Welsh in almost all inland communities.

Map: Percentage of Welsh speakers over three years of age 2011

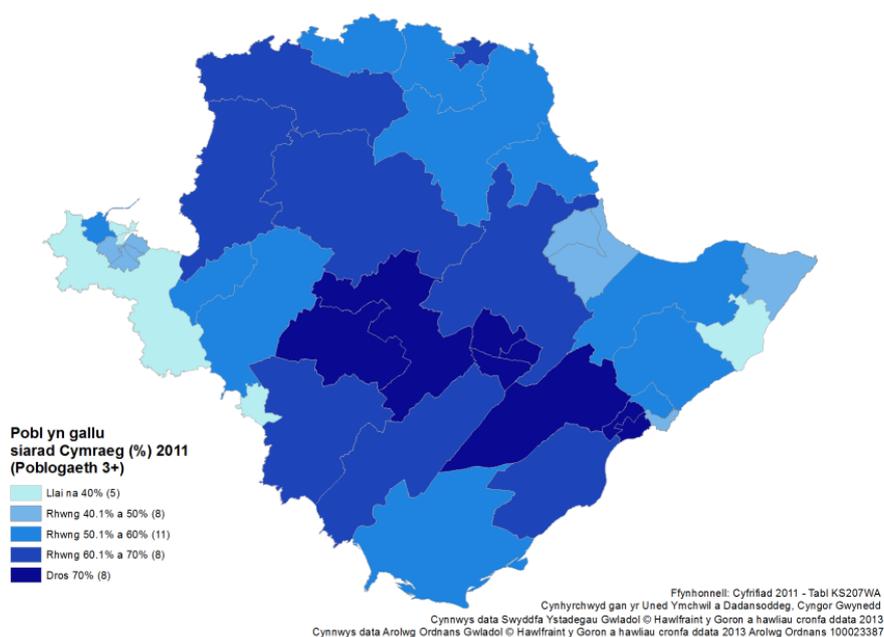


Table: Wards with the highest number of Welsh speakers

Ward	2001		2011		Variation
	Position	Percentage	Position	Percentage	
Cyngar	1	84.7%	1	80.8%	-3.9%
Tudur	2	83.6%	2	80.7%	-2.9%
Cefni	3	83.1%	3	80.5%	-2.6%
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	4	78.3%	4	75.8%	-2.5%
Bodffordd	5	77.9%	5	73.3%	-4.6%
Braint	6	77.1%	6	73.2%	-3.9%
Bryngwran	7	76.1%	7	71.2%	-4.9%
Gwyngyll	8	73.9%	8	70.5%	-3.4%
Bodorgan	9	72.7%	10	68.3%	-4.4%
Llannerch-y-medd	10	72.3%	9	69.9%	-2.4%

Table: Wards with the lowest number of Welsh speakers

Ward	2001		2011		Variation
	Position	Percentage	Position	Percentage	
Beaumaris	1	39.7%	4	39.5%	-0.2%
Rhosneigr	2 (=)	42.6%	1	36.0%	-6.6%
Trearddur	2 (=)	42.6%	2	38.1%	-4.5%
Holyhead Town	4	43.2%	3	39.1%	-4.1%
Maeshyfyd	5	43.7%	7	40.6%	-3.1%
Morawelon	6	45.3%	6	40.4%	-4.9%
Llanbedrgoch	7	45.5%	9	43.9%	-1.6%
Porthyfelin	8	45.7%	5	39.7%	-6.0%
Kingsland	9	48.0%	8	42.9%	-5.1%
Moelfre	10	51.4%	10	52.3%	0.9%

Welsh language ability also varies with age. Over 72.8% of our 15-19 year olds can speak Welsh, which is the highest percentage of speakers in that category across the whole of Wales. Over 61% of 25-29 year olds can speak Welsh, which is the second highest percentage of speakers in that category across the country. This probably reflects the influence of the education system on the language skills of school-age children.

The number of Welsh speakers is lower for the 30-34 age group (60.2%), the 50-54 age group (50.6%), the 70–74 age group (49.6%) and the 85+ age group (50.8%).

Migration

Anglesey's population increased by 2,922 between 2001 and 2011. The main reason for the increase was not natural change due to births and deaths, but inward migration. Over the period an average of 2,350 people migrated to Anglesey each year from the rest of Britain. This is equivalent to the population of Valley moving into the area annually.

Outward migration is highest among 15-29 year olds with on average about 180 more people from this age group moving out of the area than moving in. This is the age when young people tend to move away to study or pursue career paths. Inward migration is highest among the 45-59 age group with an average of 130 more people from this age group moving into the area than moving out. This is probably due to people choosing to move to Anglesey to retire.

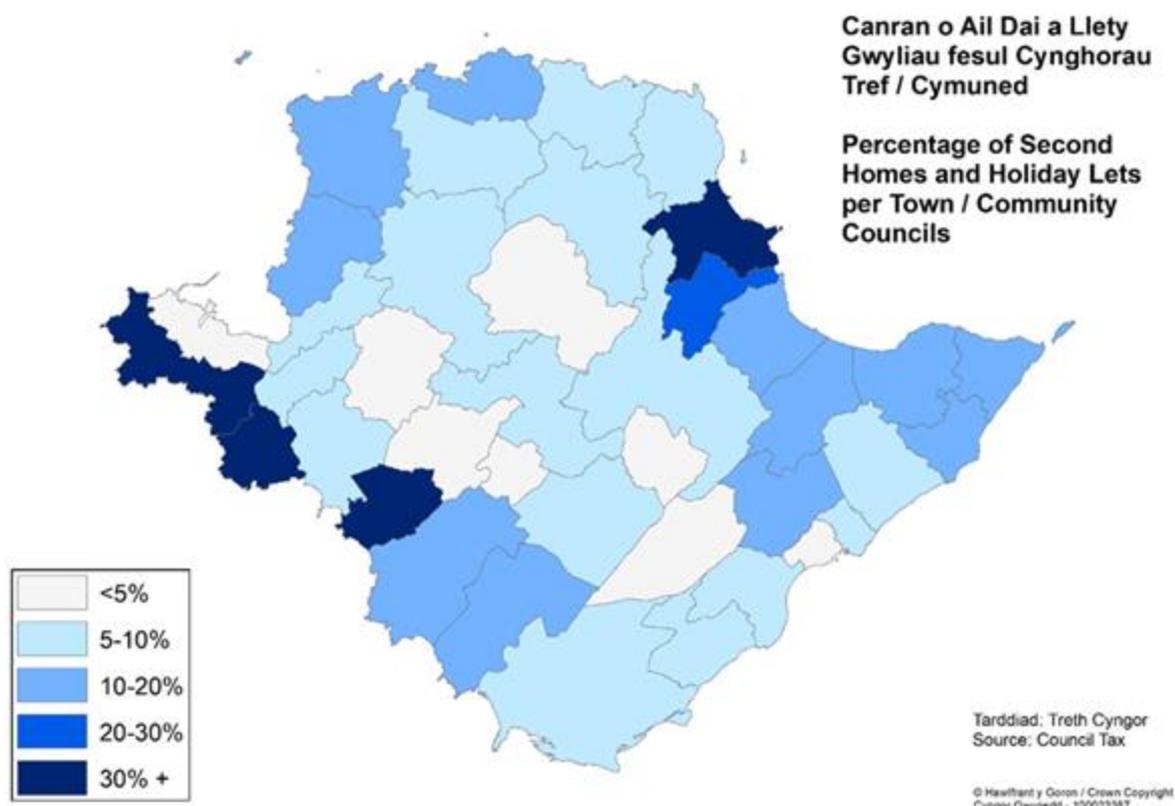
Although the exact impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migration rates is not yet known, the table below of Council tax data from summer of 2020 shows a greater concentration of holiday and second homes on Anglesey when compared to Wales as a whole.

Table: Total holiday homes

	Anglesey	Wales
Number of residential units	35,195	988,418
Number of second homes	2,719	18,547
Total holiday accommodation (non-domestic business units)	861	6,906
Total	3,580	25,453
Combined percentage of holiday homes	9.9%	2.56%

It appears from the map below (also from 2020 Council tax data) that there is some correlation between levels of holiday homes and the proportion of Welsh speakers on some areas. Communities where there is a high proportion of holiday accommodation and second homes are broadly communities where the general use of Welsh is lower.

Map: Percentage of second homes and holiday lets per town/community council 2020



The above provides a snapshot of the use of the language in our area based primarily on 2011 Census data. In 2021 Menter Iaith Môn published a language profile, a comprehensive picture of the state of the language on Anglesey based on a variety of data and research sources.¹⁴ A copy is available on the Mentermon.com website. The main messages arising from the language profile are:

- The results of the 2011 Census provide a relatively mixed picture of the language locally. Although the impact of inward migration is clearly visible and the language continues to lose ground in the Holyhead area, the centre of the island remains one of the 'Welshest' parts of Wales.
- There has been little change in the state of the language between 2001 and 2011. Despite the relatively small decrease in the number of Welsh speakers, it is part of a national pattern of steady decline over the last half century.
- The Holyhead area saw the greatest decline, with 500 fewer Welsh speakers here overall. Unlike other parts of the island, the cause was not inward migration as a high proportion of the local population was born in Wales.

¹⁴ Menter Iaith Môn, Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn, available at mentermon.com.

- The influence of inward migration is clearly visible along most of the island's coastline with over 40% of the population born outside Wales in many areas.
- The vast majority (78.2%) of Welsh-born Anglesey residents can speak Welsh.
- Llangefni is one of the 'Welshest' towns in Wales with more Welsh speakers living here than anywhere else, except for the Caernarfon area.
- The increase over the last fifty years in the island's population has led to a decline in the number of Welsh speakers. Despite this, the language has held its ground well given the level of inward migration to the area.

Draft

Priority area 1: Children, young people and the family

Our first priority area focuses on children, young people and the family. This is because passing on Welsh from one generation to the next is crucial to maintaining and protecting the language in our communities. Education also has a key role to play in creating opportunities for children and young people to learn, hear and use Welsh in the classroom and beyond the school gates.

The vision

- More families recognising the value of Welsh and using the language with their children.
- More children and young people using the language every day at school and socially.
- More parents choosing Welsh medium education for their children.
- More pupils continuing to practice their Welsh language skills when moving from primary to secondary school and into post-compulsory education.
- The right of all pupils to be fully bilingual by the time they finish school at 16.
- More newcomers choosing Welsh medium education for their children and seeing the value of language immersion.
- More newcomers who are parents choosing to learn Welsh themselves.
- Greater awareness amongst young people of the value of the Welsh language as a skill and asset in the world of work.

The challenges

Passing on the language within the family

Failure within families to pass on the language to the next generation is a particular barrier to the prosperity of Welsh on Anglesey. In homes where only one parent (of a couple) can speak Welsh, only 38.1% of three year olds can speak the language. Even where both parents speak Welsh, the equivalent figure for three year olds is 76.7%.

Despite the challenge, this is also our greatest opportunity to create new Welsh speakers. National data shows where Welsh is passed on to children in the home, 80% remain fluent as adults. This compares with 49% of those who learned in

nursery school, 26% in primary school, and 8% in secondary school.¹⁵ Therefore, the earliest a child acquires that language the greater the chance of retaining it into adulthood.

Non Welsh-speaking households

Some families choose not to speak the language and may intentionally seek to avoid Welsh medium care or education by sending their children to non-controlled settings or to settings in other parts of the region.

Misconceptions about the value of Welsh

Myths and misconceptions about the value of Welsh and bilingualism persist. These include the misconception that hearing two languages is confusing and that it is better to introduce only one language to a child at first. There is also the mistaken assumption that Welsh-medium care or education is unsuitable for non-Welsh speaking children because they cannot express themselves. Some old fashioned beliefs that Welsh is not useful in the world of work and that studying through the medium of the language is a barrier to success in subjects such as maths and science also remain.

Losing Welsh after leaving school

Education has a powerful influence on school age children and young people's Welsh language ability. We are particularly fortunate that Anglesey has the highest proportion of Welsh speakers in the 15-19 age group throughout Wales. Our challenge is to ensure that this ability is not lost as our young people transition out of the education system into the world of work and life as adults.

The statistics

- 80.1% of Anglesey's three to four year olds who come from homes where both parents speak Welsh can themselves speak the language.
- 86.8% of Anglesey's primary school pupils were mainly educated through the medium of Welsh in 2012-20.
- In 2020, 72.7% of Anglesey's secondary school pupils gained A *-C grades in GCSE in first language Welsh.
- According to Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers, over half of Welsh learners leave school at 16, moving on to further education, apprenticeships or employment.

¹⁵ Menter Iaith Môn, Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn (2021), pp. 58-61. Available at mentermon.com.

What next?

We will ensure:

- that families appreciate the value of Welsh;
- that quality Welsh medium care and education is available to all;
- that our young people realise how Welsh language skills benefit them; and
- that children and young people can have fun in Welsh language activities.

If we are serious about creating new, natural Welsh speakers, we must focus on creating positive language associations early in children's lives. We need to reach out to prospective parents during pregnancy and maternity/paternity periods to reinforce positive messages about the benefits of introducing and passing on Welsh to their babies. Evidence suggests that this is a golden opportunity to educate parents about the advantages of Welsh as they are particularly eager to establish good habits for the benefit of their children.¹⁶ Our early years' practitioners will have an influential role in many new parents' lives so it is important that they also understand the benefits. We will work with Menter Iaith Môn as part of the [Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership](#) to equip them with appropriate information and resources. The partnership (a sub-group of Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn) includes representatives from the health, care, education and third sectors who collaborate on projects with a specific focus on local Welsh language provision for families.

Our Flying Start officers offer targeted support for children under three years of age and their families as part of the Welsh Government's early years programme. The programme's primary focus is to promote social, emotional, cognitive and language skills, physical development and the early identification of additional needs. We will ensure that positive messages about the benefits of using Welsh with their children are shared with parents who come into contact with the service.

Although many early years settings offer an element of their care in Welsh on Anglesey, we need to work to increase language immersion opportunities, a way of introducing Welsh as a second language to infants and young children who do not hear the language at home. This will also involve working with Flying Start, Menter Iaith, Mudiad Meithrin, Cymraeg for Kids and schools, to ensure that providers receive the support they need to positively influence the language patterns of the young children in their care.

By creating more informal play opportunities more children will be surrounded by the language and pick it up naturally. We are fortunate that Mudiad Meithrin (the leading provider of language immersion opportunities) has a strong presence on the island. As well as the many Cylchoedd Meithrin and Cylchoedd Ti a Fi that operate here, one of the organisation's day nurseries is located in Llangefni. Mudiad Meithrin's work on the island is vital as the key to starting the bilingual journey from the

¹⁶ Welsh Government, Flying Start– Annexe: Guidance on Speech, Language and Communication (2017), p. 34. Available at llyw.cymru.

antenatal period (through the Cymraeg for Kids programme and collaboration with the health sector) through to the Cylch Ti a Fi and then the Cylch Meithrin. We need to build on our relationship with the organisation to ensure that all parents, regardless of their ability in Welsh, have access to welcoming settings that understand the benefits of language transmission and immersion in every part of the island.

We must similarly ensure that high quality Welsh medium education is available across the island and that we promote its benefits to all our communities. All but two of Anglesey's primary schools are community schools under the Council's control. This means that Welsh is the main medium of instruction for 86.8% of primary pupils. There are five community comprehensive schools for secondary pupils on the island, four of which are bilingual. One (Holyhead High School) is an English medium school with a significant proportion of Welsh provision. Welsh is the main medium of education for 34.8% of our secondary pupils. 39.2% receive some Welsh as part of their education, and 24.6% are educated in English. Welsh is the main language communication and administration of our special education school for pupils aged 3-19, Canolfan Addysg y Bont. The school places particular emphasis on the bilingual skills of its pupils.

As in the early years, we need to promote the benefits of language immersion for school age children. Our Language Centre is located on two sites in primary schools in Moelfre and Holyhead and offers Welsh language immersion education by specialist language teachers. We will look to extend our immersion provision during the period of the strategy and will benefit from financial support from the Welsh Government to support older Welsh learners undertaking late immersion in schools. The bilingual language policy of all our schools will be strengthened with the introduction of our new Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) in 2022. Each of the WESP's outcomes contribute to the aim of increasing the use of Welsh. They include, among other things, increasing the number of pupils being taught in Welsh, more children using the language when moving from primary to secondary school, more pupils studying for Welsh qualifications, and creating more opportunities to use the language in different contexts. Implementing our WESP is therefore critical to the success of this strategy.

Alongside the WESP, we must ensure that our schools continue to implement the national Siarter Iaith (Language Charter) framework. The aim of the Siarter Iaith is to influence pupils' language use outside the classroom, which is key if we want to see our children and young people continue to use Welsh once they leave school. The framework provides schools with a structure that leads to increasing their pupils' social use of the language and we will continue to support our schools to carry it out.

Siarter Iaith has the advantage of assisting parents to learn Welsh, primarily to encourage their children with their school work, but also to help social integration and improve employment prospects. Due to the wealth of Welsh medium education provision on Anglesey, there are a number of parents who do not themselves speak the language or are confident in their Welsh who support their children through bilingual education. It is important that we recognise how difficult this can be and that we encourage those parents with positive messages about the benefits of bilingualism.

Our young Welsh speakers need to understand that they have a valuable competitive advantage that sets them apart from some of their peers when it comes to applying for jobs, for example. Post-compulsory education providers have an important role to play in promoting the value of the language as a skill and asset when it comes to choosing a career path. We will work with our partners to promote job opportunities that require Welsh language skills in the area and ensure that our education system develops those skills so that there is a ready workforce here on Anglesey.

We have repeatedly mentioned the importance of hearing and using Welsh outside the classroom if we are to see our children and young people develop positive attitudes towards the language. There are a number of organisations on Anglesey that offer opportunities to use the Welsh language socially, such as the Urdd, Young Farmers, Menter Iaith Môn, sports clubs and youth clubs. We must work with our partners to support Welsh-medium social activity for children and young people following the pandemic to ensure that there are as many opportunities as possible to use Welsh socially. Such activities offer an excellent language immersion opportunity for children and young people to hear and use Welsh in a fun, informal atmosphere.

Measures of success

- More early years settings for children up to the age of five offering Welsh language immersion.
- An increase in the number secondary pupils being taught in Welsh.
- An increase in the number of secondary pupils studying first language Welsh as a qualification.
- An increase in the number of secondary pupils studying other subjects through the medium of Welsh.
- The number of parents of school age children learning Welsh.
- The number of newcomers with school age children choosing language immersion education within a year of moving to the area.
- An increase in the number of students studying Welsh-medium or bilingual further education courses.
- The number of Welsh language sports and leisure activities for children and young people.

Priority area 2: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

Our objective in relation to the strategy's second priority area is to mainstream the Welsh language and to secure its status in the workplace. Our services should reflect the local community and residents should be aware of and feel confident to use the Welsh language services that are available locally. We must also be mindful of the opportunities that technology can offer to increase and facilitate use of the language in the workplace.

The vision

- More residents using Welsh at work.
- Increased awareness among businesses of the value of Welsh language ability as a skill and an asset in the world of work.
- More quality jobs and employment opportunities locally.
- Increased use of Welsh in local government administration, including town and community councils.
- More use of Welsh when using technology.
- More residents using Welsh language services in writing, in person and online.
- Quality Welsh medium care services available in homes, care homes and in the health sector.

The challenges

Geographical challenges

Anglesey's linguistic demography shows that the use of Welsh varies from area to area. Employment opportunities and the provision of local services also vary. The same opportunities are not always available to residents living in more rural parts of the island, which are, more often than not, the communities most likely to use the Welsh language naturally.

Seasonal economy

An over reliance on a seasonal economy linked to the tourism industry creates unstable employment opportunities. However, changes to the employment landscape post COVID-19 may present an opportunity to address the situation by allowing residents to take advantage of new, remote job opportunities.

Mobility and migration

The issue of young people moving away to study or look for work is one that has affected our communities for decades. Similarly, there is a tendency to see fewer families moving into some areas due to a lack of job opportunities and services.

The language of business

The Welsh language often lacks a prominent place in business. We have already noted that old-fashioned attitudes about the language persist, such as the perception that Welsh is not useful in the world of work and that English is the language of progress. Misconceptions also exist about the cost of operating bilingually and providing services in both languages.

Individuals' lack of confidence

Less frequent users may lack confidence in their Welsh language ability and avoid using it at work. These individuals are also more likely to underestimate their ability in the language. Lack of ability in Welsh can be a barrier to finding good jobs locally and, in exceptional cases, may adversely affect the life chances of some individuals.

Changes to working conditions following the COVID-19 pandemic

Remote working may have adversely impacted opportunities for those who do not use the language socially to practice their Welsh with colleagues in the workplace.

The statistics

- 77% of Anglesey's fluent Welsh speakers used the language every day in 2013-2015. This is a 10% decrease on the 2004-2006 figure of 87%.¹⁷
- In 2013-2015 nine out of 10 Welsh speakers on Anglesey said they spoke Welsh with colleagues at least occasionally.
- In 2013-15 over half of Welsh speakers said that they tried to use the Welsh language, at least occasionally, when dealing with public organisations.
- Over 90% of our officers speak Welsh which means we can offer a complete Welsh language service to our residents.¹⁸
- All members of our Senior Leadership Team and heads of service speak Welsh.

¹⁷ Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, The use of Welsh in Wales 2015-15, available at llyw.cymru.

¹⁸ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Annual Welsh Language Standards Report 2020-21, pp. 23-24. Available at ynysmon.gov.uk. Figure based on the results of the annual workforce language skills survey and reflecting the percentage of officers able to answer straightforward work-related queries in Welsh to fluency (levels 2-5 of our Recruitment and Selection Policy language requirements framework).

What next?

We will ensure:

- that we support our workforce to use more Welsh at work;
- that we use technology to facilitate the use of Welsh;
- that businesses understand the benefits of using Welsh; and
- that the needs of Welsh language service users are central to our plans.

The workplace has an influence on what language people use. After all, most adults spend a significant proportion of their time at work. We want to ensure that the Council is an example to the island's employers of a workplace that values the Welsh language skills of its workforce and uses the language as a natural part of its administration. By using Welsh ourselves we hope to see a virtuous circle develop. Evidence shows that individuals who work for employers who support the use of Welsh are much more likely to use the language themselves.

In 2017 we decided to implement an innovative rolling programme to increase our use of Welsh over a six year period. This led to identifying language champions responsible for promoting the Welsh language and making small interventions to change the linguistic culture within their teams. Although the pandemic meant delaying our plans for a period during 2020 and 2021, our intention is to build on the programme's success and extend it to new service departments. We will continue to support our current language champions and work with them to identify more opportunities to use Welsh at work. Our Translation unit will also support our officers by assisting them to work bilingually. We will adopt some of the latest technology, specifically in relation to simultaneous translation, to facilitate this work and the development of the Welsh language within the Council more broadly. We will also learn from and share best practice with our public sector partners as part of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Service Board's Welsh language sub-group and the region's Welsh language officers' network. We will take advantage of any opportunity to work with the higher education sector on behaviour change models to help change the linguistic practices of our workforce for the better.

Our workforce is our greatest asset and we want to attract more Welsh speakers to work for us. We must therefore work with our partners in the further education sector, such as Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, to ensure that our young people are aware of the career opportunities that we have to offer.

We will continue to work with our partners in Learn Welsh North West to support our workforce to learn the language and, just as importantly, to increase confidence in the skills they already have. It is likely that some momentum will have been lost as a result of the transition to remote working and the reduction in opportunities to use the language informally at work. Creating opportunities to hear and practice Welsh will therefore be vital as working life returns to normal after the pandemic. We will

encourage and support less confident users to develop their Welsh language ability by providing training that is suitable for them. We will also facilitate less formal opportunities to practice Welsh at work, by hosting cuppa and chat sessions for example. We will be mindful of the opportunities that new technology and virtual meeting platforms can offer to increase confidence and use of the language.

We must ensure that the needs of language users are central to our proposals and that we work tirelessly to encourage our residents to use Welsh language services. We will reach out to business owners with information and resources about the benefits of using Welsh. If we want to see more use made of Welsh the myth that English is the language of business and formality must be dispelled. This means using language that is suitable and easy to understand and designing our services in such a way that there is no barrier to using them in Welsh. We must continually strive to make it absolutely clear to our residents that they are welcome to use the language with us and that they do not have to ask for services in Welsh. This is the principle at the heart of the proactive offer.

We will make sure that our workforce understands the importance of providing services – particularly care and welfare services – in our residents' chosen language by offering them language awareness training. As well as ensuring that we work continually to improve our care services through the medium of Welsh, we will call on our partners in the health sector to provide quality services in line with the requirements of the Welsh Government's national framework, More than just words. Our aim will be to instil respect and goodwill amongst towards language choice and to ensure that local services reflect the vibrant, bilingual community we are so privileged to serve.

Measures of success

- The number of Welsh language training courses attended.
- The number of Welsh language awareness sessions attended.
- The number of officers using Welsh language Microsoft interfaces.
- The number of visits to the Welsh version of our website.
- The number of Welsh speakers who choose to use our services in Welsh.
- The number of visits to Welsh language resources for businesses on our website.

Priority area 3: The community

Our strategy's final priority area focuses on promoting Welsh as a living language in our communities. Through hard work and collaboration with our partners we will aim to foster greater goodwill towards the language by sharing positive messages about the value and importance of Welsh on Anglesey.

The vision

- Residents able to afford to live and set up homes in their local communities.
- A shared sense of involvement and pride amongst residents in our vibrant, truly bilingual community.
- Residents who are willing and confident Welsh language users, regardless of their level of ability.
- More Welsh language activity, a prominent place for the language at events and fewer activities being conducted exclusively in English in our communities.
- Learners and less confident Welsh speakers welcomed and supported to participate in community events.
- Support for councils and community groups who conduct their business in Welsh.
- The Welsh language prioritised in local economic development, housing and planning schemes.

The challenges

The housing market

One of the main challenges on Anglesey is ensuring that there is enough affordable housing available to our residents. The COVID-19 pandemic period in particular saw growing concern about local residents – particularly young people – unable to compete with retirees and second home buyers. If we are to ensure that our young people can stay and work in our communities there must be an adequate supply of suitable housing.

Mobility and migration

Census data shows that older people of retirement age are most likely to move to Anglesey causing changes in demography and language use patterns in some areas.

Opportunities and support to learn Welsh

Many newcomers to the area are eager to learn about our language and culture but many find it difficult to integrate into Welsh-speaking communities. Some may find it difficult to learn the language due to a lack of convenient opportunities.

Not everyone who moves to Anglesey has a desire to learn Welsh. This may be because they do not see a need to learn the language due to the English language's influence on some of our communities.

Individuals' lack of confidence

Despite having a relatively large number of Welsh speakers, not everyone who can speak the language on Anglesey does so. This is a particular issue in the Holyhead area where intergenerational language transmission rates are at their lowest.

The statistics

- 60% of Holyhead's population understands Welsh but does not use the language.
- 9.9% of Anglesey's residential units are holiday or second homes.

What next?

We will ensure:

- that Anglesey is an appealing place for Welsh speakers to live;
- that there is a range of housing options available to local residents;
- that newcomers understand the importance of the Welsh language; and
- that Welsh is prominent in community activities.

For the Welsh language to flourish in our communities, Anglesey needs to be an appealing place for Welsh speakers to live and work. We will aim to attract individuals who have left the island to study or follow career paths back to the area to raise families. To succeed, we need to make sure that good jobs and social opportunities and high standards of Welsh education are all available here.

We must also offer a range of housing options. This means supporting owners to bring empty homes back into use, working with private landlords, and encouraging developers and social housing providers to build more affordable housing. We will also add to the local housing stock by building new council houses.

By working with the Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Planning Policy Unit we will ensure that the impact of proposed developments on communities and the language is conscientiously considered. Where appropriate, we will call on developers to take

action to mitigate any negative impacts and encourage them to use and support local supply chains. Our Policy and Welsh Language unit will have an input into town and country planning decisions to ensure that the interests of Welsh speakers are considered and protected. At a strategic level, the Welsh language will be given priority in our economic plans.

As our economy is largely reliant on tourism, we will take every opportunity to market the island's distinctive culture. This will include drawing visitors' attention to the area's natural bilingualism and embracing native, Welsh language place-names when promoting Anglesey as a destination. Working with stakeholders in the sector, we will aim to develop a successful and sustainable tourism industry that contributes to and enhances the area.

We will target newcomers to the island to make sure they understand the prominent place that the Welsh language has here. We will support Menter Iaith Môn to build on the success of their schemes to help immigrants and refugees fully integrate into their new communities. Through innovative programmes that introduce the history of the Welsh language, local traditions and culture we hope to influence and support newcomers' efforts to learn Welsh and feel part of their new area.

Our town and community councils will have an important role to play in sharing positive messages about the value of the Welsh language in our communities. We already have an established relationship with designated language champions within these organisations and will support their efforts increase participation in Welsh language community activity. It is vital that we continue to listen to and respond to the concerns of our town and community councils about the state of the Welsh language in their areas. Often it is these residents who first sense the true impact of changes to linguistic dynamics on this island.

We will benefit from the special influence that organisations such as Medrwn Môn, Merched y Wawr, the Urdd and the Young Farmers have on Welsh language activity in our communities. It is vital that we offer them every support to resume their activities following the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic. We will use our influence to encourage businesses and event organisers to showcase the language at events. We will support and promote volunteering opportunities through the medium of Welsh. It is vital that our elected members and community representatives are aware of their capacity to drive change and ensure that the Welsh language has a prominent place in events and activities.

Measures of success

- An increase in the number of electoral wards with more than 70% Welsh speaking population.
- An increase in the number of electoral wards with more than 50% Welsh speaking population.
- The number of visits to Welsh language resources for newcomers on our website.

- The number of newcomers contacting us to request resources.
- The number of newcomers enrolling in Welsh language lessons or training within a year of moving to the area.
- The number of fitness classes held in Welsh.

Draft

Implementing the strategy

This strategy mainly focuses on areas over which we have direct influence. However, its success is entirely dependent on collaboration. When it come to the Welsh language, many other local organisations share our priorities. It would be a mistake not to co-ordinate our efforts and make the most of each other's resources and expertise to achieve our shared goal of increasing the use of Welsh on our island.

We have already mentioned some of our key partners and a full list of Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn's members is included in the appendix. This forum of various organisations who operate on Anglesey meets regularly with the aim of working together to support and promote the Welsh language locally. Each of these organisations also has an important role to play in implementing this strategy.

For each year of the strategy's life there will be an action plan. This document will set out our plans for taking action and working together to increase the use of Welsh. It contains aims and objectives relating to the three priority areas together with details of specific schemes and projects to be delivered during the period.

Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the annual action plans. We will work closely with the forum to strengthen the aims and objectives of our strategy. It is also our platform for sharing information, coordinating efforts and identifying further opportunities for collaboration. The forum will identify annual projects where there is collaboration between its members, including the Council and our service departments.

Progress against annual action plan targets will also be monitored as part of the Council's formal scrutiny arrangements.

At the end of each year we keep a record of the period's activity. These records will form the basis of our end of strategy assessment of the success of our efforts, as required by standard 146. We will also keep a record of all community events and activities, supported by us, to promote the Welsh language. This information will be published on our website and shared with the Welsh Language Commissioner.

Appendix 1: Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn member list

- Dr Haydn E. Edwards (independent chair since 2019)
- Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Planning Policy Unit
- Anglesey and Gwynedd post-16 Education Consortium
- Anglesey Primary Heads Forum (chair)
- Anglesey Secondary Heads Forum (chair)
- Bangor University
- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board
- Cymdeithas yr Iaith
- Cymraeg for Kids
- Grŵp Llandrillo Menai
- GwE
- Isle of Anglesey County Council, including;
 - Elected Members: Portfolio Holder with responsibility for the Welsh language, and four other elected members
 - Officers: Chief Executive, Director of Education, Skills and Young People, Policy and Welsh Language Manager and other officers as required
- Learn Welsh North West
- Llys Eisteddfod Môn
- Medrwn Môn
- Menter Iaith Môn
- Menter Môn
- Merched y Wawr
- Môn CF
- Môn FM
- Mudiad Meithrin
- North Wales Police
- One Voice Wales
- Siarter Iaith
- Welsh Government
- Welsh Language Commissioner
- Young Farmers
- Yr Urdd

Appendix 2: Year one action plan

Priority area 1: Children, young people and the family					
Broad aim	Objective to be achieved	Responsibility	Funding source	Success indicator	RAG status
Increased awareness of the advantages of passing on the Welsh language	Working together to produce a comprehensive resource for prospective parents on the benefits of language transmission.	Menter Iaith Môn to lead on behalf of the Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership			
	Welsh language awareness training offered to Flying Start officers.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services with support from Menter Iaith Môn			
	Sharing information with parents in the pre and postnatal period about the benefits of the Welsh language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Registration Services • Gwynedd Council Registration Services • Cymraeg for Kids • Cylchoedd Ti a Fi • Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board midwives and health visitors 			
	Sharing information with foster parents about the benefits of the Welsh language.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services department with support from Menter Iaith Môn			

	Welsh language awareness training offered to all boards of school governors.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department with support from Menter Iaith Môn			
More Welsh language immersion opportunities during the early years between 0-5 years of age	Publishing a comprehensive list of early years settings for 0-5 year olds offering language immersion.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services department			
	Sharing information about the benefits of Welsh language immersion with settings that do not currently offer Welsh language provision.				
Improved standards of Welsh language provision and education in schools	Implementing the WESP 2022-2032.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department			
	Implementing the Siarter Iaith framework in schools.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department			
Ensuring that ability in Welsh is considered a valuable skill by further education students	Promoting the benefits of a career in health and care to Welsh speaking young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department • Grŵp Llandrillo Menai • As prospective employers, Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn and Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership members to support by proving Welsh 			



		language awareness			
Priority area 2: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure					
Broad aim	Objective to be achieved	Responsibility	Funding source	Success indicator	RAG status
More use of Welsh within the Council and supporting our workforce to use the language in the workplace	Supporting current Welsh language champions in the Housing, Leisure and Public Protection service departments.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit			
	Extending the six-year rolling programme to Finance, Social Services and Economic Development departments.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit			
	Changing workplace language practices by implementing ARFer behaviour change methodology.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit in partnership with Canolfan Bedwyr, Bangor University			
	Improving officers' awareness of support resources by reviewing intranet pages about the Welsh language.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit			
	Reviewing how we convey Welsh language requirements in job descriptions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit • Isle of Anglesey County Council Human Resources department 			

Ensuring that ability in Welsh is considered a valuable skill in training and employment	Offering language awareness training for careers advisers and teachers responsible for providing careers advice in schools.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department with support from Menter Iaith Môn			
More use of Welsh language services by residents and implementing standards	Improved understanding of services users' language choices and behaviour at receptions.	Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board Welsh language sub-group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council • Gwynedd Council 		
	Review of corporate Welsh Language Policy.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit			
	Review of schools' Welsh Language Policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department • Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit 			
	Review of corporate website pages about the Welsh language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit • Isle of Anglesey County Council Digital Services unit 			
	Welsh language standards' training for Academi Môn trainees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit • Isle of Anglesey County Council Human Resources department 			

	Welsh language standards' training for new elected members.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Democratic Services department			
Priority area 3: The community					
Broad aim	Objective to be achieved	Responsibility	Funding source	Success indicator	RAG status
Introducing Welsh to new communities and promoting Welsh language learning and education opportunities	Publishing and distributing promotional material for newcomers on our website and other relevant channels.	Isle of Anglesey County Council in partnership with Menter Iaith Môn	ARFOR programme funding and UK Community Renewal Fund		
	Trial sharing of information about the Welsh language with potential buyers as part of property searches.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Legal Services department	N/A		
Greater awareness by businesses of the benefits of using Welsh	Publishing and distributing promotional material for businesses on our website and other relevant channels.	Isle of Anglesey County Council in partnership with Menter Iaith Môn	ARFOR programme funding		
More opportunities for people to use health and social care services in Welsh	Responding to a review of More than just words.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services department			
	Promoting the benefits of a career in health and care to Welsh speaking young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning Department • Grŵp Llandrillo Menai • As prospective employers, Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn and 			

		Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership members to support by proving Welsh language awareness			
More opportunities to use Welsh in communities	Preparing a memorandum of understanding for sports clubs.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Leisure department			
	Establishing a virtual Village Hall.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services department			
	Increased use and mainstreaming of Welsh in sports activities.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Leisure department			

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Date:	29 NOVEMBER 2021
Subject:	REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING, QUARTER 2 2021/22
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR ROBIN WYN WILLIAMS
Head of Service / Director:	MARC JONES
Report Author:	BETHAN HUGHES OWEN
Tel:	01248 752663
E-mail:	BETHANOWEN2@YNYSMON.GOV.UK
Local Members:	n/a
A –Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On 9 March 2021, the Council set a net budget for 2021/22 with net service expenditure of £147.420m, to be funded from Council Tax income, NDR and general grants. This includes a total for general and other contingencies amounting to £1.333m. The budget for the Council Tax Premium was reduced by £0.121m to £1.514m. £0.300m was used from general reserves to ensure that a balanced budget was set with the agreed Council Tax rise of 2.75%. 2. Unlike previous years, the budget for 2021/22 does not include any requirements on the services to make savings. The increase of 3.4% in funding from Welsh Government was a welcome increase. The Welsh Government have not been able to provide any indication on the proposed level of funding beyond 2021/22 due to the fact that the UK Government’s Comprehensive Spending Review has been cancelled due to dealing with the Coronavirus pandemic. 3. This report sets out the financial performance of the Council’s services at the end of quarter 2, 30 September 2021. The projected position for the year as a whole is also summarised. It should be noted that predicting the final year-end position at the end of quarter 2 is difficult and the position can change considerably as we move through the remainder of the financial year. For 2021/22, predicting the final year end position is even more difficult because it is still unclear when some of the Council’s services will return to normality and what the additional costs will be in providing those services in a way that minimises the risk of the spread of the virus e.g. additional PPE, increased cleaning, reduced service capacity impacting on income levels. 4. This financial year, two claims have been made in relation to the Covid crisis to the Welsh Government, totalling £2.116m, for extra expenditure incurred during quarter 2, with £1.202m having been received. The Welsh Government has stated that further funding will be released to cover the loss of income during the remainder of the financial year, but this has not been taken into account in the forecast. The receipt of this additional funding will improve the final position of some services compared to this forecast. 5. These figures do not take into consideration winter pressures. Historically, winter pressures can be seen within the Highways and Adult services and it can be hard to quantify the full extent of extra costs which could be incurred this early in the financial year. The full extent of the forecasts and costs will be noted in the quarter 3 and quarter 4 reports respectively. 6. The overall projected financial position for 2021/22, including Corporate Finance and the Council Tax fund, is a projected underspend of £1.529m. This is 1.04% of the Council’s net budget for 2021/22. However, rising costs, including a potential for a pay award above the 1.75% which is allowed for in the forecast, and the potential for increased demand for services during the second half of the year, may reduce the final revenue position at the end of the financial year. 	

7. It is recommended that:-

- (i) To note the position set out in Appendices A and B in respect of the Authority's financial performance to date and expected outturn for 2021/22. This position is dependent on the continued support from Welsh Government to fund the loss of income and the additional costs which the Council face during the remainder of the financial year as a result of the Coronavirus;
- (ii) To note the summary of Contingency budgets for 2021/22 detailed in Appendix C;
- (iii) To note the position of the invest to save programmes in Appendix CH;
- (iv) To note the monitoring of agency and consultancy costs for 2021/22 in Appendices D and DD.

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?

This matter is delegated to the Executive.

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 report is for monitoring purposes only and is used along with other reports to set the medium term financial strategy and 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?	Not applicable
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 2021/22 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.	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)	The report has been considered by the SLT at its meeting on 8 November 2021 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 SLT.
4	Human Resources (HR)	N/A
5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7	Procurement	N/A
8	Scrutiny	The financial position at the end of quarter 1 was reviewed by the Finance Scrutiny Panel at its meeting on 9 September 2021.
9	Local Members	N/A
F - Appendices:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix A – Provisional Revenue Outturn Report for 2021/22 • Appendix B - Table of Provisional Outturn 2021/22 • Appendix C - Summary of Contingency Budgets position for 2021/22 • Appendix CH - Review of the Invest-to-Save projects 2021/22 • Appendix D - Information regarding monitoring of Agency Staff 2021/22 • Appendix DD - Information regarding monitoring of Consultants 2021/22 		
Ff - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
2021/22 Revenue Budget (as recommended by this Committee on 2 March 2021 and adopted by the County Council on 9 March 2021).		

REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING – QUARTER 2

1. General Balance

The Council Fund held £14.079m of earmarked reserves and school reserves amounting to £3.974m at the start of the financial year. The audited outturn for 2020/21 resulted in a general balance at the start of the current financial year of £11.437m. This was an improvement on the opening balance for the previous year, 2019/20, where the general balance stood at £7.060m. The underspend of £4.016m contributed to this and movements in reserves, such as the return of earmarked reserves no longer needed.

The position of General balances at the end of the quarter is as follows:-

Executive Meeting	Amount £m	Purpose
Draft opening balance	(11.437)	Draft audited general reserve at 31 March 2021
Amlwch Harbour Repairs	0.050	Delegated decision taken by the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Portfolio Holder - Finance
Transfers In from Unrequired Earmarked Reserves	(0.643)	
Service Reserves	1.376	To Create Service Reserves agreed by Executive 12 July 2021
Roof Repairs Canolfan Addysg y Bont	1,500	Roof Repairs agreed by Executive 29 July 2021
Revised Council Fund General Balance	(9.154)	

The current predicated outturn for 2021/22 is an estimated underspend of £1.529m. If this forecast is accurate, the Council General Balance would increase to £10.683m by the year-end. Given the current uncertainties in the demand for services, the Section 151 Officer has recommended to the Executive that the level of general balances should be higher than the normal level of 5% of the net revenue expenditure budget, and that it would be prudent for the Council to hold a minimum of £9m as General Balances for 2021/22. If the level of underspending forecast at the end of the second quarter becomes the final outturn position at the end of the year, then this will improve the Council's financial resilience even further.

2. Financial Performance by Service

2.1 The details of the financial performance by service for the period, and the projected outturn position for each, is set out in Appendix B. An underspend of £0.350m on services is predicted as at 31 March 2022. An underspend of £0.508m is estimated on Corporate Finance. In addition, an over achievement on income of £0.019m is predicted on the collection of the standard Council Tax. In addition to the small forecasted surplus of standard Council Tax, an additional surplus of £0.652m on the Council Tax premium improves the financial position still further. The current total revenue forecast for 2021/22 is an underspend of £1.529m, which equates to 1.04% of the Council's total net revenue budget.

2.2 Table 1 below summarises the significant variances (circa £100k or higher):-

Table 1

	(Under)/Overspend £'000
Learning	(411)
Adults	477
Children's Service	583
Highways	(128)
Waste	(480)
Transformation	(170)
ICT	102
Resources	(144)
Corporate and Democratic Costs	(158)
Corporate Finance	(508)
Unbudgeted uncontrollable costs - insurance, capital pension costs and bad debt	200
Funding	(671)
Other (total of variances less than £100k)	(221)
Total Variance over/(under)spend	1,529

3. Explanation of Significant Variances

3.1 Lifelong Learning

3.1.1 Delegated Schools Budget

Once the Council sets the budget for schools, responsibility for the budget is delegated to the schools and annual under or overspends are held in individual school reserves. The balances of the schools reserves now stands at £3.974m, compared to £197k at 31st March 2020. However, grants were received by schools in March from the Welsh Government which covered expenses already incurred, which means that their core budget was not spent. In addition, some grant funding was received on condition that it is spent in 2021/22. Over this financial year, schools will be recovering from the impact of the pandemic, and it is anticipated that school balances will fall significantly by the end of the 2021/22 financial year as additional resources are directed to help pupils catch up following the periods of school closures.

Central Education

3.1.2 This service was underspent by £230k (7.62%) at the end of quarter 2. The forecast for the year-end is an underspend of £411k (9.04%). Many of these budgets are demand-led.

3.1.3 There are a number of over and underspends across the Service. The most significant of which are listed below:-

- The school meals provision is forecasted to be underspent by £223k. A new contract has been awarded at a lower cost, which is due to commence in September 2021. This will result in an underspend, however, this is partly offset by an increase in the free school meals uptake, resulting in an increased cost. The new school meals contract has allowed the Authority to reduce the cost of school meals from £2.50 to £2.20.
- The out-of-county placements budget had reduced demand in 2020/21 due to eleven children leaving out-of-county placements (due to turning 16+ or returning to placements on Anglesey) and only four new placements taking place in 2020/21. An underspend of £545k is forecast for out-of-county placements which is less than that forecasted at quarter 1 (£631k). There have been a number of new pupils recently considered for an Out of County Placement and the forecast has been reduced to reflect this. As the financial year progresses, the number of children requiring out of county placements may continue to rise, which will impact the forecasted underspend.

- Clwb Gofal Plant is forecasted to overspend by £66k (£55k as at quarter 1). This budget is, again, demand led and, with the increase in the number of parents working from home and some Covid restrictions still being in place, the demand for this provision has decreased. Funding may be received to fund this additional overspend.
- School Transport is currently being forecasted as being £178k overspend at the end of the year. The forecast at the end of quarter 1 was an overspend of £88k. The demand for this service has increased and, while additional budget has been allocated, the forecast is still showing a substantial overspend.

3.1.4 Culture

3.1.4.1 This service was £168k (22.06%) underspent during the period, compared to £232k at quarter 1. The forecast outturn for the year is an underspend of £43k (3.56%) (£32k qtr 1). There are vacant posts within the Library Service which are expected to give rise to an £88k underspend at year end. However, a recruitment exercise is currently being undertaken in order to fill those vacancies, with staff expected to be in position by December 2021. The current projections for the Oriel is an overspend of £30k due to unachieved income and pressures on the repairs and maintenance budgets. The Archives service is forecasting an overspend of £10k, which is in line with what was reported at quarter 1

3.2 Adults Social Care

3.2.1 This service was £818k overspent (6.00%) for the period. The forecast outturn is an overspend of £477k (1.72%), where as it was reported in quarter 1 that the forecast was expected to be in the region of £438k (1.58%) at year end.

3.2.2 The elements within the outturn variance are as follows:-

- Services for the Elderly: Forecast overspend of £233k, which is a £179k difference from that forecasted in quarter 1 (£412k overspend). There are various over and underspends within the Service, however, the largest underlying change from the forecast overspends in quarter 1 are within residential care private costs being reduced by £69k and private nursing care for older people cost being reduced by £119k.
- Physical Disabilities (PD): The provision is forecasting to overspend £144k for the year, compared to £177k reported at quarter 1. The main differences noted from quarter 1 to quarter 2 are that costs within Homecare have been reduced by £41k while direct payments have increased by £17k. There are various other under and overspends within the section which contribute to the change in forecast from one report to another.
- Learning Disabilities (LD): Is forecasted to overspend by £815k by year end, which is an increase of £233k from the previous quarter. This increase has been the result of Homecare costs increasing by £42k, direct payments increasing by £30k and residential care private costs increasing by £67k. The service had also planned to use all of its reserves (£177k) to aid this section and the figures reported in quarter 1 reflected this. However, the service has since concluded that they will use £77k of their service reserve, rather than the £177k, which has meant that the forecasted figures have been amended to reflect this change.
- Mental Health (MH): The forecast here has reduced from £160k overspend at quarter 1 to an overspend of £62k at quarter 2. There are various reasons for this. Firstly, £111k of the Social Care Workforce grant was redirected from Elderly services to Mental Health. There were additional supporting people income of £35k and vacant posts amounting to £40k. However, residential care private costs increased by £96k. These amendments to the forecast make up the difference from quarter 1 to quarter 2.
- Provider Unit and Management and Support: This area is forecasting an underspend of £602k at year end, compared to £672k reported at quarter 1. Further work has been done in relation to the achievement of income and the income levels are not expected to be as high as those forecasted in quarter 1.

3.3 Children's Services

3.3.1 The service is overspent by £1,262k (18.43%) for the period. However, it is forecasted to be overspent by £583k (5.21%) at year end, compared to and underspend of £324k at quarter 1.

3.3.2 The Looked After Children's budget was reporting a forecast underspend of £103k at quarter 1, The forecast now, at quarter 2 is an overspend of £796k, this is a difference of £899k from one reporting period to the next. This budget is demand led and 3 new placements have been made and there are 2 placements where they were previously being funded by the Welsh Government Hardship Fund and are now being funded by the Authority. There are various slight under and overspends within the sector, however, they compensate for each other.

3.4 Housing (Council Fund)

3.4.1 This service was overspent by £32k (3.24%) at the end of quarter 2, the forecast for outturn is as previous quarter, a breakeven position. Homelessness and homeless prevention are the biggest areas of concern, with an overspend of £38k in homelessness prevention. However, £275k has been claimed for the first 6 months of the financial year on prevention and £74k on homelessness. The forecast is based upon the hardship fund continuing to fund at the same level for the remainder of the financial year.

3.5 Regulation and Economic Development

3.5.1 Economic and Community (includes Destination and Leisure)

3.5.1.1 The service, overall, was underspent by £238k (23.98%) for the period, but it is forecasted to be overspent by £49k (2.50%) at year end, compared to £47k (2.40%) at quarter 1.

3.5.1.2 The Economic Development element of the service is expected to be overspent by £5k at year end. This is, in part, due to the income target for staffing projects such as Wylfa Newydd and National Grid. External funding of these costs has ended and, without these avenues of funding, the budgeted income expectation will not be met, leading to a shortfall of £72k. The senior management restructure is expected to result in an underspend of £90k, which will be compensated for the unachieved income. The other pressure points within the section are the centre facilities, graphic design and subscription budgets which combined are likely to be overspent to the sum of £28k.

3.5.1.3 The Destination section is forecasted to be £35k underspent by year end, this is in line with what was forecasted in quarter 1.

3.5.1.4 The Leisure section is currently forecasting an overspend at year end of £79k. There is no longer a café provision in the centres but there are still income expectations. The outturn forecast for the leisure centres themselves is hard to estimate, as historic trends are not as reliable due to the Covid pandemic, with the leisure centres being closed for long periods of time in 2020/21. The public's confidence in using the facilities and the fact that the centres are operating at a reduced capacity will need to be factored in over the financial year in order to forecast more accurately. Covid related loss of income is expected to be supported via the Welsh Government's Hardship Fund. The Golf Course asset has still not been sold and expenditure continues to be incurred on this asset. However, the asset is due to go to auction in November. Spend to date is £7k, but is likely to increase, with a yearend estimate of £15k being forecast.

3.5.2 Planning and Public Protection

3.5.2.1 This service is £231k underspent (19.19%) for the period, and is forecasted to be underspent by £108k (4.81%) at outturn.

- 3.5.2.2** The Public Protection section was underspent by £76k (11.98%) for the period. The forecasted outturn position is £95k underspend (£32k underspend at quarter 1). The main variance from the forecasted outturn at quarter 1 is that vacant posts are an ongoing issue and, while a recruitment drive is being undertaken, it is difficult to forecast if or when these will be filled. Staffing issues account for the change in the forecast from quarter 1 to quarter 2.
- 3.5.2.3** The Planning section is underspent by £155k at period end, and is forecasting an underspend of £13k at year end, it was reported as £5k underspend in quarter 1. The main difference from quarter 1 to quarter 2 for this section is that Building Control is now forecasted to be underspent by £10k rather than £5k at year end due to their income performance, and running costs for the policy unit is now forecasted to underspend by £3k, rather than breaking even

3.6 Highways, Waste and Property

3.6.1 Highways

- 3.6.1.1** This service was £200k (5.46%) overspent for the period. The forecasted position at year end is £128k (2.03%) underspend, which is a slightly larger underspend than that reported in quarter 1 £93k (1.48%). The majority of the sections within Highways are predicted to be underspent at year end. The most notable are Departmental Support £50k, which will have arisen from staffing cost savings, street works income is expected to overachieve against the income budget by £80k. Development Control has exceeded its income expectations and, therefore, is forecasting an underspend for the provision of £60k. Môn Community Transport is also forecasting an underspend to the sum of £50k. This is the result of less demand for the service following the Covid pandemic and restrictions. However, the works budget is expected to overspend to the sum of £60k by year end. This forecast excludes winter maintenance costs as it is too early in the year to predict the outturn on these costs. Any significant winter costs could worsen the outturn estimated this quarter, although an earmarked reserve is held to mitigate the risk if the costs rise significantly during the winter. Car Park income is also forecasting to be £50k over budget at year end. It is important to draw attention to Fleet Management as less use is now being made of the Authority's vehicles and, therefore, the service is unable to recharge out the cost. This currently shows an overspend of £100k against the Highways service. However, it should be noted that each of the other departments will have a corresponding underspend for fleet management.

3.6.2 Waste

- 3.6.2.1** The Waste service was £541k (13.31%) underspent for the period, and the service is predicted to have an outturn position of a £480k underspend (5.48%). In quarter 1, the reported forecast was an underspend of £310k.
- 3.6.2.2** The forecast for the year end includes overspends and compensating underspends within different sections of the service. The most notable of the variances includes a £350k underspend on the Waste Collection, which includes the new waste collection contract costs. This forecast has increased by £150k from £200k in quarter 1 due to the income on the green waste exceeding its target and planned projects have had to be delayed due to uncertainties outside of the control of the service.

3.6.3 Property

- 3.6.3.1** The service's position for the period is a £23k (6.39%) overspend, with a forecast for the year end position being a £5k overspend (0.51%). The reported outturn position at quarter 1 was breakeven (0%).
- 3.6.3.2** The position for a number of budget headings varies, with some showing an overspent position, whilst others are underspending. The main variance from quarter 1 to quarter 2 outturn forecast is that staffing vacancies have increased in the cleaning service by £10k and the combination of higher usage and prices in the utilities budget has moved the forecast from a £15k underspend in quarter 1 to a breakeven position at quarter 2.

3.7 Transformation

3.7.1 The Transformation function overspent by £399k at the end of the period.

3.7.1.1 The HR function was overspent by £17k (2.20%) for the period, and projected to be £84k (6.09%) underspent at year end. The projected underspend is derived from the central training budgets.

3.7.1.2 The ICT section was overspent by £440k (22.22%) for the period, and is expected to be £102k (3.19%) overspent at year end. It was reported at quarter 1 that it was forecasting to break even at year end. All software and hardware budgets across the Council, excluding schools, have been centralised and are now managed within the ICT section, The projected year end position now for the centralised software budget currently is an overspend of £144k. The staffing and software licences give a net projected underspend of £42k.

3.7.1.3 The Corporate Transformation section was underspent by £58k (16.90%) for the period and expected to be underspent at the yearend by £170k (19.57%). This is the result of savings in salary expenses within both the Corporate Transformation team and Cyswllt Môn, alongside an underspend of £86k for the Ynys Môn Gwynedd Partnership.

3.8 Resources (excluding Benefits Granted)

3.8.1 The Resources function budget is £8k (0.48%) underspent for the period, with the projection for the outturn being an underspend of £144k (4.45%). Compared to £103k (3.18%) at quarter 1

3.8.2 Staffing issues and the need to use agency staff to deal with a backlog of work within the Council Tax team has resulted in a forecasted overspend of £8k for Revenues and Benefits. A small overspend of £2k is forecast for the Accountancy team. Internal Audit is forecasting an underspend of £44k due to staffing vacancies The Procurement section is as reported in quarter 1, a £110k underspend due to initiatives in purchasing, i.e. centralised purchasing budgets, procurement card rebates and lower demand for certain expenditure which are covered by the central procurement budgets, as a result of increased home working (paper, photocopiers, stationery, furniture).

3.9 Council Business

3.9.1 The function was £14k (1.76%) underspent for the period, and the forecast outturn is £12k (0.70%) under spent compared to £29k (1.70%) overspend at quarter 1.

3.9.2 Legal Services are expected to be overspent by £8k at year end, in large part due to legal agency staff employed to cover staff vacancies/absences and land charges income being ahead of profile.. Democratic Services are forecasted to underspend in each of its functions, with the largest underspend being within the Committee Services (£17k) due to savings on staffing expenses and the use of consultants.

3.10 Corporate and Democratic Costs

3.10.1 The function was underspent by £6k (0.28%) for the period, and the forecast year end position is an underspend of £158k (5.25%). The underspend was forecasted to be £153k (5.08%) at quarter 1.

3.10.2 Members Support & Expenses have a combined £43k projected underspend. Pandemic restrictions has led to significant underspending of the travel and training and conferences budgets.

3.10.3 The corporate budgets, overall, are showing an underspend of £88k. There are underspends in grant audit fees £92k and historic pension payments to the Pension Fund £43k. However, there has been a £25k overspend on Staff Counselling, there is no budget for this expenditure. Secondary pensions contributions are expected to be £38k higher than previously anticipated. There are various other compensating under and overspends, within other budget heads for the section.

3.11 Corporate Management

3.11.1 The function was £33k (10.40%) underspent for the period, and it is forecasted to underspend by £28k (4.40%) at outturn. This relates to the residual budget following the management restructure in 2019/20 and small underspends on transport and general office supplies.

4. Corporate Finance (including Benefits Granted)

4.1 Corporate Finance, including Benefits Granted, is expected to underspend by £508k at year end.

4.2 The budget for 2021/22 included some items retained centrally as contingency budgets, these amounted to £1,333k. The majority of these budgets will be transferred into Service budgets during the year. Appendix C provides a summary of the contingencies budget, this shows that £114k has already been vired to approved budgets.

4.3 The capital financing budget is made up of 3 elements: the sum set aside to meet future repayments (Minimum Revenue Provision - MRP), interest payable on outstanding loans and interest received on cash balances held in the Council's bank accounts and other investments. Delays in capital projects, in particular the 21st Century Schools programme, lowered the Council's borrowing requirement which, in turn, has led to lower MRP and interest costs. During the pandemic, the Council maintained a higher than normal cash balance, although investment returns are very low (on average less than 0.2% during the year). As a result, the Capital Financing budget is forecasted to underspend to the sum of £508k.

5. Collection of Council Tax

5.1 The Council Tax Fund budget is determined using the estimated collectable debt for the current year only, based on the tax base figure set in November 2020. It does not provide for arrears collected from previous years, adjustments to liabilities arising from previous years (exemptions, single person discounts, transfers to business rates etc.), changes to the current year's tax-base or the provision for bad and doubtful debts. These changes cannot be estimated and, invariably, lead to a difference between the final balance on the Council Tax Collection Fund and the original budget. Covid is also impacting on the collection of Council Tax and an increase in the bad debt provision has been made to reflect this impact. The current core Council Tax income is forecasted to be £19k higher than the budget.

5.2 The Council Tax premium is designed to encourage owners of empty properties and second homes to return the property to general use and, as such, there is a risk that the number of properties paying the premium can reduce significantly during the year. In order to mitigate this risk, the tax base for premium properties is set at 80% and, if the numbers of properties paying the premium does not fall significantly, then the budget will generate a surplus. Again, the transfer of properties from the domestic to the Business Rates register has reduced the premium payable on second homes but, despite the transfer of properties, overall the numbers of second home properties remained fairly constant and, as a result, the Council Tax premium budget is forecasting a surplus of £652k at the end of the financial year.

6. Budget Savings 2021/22

6.1 No Budget Savings were required by the services for the financial year 2021/22.

7. Invest-to-Save

7.1 An invest to save programme was undertaken in 2016/17, with an allocation of £983k for individual projects. To date, £874k has been spent or committed from this allocation of funding up to and including 2021/22. All projects are at various stages of development, with some closer to completion than others, although progress to complete these projects has been impacted by the Coronavirus pandemic. The full detail of the expenditure and progress on each of the projects can be seen in Appendix CH. Where the projects are not completed at year-end, they will continue into 2022/23 and the funding will still be available within the invest-to-save reserve.

8. Agency and Consultancy Costs

8.1 During the year to date, £560k was spent on Agency staff. These were, in the main, part-funded from staffing budgets as they related to staff vacancies, while £159k related to staff cover for vacant posts. The Waste service spent £156k for site agents at the recycling centres. The full details can be seen at Appendix D.

8.2 A total of £80k was spent on Consultancy during the period July to September 2021, with £22k funded through grant or external sources. A full summary of expenditure per service, and additional details of the expenditure, can be seen at Appendix DD.

9 Welsh Government Covid-19 Grant Funding to date

9.2 The Welsh Government has provided significant financial support to the Welsh local authorities on Coronavirus related additional costs and loss of income, without which the outturn would be a sizeable overspend. Table 2 below shows that the Council claimed £2.117m for additional costs arising from the pandemic for this financial year. £1.202m has already been paid to the Council, leaving a balance of £0.915m remaining, which will be paid during 2021/22.

Table 2 Covid related expenditure April to September 2021 funded by Welsh Government

	Adult Social Services	Free School Meals	General	Homelessness	School Cleaning	Testing in Care Homes	Self Isolation	Children	SSP Enhancement	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Claimed	870,935	294,750	387,368	44,144	76,676	128,628	163,736	140,810	10,212	2,117,259
Disallowed			917							917
Balance Due	870,935	294,750	386,451	44,144	76,676	128,628	163,736	140,810	10,212	2,116,342
Paid 18 August 2021	671,331	42,565	184,752	10,088	48,337	84,095	154,472	-	6,660	1,202,300
Balance Outstanding	199,604	252,185	201,699	34,056	28,339	44,533	9,264	140,810	3,552	914,042

9.2 Loss of Income from Covid Restrictions Funded by Welsh Government

Whilst easing of lockdown has entered into the new financial year, the Council's income has significantly been affected, such as closure of the Leisure centres and the impact on car parking fees. There is also the risk of further restrictions to help reduce the transmission of Covid. Welsh Government has compensated local authorities for eligible income lost due to the Coronavirus. The Council, this financial year, has claimed -£0.193m from Welsh Government. A summary of the income compensated and claimed to 30 September 2021 is shown below in Table 3:-

Table 3 – Welsh Government Grant Funding for Loss of Income from Services during the Pandemic

Summary	Museums £'000	Leisure £'000	Education £'000	Car Parks £'000	Public Protection £'000	Markets and Travel Clubs £'000	Total £'000
Claimed	60.40	407.34	-321.00	34.0	11.30	1.10	193.14
Disallowed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance Due	60.40	407.34	-321.00	34.0	11.30	1.10	193.14
Paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance Outstanding	60.40	407.34	-321.00	34.00	11.30	1.10	193.14

10 Financial Risks over the 2nd Part of the Financial Year

- 10.1** The figures reported above are based on the current level of service demand, however, there are a number of risks that may impact on the costs moving forward and there is a significant risk that the final position at the end of the financial year will not be as positive as shown above. The risks are detailed below.
- 10.2** The Trade Unions have rejected a final pay offer of 1.75% and are balloting for industrial action. Sufficient funding has been included in the budget and in earmarked reserves to meet the cost of a 1.75% pay award, but anything higher than this figure will further reduce the projected underspend, with each additional 1% adding between £400k and £500k to pay costs.
- 10.3** The announcement that the national living wage will increase by 6.1% from October 2021 does not directly increase the Council's own staffing costs, as the Council pays a higher rate to all staff than the national living wage. However, the Council has a number of contractors which provide a number of services and do pay staff at the level of national living wage. Although we have contractual arrangements with each contractor which governs the fee the Council pays the contractors in 2021/22, there may be pressure on the Council to review the fee paid over the 2nd part of the year.
- 10.4** Inflation is on the increase and is higher than the sum that was allowed for in setting the 2021/22 revenue budget. The majority of the Council's costs are staffing costs or contractual payments to contractors and suppliers (including energy providers), and these arrangements protect the Council from significant increases in costs due to rising inflation. However, rising inflation will have some effect on the Council's costs during the second half of the financial year.
- 10.5** The winter period always creates uncertainty in the demand for services (particularly in Adult Services), and the need to respond to periods of extreme weather (snow, storms, flooding). It is difficult to forecast the potential increase in costs due to the winter weather, but it is likely that some additional costs will be incurred which have not been included in the forecast at the end of quarter 2.
- 10.6** The underspending in a number of services has resulted from vacant posts. Some are as a result of deliberate decisions not to appoint to vacant posts during periods of lockdown, but the number of vacancies reflects the increasing difficulty the Council is facing in appointing staff to certain posts. There is no underlying over provision in the staffing budgets, and the actual expenditure will return to the budgeted level once the posts are filled.
- 10.7** The increased costs and loss of income in a number of services are currently being supported by the Welsh Government Hardship Fund, and the Welsh Government has confirmed that this support will continue to the end of the financial year. However, the impact of the ongoing Covid emergency (increased demand for services, less capacity and resulting loss of income in some services) will be factored into budget preparation for 2022/23.
- 10.8** One particular service which is a potential risk over the second part of the financial year is the need to minimise the number of homeless people. The Council is currently claiming the additional costs through the Hardship Fund and this is likely to continue to the end of the financial year. The demand will be factored into the 2022/23 revenue budget and an assessment will be made as to how these additional costs are funded.
- 10.9** Within Adult Services, additional grant funding is received from the Welsh Government, and this additional funding is being used to support the current level of demand for services and reduces the burden on the core budget. Again, the financial risk in 2021/22 is low but, again, the risk is higher in 2022/23 if the demand for service remains and the grant is not available in 2022/23.
- 10.10** The Council is now dealing with additional uncertainties and potential future costs surrounding new Port Health arrangements and duties. There is currently no funding certainty and, with the need to recruit and create additional capacity, could create additional financial pressures. Engagement continues with both Welsh Government and HMRC, and it is hoped that additional financial commitments and / or agreement to underwrite additional costs on the Council can be obtained during the second half of the year.

11 Conclusion

- 11.1** The initial projection at the end of the second quarter is that the budget will be underspent by £1.529m for the year ending 31 March 2022. The service budgets are expected to underspend by £0.350m and corporate finance is forecast to also underspend by £0.635m. An overachievement of £0.019m is expected on the standard Council Tax. Surplus income of £0.652m is forecast on the Council Tax Premium. The Adult Services budgets are under pressure due to increasing demand and the transition of a costly placement from Children's Services. The Children's Services is also facing increasing pressure due to increasing demand.
- 11.2** The current forecast and the level of general balances puts the Council in a strong financial position. However, there are a number of financial risks, which the Council faces during the second part of the year (see paragraph 10 above) which may worsen the Council's financial position during the second part of the year. However the headroom of £1.5m between the current forecasted outturn position and the budget and the healthy level of general balances allows the Council to deal with these financial risks without significantly weakening the Council's financial standing.

Projected Revenue Outturn for the Financial Year-ending 31 March 2022- Quarter 2

Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function	2021/22 Cyllideb Blyneddol Annual Budget	2021/22 Ch2 Cyllideb hyd yma Q2 Budget Year to Date	2021/22 Ch2 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymadau Q2 Actual & Committed spend	2021/22 Ch2 Amrywiad Q2 Variance	2021/22 Ch2 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymadau Q2 Actual & Committed Spend	Ch2 : Q2 Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2022 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2022	Ch2 : Q2 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2022 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2022 over/(under)	2021/22 Gor/(tan) wariant a ragwelir fel % o'r Gyllideb Gyfan Projected Over/(Under) spend as a % of Total Budget	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2022 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2022 over/(under)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
<u>Dysgu Gydol Oes Lifelong Learning</u>									
Cyllideb Datganoledig Ysgolion Delegated Schools Budget	49,061	25,664	25,664	(0)	0.00%	49,061	0	0.00%	0
Addysg Canolog Central Education	4,545	(3,019)	(3,249)	(230)	-7.62%	4,134	(411)	-9.04%	(592)
Diwylliant Culture	1,208	760	592	(168)	-22.06%	1,165	(43)	-3.56%	(32)
<u>Gwasanaethau Oedolion Adult Services</u>	27,732	13,641	14,459	818	6.00%	28,208	477	1.72%	438
<u>Gwasanaethau Plant Children's Services</u>	11,179	6,848	8,110	1,262	18.43%	11,762	583	5.21%	(324)
<u>Tai Housing</u>	1,247	997	1,030	32	3.24%	1,247	0	0.00%	0
<u>Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo Highways, Waste & Property</u>									
Priffyrdd Highways	6,294	3,864	3,864	200	5.46%	6,166	(128)	-2.03%	(93)
Eiddo Property	985	365	389	23	6.39%	990	5	0.51%	0
Gwastraff Waste	8,757	4,064	3,523	(541)	-13.31%	8,277	(480)	-5.48%	(310)

Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function	2021/22 Cyllideb Blynnyddol Annual Budget	2021/22 Ch2 Cyllideb hyd yma Q2 Budget Year to Date	2021/22 Ch2 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q2 Actual & Committed spend	2021/22 Ch2 Amrywiad Q2 Variance	2021/22 Ch2 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q2 Actual & Committed Spend	Ch2 : Q2 Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2022 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2022	Ch2 : Q2 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2022 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2022 over/(under)	2021/22 Gor/(tan) wariant fel % o'r Gyllideb Gyfan Projected Over (Under) spend as a % of Total Budget	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2022 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2022 over/(under)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
<u>Rheoleiddio a Datblygu Economaidd</u> <u>Regulation & Economic Development</u>									
Datblygu Economaidd <i>Economic Development</i>	1,955	994	756	(238)	-23.98%	2,005	49	2.50%	47
Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd <i>Planning and Public Protection</i>	2,247	1,201	970	(231)	-19.19%	2,139	(108)	-4.81%	(37)
<u>Trawsnewid</u> <u>Transformation</u>									
Adnoddau Dynol <i>Human Resources</i>	1,379	757	740	(17)	-2.20%	1,295	(84)	-6.09%	(89)
TGCh <i>ICT</i>	3,200	1,978	2,418	440	22.22%	3,202	102	3.19%	0
Trawsnewid Corfforaethol <i>Corporate Transformation</i>	869	342	284	(58)	-16.90%	699	(170)	-19.57%	(157)
<u>Adnoddau</u> <u>Resources</u>	3,236	1,769	1,761	(8)	0.48%	3,092	(144)	-4.45%	(103)
<u>Busnes y Cyngor</u> <u>Council Business</u>	1,708	798	784	(14)	-1.76%	1,696	(12)	0.70%	29
<u>Costau Corfforaethol a Democraidd</u> <u>Corporate & Democratic costs</u>	3,010	1,961	1,955	(6)	-0.28%	2,852	(158)	-5.25%	(153)
<u>Rheolaeth Corfforaethol</u> <u>Corporate Management</u>	636	317	284	(33)	-10.40%	608	(28)	-4.40%	(60)
Costau heb gyllideb, na ellir eu rheoli: yswiriant, costau pensiwn a dileu drwg ddyledion/lwfansau amhariad ar incwm gwasanaethau <i>Unbudgeted, uncontrollable costs: insurances, pension costs and bad debt write offs/impairment allowances on services' income</i>						200	200	0.00%	200

Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function	2021/22 Cyllideb Flynyddol Annual Budget	2021/22 Ch2 Cyllideb hyd yma Q2 Budget Year to Date	2021/22 Ch2 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymadau Q2 Actual & Committed spend	2021/22 Ch2 Amrywiad Q2 Variance	2021/22 Ch2 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymadau Q2 Actual & Committed Spend	Ch2 : Q2 Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2022 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2022	Ch2 : Q2 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2022 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2022 over/(under)	2021/22 Gor/(tan) wariant fel % o'r Gyllideb Gyfan Projected Over (Under) spend as a % of Total Budget	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2022 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2022 over/(under)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
Cyfanswm Cyllidebau Gwasanaethau Total Service Budgets	129,248	63,102	64,333	1,233	1.95%	128,899	(350)	-0.27%	(1,236)
Ardollau Levies	3,695	3,695	3,693	(2)	-0.06%	3,693	(2)	-0.05%	0
Rhyddhad Trethi Dewisol Discretionary Rate Relief	71	0	0	0	0.00%	70	(1)	1.48%	(26)
Cyllido Cyfalaf Capital Financing	7,482	2,257	2,051	(206)	0.00%	6,961	(522)	-6.97%	(649)
Arian wrth Gefn Cyffredinol ac Eraill General & Other Contingencies	1,032	1,220	692	(528)	-43.29%	1,012	(20)	1.97%	0
Cyfraniad CRT y Gwasanaethau Cefnogol Support Services contribution HRA	(700)	0	0	0	0.00%	(700)	0	0.00%	0
Budd-daliadau a Roddwyd Benefits Granted	6,290	(730)	(730)	(1)	0.08%	6,327	37	0.59%	0
Cyfanswm Cyllid Corfforaethol Total Corporate Finance	17,871	6,443	5,706	(737)	-11.44%	17,363	(508)	-2.84%	(675)
Cyfanswm 2021/22 Total 2021/22	147,120	69,545	70,039	496	0.71%	146,262	(858)	-0.58%	(1,911)

Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function	2021/22 Cyllideb Flynyddol Annual Budget	2021/22 Ch2 Cyllideb hyd yma Q2 Budget Year to Date	2021/22 Ch2 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymadau Q2 Actual & Committed spend	2021/22 Ch2 Amrywiad Q2 Variance	2021/22 Ch2 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymadau Q2 Actual & Committed Spend	Ch2 : Q2 Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2022 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2022	Ch2 : Q2 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2022 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2022 over/(under)	2021/22 Gor/(tan) wariant fel % o'r Gyllideb Gyfan Projected Over /(Under) spend as a % of Total Budget	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2022 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2022 over/(under)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
Cyllido Funding									
Trethi Annomestig NDR	(23,480)	(12,643)	(12,643)	0	0.00%	(23,480)	0	0.00%	0
Y Dreth Gyngor Council Tax	(40,902)	0	0	0	0.00%	(40,921)	(19)	-0.05%	39
Premiwm y Dreth Gyngor Council Tax Premium	(1,393)	0	0	0	0.00%	(2,045)	(652)	-46.85%	(668)
Grant Cynnal Refeniw Revenue Support Grant	(81,345)	(43,801)	(43,801)	0	0.00%	(81,345)	0	0.00%	0
Cyfanswm Cyllid 2021/22 Total Funding 2021/22	(147,120)	(56,444)	(56,444)	0	0	(147,791)	(671)	-0.46%	(629)
Cyfanswm yr alldro yn cynnwys effaith y cyllido Total outturn, including impact of funding	0	13,100	13,595	496	3.78%	(1,529)	(1,529)	-1.04%	(2,540)

Summary of the Outturn Position on Contingency Budgets 2021/22

	Budget	Virements	Amended Budget YTD	Committed YTD	Currently Uncommitted Budgets	Budget Forecast Over / (Under) Spend
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Contingency	388,928	- 1,300	387,628	14,060	373,568	-
Salary and Grading	150,000	-15,890	134,110	-	134,110	-
Earmarked Contingency	794,500	-96,670	697,830	677,500	20,330	(20,330)
Total General and other Contingencies	1,333,428	-113,860	1,219,568	691,560	528,008	(20,330)

Review of Invest-to-Save Projects 2021/22

Service	Title	Description	Amount Approved £	Allocation for 2021/22 £	Spent 2021/22 £	Remaining budget 2021/22 £	Project Update
Resources	Electronic Document Management System for Revenues and Benefits	Provide scanning solution and workflow for Revenues and Benefits	170,000	0	0	0	Project closed. No further update.
I.T	Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG)	Implement a LLPG system across the Council	10,800	0	0	0	Project closed. No further update.
I.T. / Transformation	Customer Relationship Management System	Purchase and implementation of a CRM system	255,000	46,676	0	46,676	Following the development of the CRM over the Invest tosave period, we have evaluated its use within the Council and have written a paper and, with approval from the Transformation Board, have procured a new CRM system that will form the basis of our digital communication channel. Remaining allocations from this project will be used to fund overspends on the digital first project.
I.T. / Resources	Payment Gateway	Purchase and implement a payment gateway which will enable payments to be received via the App	27,000	13,583	0	13,583	Project closed. No further update.
Regulation & Economic Development	Improve the Resilience of the Planning Systems	New automated planning systems	118,000	5,687	137	5,550	Following continuous and on-going testing and the subsequent issues that became evident with regards to the Welsh language version on the public portal, problems with editing documents and system performance, the 'go-live' date has been further delayed and postponed. The issues have been reported to the developer, NEC, (formerly Northgate), in order to resolve. We are currently awaiting upon a date, for completion of the resolution works prior to undertaking a further period of stringent testing and agreeing on a new 'go-live' date which could well be in the new year. The de-duplication bucket has been returned to Arcus for loading into Sandbox (the test environment) for testing prior to moving to live. The TPO module is now live in Salesforce.

Service	Title	Description	Amount Approved £	Allocation for 2021/22 £	Spent 2021/22 £	Remaining budget 2021/22 £	Project Update
Resources	Improving Income Collection Systems	Purchase and implement a new income management system which links to the current income streams and allows new income collection methods (AppMôn etc.) to link into the cash management system	150,000	36,843	32,898	3,945	Full commitments have now been made and within the bid budgets. Implementation recommenced during Quarter 2 2020/21 following ending of furlough of certain Capita project staff, but momentum only picked up in Quarter 3 20/21. Testing of the new GL export file that could be done remotely is almost complete and arrangements are in place to complete the testing that cannot be done remotely. Once this is complete, automated income reconciliation/e-returns can begin to be implemented, involving new processes for services and bespoke electronic bank statements from the Authority's bankers. Further automated work is being progressed by developing APIs to enable automated income update to ledger through income management for internal services such as leisure, education and highways, and externally for DWP. Implementation will be ongoing into the next financial year due to Covid-19 delaying implementation and internal services retendering certain software processes. The remaining budget balance will be used for any unexpected items which remain.
Lifelong Learning	Modernisation of business and performance processes – Education	Implement unused modules in the ONE Management Information system	67,000	0	0	0	Project closed. No further update.
Lifelong Learning	Modernisation of business and performance processes - Oriel Môn	Website for the Oriel	20,000	11,474	10,910	564	Work has been completed on this project.
I.T. / Transformation	Digital First / Digital By Default	Employ a Digital Lead Officer and Digital Services Analyst	£70,000 in year 1 and £50,000 in year 2	30,280	36,942	-6,662	Two people have been recruited to the Temporary Digital Technician posts at Grade 5 and are currently in post

Service	Title	Description	Amount Approved £	Allocation for 2021/22 £	Spent 2021/22 £	Remaining budget 2021/22 £	Project Update
Public Protection	Improved Digital Connectivity within the Public Protection Service	Implementation of a cloud based system to record inspection visits. The software is an all Wales solution and has been procured via a framework agreement supported by 19 out of 22 Councils in Wales.	£10,000 per year for 4.5 years	45,000	0	45,000	No progress to report. Due to Covid-19 and pressures on Public Protection, there has been no capacity to proceed.
Total			982,800	189,543	80,887	108,656	

Agency costs April to June 2021

Service	Amount £	Source of Funding (Specific Core Budget / Un- utilised staffing budget / Grant / External Contribution)	Permanent / Temporary	Reason for Cover
Economic & Regeneration	17,966	Grant	Temporary	Unable to recruit fully qualified EHO for food sampling
	31,522	Grant	Temporary	Capacity
	49,488			
Schools	1,869	Core	Temporary	Supply teachers in specialist field
	2,933	Core	Temporary	Supply teachers in specialist field
	4,802			
Waste	4,731	Green Waste Subs Income	Temporary	Additional tasks required short term
	156,473	Specific Core Budget	Temporary	Additional tasks required short term
	5,131	Claimed from Hardship Fund	Temporary	Additional tasks required short term
	166,335			
Property	2,379	Un-Utilised Staffing Budget	Temporary	Valuation for the 2020/21 accounts
	2,379			
Children's Services	131,845	Core Budget/ Agency staff Reserve	Temporary	To cover vacant posts
	131,845			
Adult Services	18,347	Core Budget	Temporary	DOLS project
	26,760	Core Budget	Temporary	Cover Vacant Post
	45,107			
Resources	27,111	Self Isolation Administration Grant	Temporary	Volume of work
	34,780	External Contribution	Temporary	Staff secondment
	48,336	Covid Hardship Grant Funding	Temporary	Backlog of council tax work due to pandemic
	19,819	Business Support Administration Grant	Temporary	Backlog of council tax work due to pandemic
	130,046			
Transformation	11,339	Un-utilised staffing budget	Temporary	Maternity
	12,203	Un-utilised staffing budget	Temporary	Staff secondment to support the HWB Project
	6,456	Un-utilised staffing budget	Temporary	Vacant GIS Technician post - cover required to maintain Addressing Data Quality Standard
	29,998			
Total	560,000			

APPENDIX DD

Summary Consultancy Expenditure Q2 2021/22

Service	Quarter 1 £	Quarter 2 £	Total 2021/22 £
Central Education	0	2,746	2,746
Culture	58,100	6,365	64,465
Economic & Regeneration	36,124	37,440	73,564
Property	0	0	0
Highways	16,000	4,200	20,200
Schools	3,135	1,050	4,185
Waste	12,137	8,679	20,816
HRA	(10,250)	1,034	(9,216)
Housing	0	0	0
Corporate & Democratic	0	0	0
Adult Services	3,451	0	3,451
Children's Services	0	0	0
Corporate	0	0	0
Transformation	4,260	2,640	6,900
Council Business	0	7,130	7,130
Resources	9,565	9,025	18,590
Total	132,522	80,309	212,831
Funded by:			
Core Budget	65,648	58,235	123,883
Grant	65,495	15,548	81,043
External Contribution	1,379	6,526	7,905
Reserves	0	0	0
Total	132,522	80,309	212,831

This page is intentionally left blank

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Date:	29 NOVEMBER 2021
Subject:	BUDGET MONITORING REPORT SECOND QUARTER 2021/22 - CAPITAL
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR R WILLIAMS
Head of Service / Director:	MARC JONES (EXT. 2601)
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	JEMMA ROBINSON 01248 752675 JemmaRobinson@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	n/a
A –Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the Executive note the progress of expenditure and receipts against the capital budget 2021/22 at quarter 2. 	
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 Executive?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report sets out the financial performance of the Capital budget for the second quarter of the financial year. • Budget monitoring is a designated Executive function. 	
CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?	
Yes	
D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?	
Setting of the annual Capital Budget.	
DD – Who did you consult? What did they say?	
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory) Report has been reviewed by the SLT and comments incorporated into the final 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 part of the SLT and comments made have been considered by the SLT.
4	Human Resources (HR)
5	Property
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)
7	Procurement
8	Scrutiny
9	Local Members

E – Impact on our Future Generations(if relevant)		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island	The capital budget funds investments in assets and infrastructure which are required to allow the Council to meet the long term objectives which are set out in its Corporate Plan and Capital Strategy.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how:-	Some of the individual investments, e.g. flood prevention work, will prevent future costs, whilst others, e.g. ICF projects, will reduce the dependency on the Council to provide more expensive services.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision, if so, please advise whom:	Funding of the projects has been agreed and planned with other organisations, notably Welsh Government.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward? Please explain how:-	The Council's Corporate Plan and Capital Programme 2021/22 have been subject to a consultation process with Anglesey citizens.
5	Outline what impact does this decision have on the Equalities agenda and the Welsh language	Some of the projects funded by the capital programme do impact on the equalities agenda, e.g. disabled access in schools, disabled facilities grants. No impact on the Welsh language agenda.
F - Appendices:		
Appendix A - Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 2 2021/22 Appendix B - Summary of the Capital Projects' Expenditure to date against the Capital Budget and the Projected Expenditure at Year-End		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021/22 Capital Budget, as recommended by the full Council on 9 March 2021; • 2021/22 Treasury Management Strategy Statement, approved by the full Council on 9 March 2021; • 2020/21 Capital Outturn Report, presented to this Committee on 21 June 2021; and • 2021/22 Capital Budget Monitoring Quarter 1, presented to this Committee on 27 September 2021. 		

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This is the Capital Budget monitoring report for the second quarter of the financial year, and allows Members to note the progress of Capital Expenditure and Capital Receipts against the Capital Budget.
- 1.2 In March 2021, the Council approved a Capital Programme for non-housing services of £15.842m for 2021/22, and a Capital Programme of £20.313m for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). In addition, in June 2021, the Executive approved Capital Slippage of £11.898m to be brought forward from 2020/21, bringing the Capital Programme for non-housing services to £25.492m, and £22.561m for the HRA. Since the budget setting process, there have been additional schemes added onto the programme, most of which are grant funded, which amounted to £8.894m. This brings the total Capital budget for 2021/22 to £56.947m.

2. PROGRESS ON EXPENDITURE 2021/22

- 2.1 Below is a summary table of the Capital expenditure to 30 September 2021, the profiled budget to 30 September 2021 and the proposed funding of the Capital Programme for 2021/22:-

Service	Annual Budget £'000	Profiled Budget £'000	Actual Expenditure £'000	Committed Expenditure £'000	Total Expenditure £'000	Profiled Budget Spend %	Annual Budget Spent %
Housing General Fund	1,276	285	285	0	285	100	22
Housing HRA	22,561	6,101	4,301	282	4,583	75	20
Lifelong Learning	13,587	2,961	2,761	113	2,874	97	21
Economic and Regeneration	5,780	830	730	77	807	97	14
Highways	7,133	1,855	1,665	12	1,677	90	24
Waste Management	2,276	2,272	2,270	2	2,272	100	100
Property	1,275	370	375	0	375	101	29
Transformation	614	202	21	48	69	34	11
Planning	1,316	258	220	17	237	92	18
Adult Services	1,129	70	70	0	70	100	6
Total	56,947	15,204	12,698	551	13,249	87	23
Funded By:							
Capital Grant	22,217						
Capital Receipts	463						
Supported Borrowing	8,765						
Unsupported Borrowing	4,697						
Revenue Contribution	17,887						
Reserves	2,710						
Loan	208						
Total Funding	56,947						

- 2.2 The profiled budget spent to the end of the second quarter for the general fund is 95%. However, only 25% of the annual budget has been spent to date. The reason for this is that a number of the capital schemes are weighted towards the latter part of the financial year, such as School Safety scheme, the resurfacing of play areas at Holyhead High School, Resilient Roads Fund and Electric Vehicle charge points, along with the Active Travel scheme. A number of capital schemes are underway, with the majority of the profiled budget for quarter 2 being spent, schemes such as the Waste Fleet, Canolfan Addysg y Bont roofing works, Education Chromebooks scheme, Adventure Playground at Breakwater Park and the Llangefni Gateway schemes. These schemes and their profile can be seen in Appendix B. There are a number of Capital Grants schemes in 2021/22 and an update on these is provided in Section 3.1 of this report.
- 2.3 The HRA has spent 75% of its profiled budget and 20% of the annual budget. It is currently estimated that the budget will not be spent in its entirety come the end of the financial year.

The inability to prepare schemes in the prior year due to Covid restrictions has impacted the ability to prepare and procure contracts in a timely manner and further underexpenditure may be experienced as the year progresses. In addition, material availability, especially in respect of fencing and landscaping, has delayed expected completion dates on two major planned maintenance contracts. It is expected that both schemes will be practically complete during quarter 3 and that the scheduled planned maintenance scheme for 2021/22 will be tendered and awarded.

The effects of Covid are still being felt on new build and property acquisition projects. The aim is currently to purchase 15 ex-Council houses per year but, at present, it is a more reasonable assumption that only half of that figure will be acquired during 2021/22, which will have a knock on effect on the budget. There has also been an unexpected rise in property prices that has, in turn, made the Council less competitive due to our expenditure regarding the refurbishment and renovation of the aforementioned properties.

Delays are still being experienced on new building sites due to Covid, in particular with regard to certain materials availability and deliveries. The materials being delayed / unavailable are constantly changing and prices are being elevated by suppliers due to the lack of availability. This has slowed progress and lessened expenditure.

3. **FUNDING**

3.1 **Capital Grants**

3.1.1 There are a number of Capital Grant schemes in the Capital Programme for 2021/22, and detailed below is the progress made in quarter 2. The purpose of each of these grants is as per the quarter 1 report.

- **21st Century Schools** - The New Ysgol Corn Hir is progressing well on site with Phase 1 foundations and floor slabs complete and Phase 2 foundations underway in quarter 2. Timber frame wall panels are arriving in early quarter 3. New Foundation Phase Unit at Ysgol y Graig – site surveys are complete and agreement reached to purchase the land.
- **Childcare Capital Grant** –The scheme at Ysgol Gwalchmai has been recently completed and the scheme at Ysgol Henblas is progressing well and due to be completed at the end of October 2021.
- **Market Hall** – 60% of the office space is now occupied, with the potential to lease the remaining 40% in due course. The remaining capital works have been delayed due to supply issues, but are reprogrammed for recommencement and completion during October 2021. The remaining heritage interpretation will be tendered later in quarter 3 for completion in 2022.
- **Holyhead Townscape Transformation (Phase II Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI))** - The anticipated delays referred to in quarter 1 proved to be even more problematic than the utilities first reported. It is now anticipated the final elements will be undertaken in quarter 3. Close liaison with Highways colleagues and their ability to host joint meetings with the utilities has helped to minimise the disruption to the town centre. However, the delays have impacted on spend but will be recovered during quarter 3, when practical completion will be achieved. The development work continues apace for the St Cybi's Churchyards and Swift Square project, with further investigations now planned for quarter 3. These will help inform the final detailed tender design and implementation stages by providing greater understanding of substrates and conditions of drainage, thereby reducing risks and unforeseen costs.

- **The Holy Island Landscape Partnership** – Activity in quarter 2 has been focussed on the appointment of providers to deliver on the ‘Heathland Management’ and ‘Conserving Our Heritage’ projects, as well as the procurement for the ‘Breakwater Visitor Centre’ and ‘Interpretation’. Preparation of the Business Support Grant was also undertaken in quarter 2, ready for a launch in quarter 3. The first claim to the National Lottery Heritage Fund was submitted and has been paid.
- **Hwb In-Schools Infrastructure Grant Scheme** – Installation of the remaining infrastructure elements have been completed in Ysgol David Hughes and Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi leaving only Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni and Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern. Due to the schools’ Cyber Incident, these works were postponed until the next school break which will allow the work to be undertaken. The Year 3 device order received by Welsh Government which completes the Wave 4 purchases of end user devices, has not yet been delivered. The national procurement service supporting the Hwb Grant are reporting a worldwide shortage of semi-conductors, which has meant significant delays in manufacturing the devices, current forecasts see the devices arriving towards the end of the calendar year, but with no firm delivery dates.
- **Tourism Gateway** – The detailed designs are taking a bit longer than expected and additional surveys and inspections had to be undertaken to help inform next steps, while also working with the end users to ensure that the designs are coordinated with the HILP heritage interpretation works package, which will occupy the internal space. The project is approximately 10 days behind where expected. Procurement process of a suitable construction company is scheduled to start and complete within quarter 3, with a view to start on site in quarter 4 and completion anticipated in June 2022.
- **Adventure Playground, Breakwater Country Park** – The design and installation of an adventure playground at Breakwater Country Park is now complete.
- **Penrhos Phase 2 project** - Determination of the planning application is scheduled to be undertaken during quarter 3. Tendering and the appointment of the contract is being undertaken during quarter 2/3, with the anticipation that work will commence on-site during quarter 4. It is currently estimated that the project end date will be quarter 2 2022/23.
- **Llangefni Gateway Project** - The Llangefni Gateway Site (Tregarnedd Industrial Park) is an area in Llangefni which will, eventually, have 7 plots developed.
 - **Gateway Units (ERDF)** – The aim of the project is to construct six new business units on Plot 1 of the Tregarnedd Business Park (Gateway Site). Planning was submitted during quarter 1, with the planning application approved during September’s Planning Committee. Following a successful procurement process, Wynne Construction were appointed in quarter 2. Following their appointment, the Council was informed that the lead time for cladding had dramatically increased from a few weeks to 20-22 weeks. As a result, this has resulted in the start date on site moving from the end of September to beginning of January. Should works have commenced earlier, this would have led to works on site coming to a standstill whilst waiting for the cladding and open to the elements. It is, therefore, now anticipated that construction will commence in early January 2022 with project completion in June 2022.

- **Gateway Joint Venture (JV)** – The aim of the Gateway Joint Venture is to undertake enabling works on the remaining plots of the Tregarnedd Business Park (Gateway Site). Works include movement of material on-site and undertake archaeological works. It is anticipated that the majority of the works on-site will commence during quarter 4 2021/22, parallel with the Gateway Units (ERDF) element. As the JV elements are predominantly being delivered by Wynne Construction under the same contract (but financially separate), the delays to start on-site for Wynne has also applied to the JV works, as commencing the works sooner would have incurred more costs.
- **Holyhead and Amlwch Drainage schemes** - These studies are currently ongoing. In Holyhead, there is progression in developing a working agreement with Welsh Water and modelling data has now been shared to allow the study to holistically investigate the flooding risks that face both our and Welsh Water's systems in the town. CCTV surveys are also ongoing to inform the model build. In Amlwch, there is a need to work closely with Natural Resources Wales, such that the main river flood risk can be considered in the study. An understanding has now been reached with Natural Resources Wales, allowing the sharing of specification for modelling, this will allow the study to proceed. Both these studies could continue into next financial year and, possibly, financial year 2022/23.
- **Small Scale Grants Work (15 locations)** - Schemes are ongoing, however, the proposed scheme at Mynydd Bodafon may not be carried out this year due to site difficulties (environmental and archaeological constraints), the need to obtain agreement with circa four different landowners, as well as the current staffing capacity of the Service's Design team. It may be resubmitted for approval next year.
- **Beumaris Flood Alleviation** – Site works were substantially completed in the summer, with a portion of the works deferred. Work is beginning on developing the deferred portion of the works, of which design options and considerations are expected in quarter 3. Construction work will not likely begin until 2022 at the earliest.
- **Red Wharf Bay** - Consultation completed which will allow the contract to be awarded in March 2022, with work commencing in April 2022 (following approval of additional match funding from the Council).
- **Llanfair PG, Menai Bridge and Valley Full Business Case (FBC)** - All three flood schemes are progressing. There are concerns regarding the challenges the preferred option for Llanfair PG poses and further work is anticipated here. It is likely that the FBC (Design and Development) of the Llanfair PG scheme will continue well into the next financial year. The Valley scheme is out to tender and, it is hoped, can begin late in 2021 or early 2022. The need to undertake further site investigations and drainage surveys has resulted in a delay to the Menai Bridge scheme, and it is currently anticipated that it will be pushed back to 2022/23.
- **Mill Lane - Structure & Natural Flood Management (NFM)** –The innovative mechanical self-cleansing grillage (currently the only one in Wales) has been commissioned and will be monitored closely over the winter to assess its performance and effectiveness. Initial designs for NFM intervention in Mill Lane (catchment) have been completed and negotiations are ongoing with the landowner. These negotiations are critical as, without agreement, the proposed NFM measures cannot be implemented.
- **Dwyran Ordinary Watercourse Natural Flood Management (NFM)** – Funding has been secured to undertake a NFM scheme for the Dwyran ordinary watercourse. This work will reduce flood risk to 3 properties. Work is currently ongoing on this scheme, with completion anticipated in early November. It is being reported on in the ICE Flood Conference planned for October.

- **Enable** – Expenditure in quarter 2 has been incurred on urgent works to enable hospital discharge and for palliative clients. It is expected that this grant will be fully drawn down by the end of the year.
- **Road Safety Capital** – Funding has been secured totalling £0.300m. The project involves the installation of road safety measures on the A545, Menai Bridge to Beaumaris. There has been £0.198m spent to quarter 2, and it is envisaged that the budget will be spent in full come year end.
- **Active Travel** – Additional funds were awarded late in quarter 2, which brings the total awarded sum to £1.030m. Specific allocations of the grant funding are as follows:-
 - **£0.325m** for Core works covering a number of scheme proposals. Works are ongoing and briefs have been drafted for pre scheme development works with works schedules at New Park Road, Holyhead in the Autumn (in partnership with other IoACC departments). The IoACC also undertook analysis of the second stage consultation comments and a revised version of ATNM completed. Statutory Consultation launched on 7 September until 30 November (12 week period), which provides a final opportunity for people / groups and organisations to comment.
 - **£0.100m** to develop a route in the Holyhead area, which is part of WG's North Wales Metro. The Isle of Anglesey County Council (IoACC) have issued the tender on the North-Mid Wales Trunk Road Agency Framework Agreement for consultancy support to develop and design the project. One tender submission received, however, the price was significantly higher than the allocated budget. Following discussions with the tenderer, three alternative options are being considered (reduced scope) and will discuss further with Transport for Wales and WG on an agreed way forward to the satisfaction of all parties.
 - **£0.170m** - Pentraeth to Red Wharf Bay – for re-surfacing and widening footway works to improve connectivity between Pentraeth and Red Wharf Bay, which could be a catalyst in the future to enable further improvements to connect with Benllech.
 - **£0.185m** - Llangefni Town Centre and residential area on edge of the Town Centre – improvements to the existing paths to Shared Use standards and improving connectivity from Maes Hyfryd to the edge of the town centre area. The improvements at the Town Centre will improve the existing shared use path (re-surfacing) from Bridge Street to the Council Headquarters and incorporate other improvements.
 - **£0.250m** - at Lôn Las – re-Surfacing and widening of existing shared-use path. This will also include improvements such as tactile crossing, new signage and improvements, where possible, at the road crossing points.

Due to being granted additional funding from the original offer letter late in quarter 2, works have not yet started on the above allocations (£0.170m, £0.185m and £0.250m) and will progress in quarters 3 and 4.

- **Resilient Roads Fund** – Following the issue of the final version, including discussions with Welsh Government Transport Branch, the Council has prepared tender documents in quarter 2 for the undertaking of the WeTAG stage 3 (detailed design), with a view of commissioning a Consultant in early quarter 3.

- **Ultra Low Emission Vehicle Transformation Fund** – Discussions are ongoing with Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) in relation to installing rapid EV chargers at each of the 5 towns. Following further discussions with SPEN, the preferred car park locations which has potential access to nearby sub-stations with electrical capacity have been selected (the car parks that were too far from sub-stations were discounted for cost reasons and those car parks that were close to sub-stations with no electrical capacity have also been discounted for the same reasons). A formal quotation is to be submitted in order for SPEN to formally confirm that the electrical loading is available (to re-affirm the discussions that have taken place to date). The Council has prepared and issued a tender brief in order to receive consultancy support on the procurement and design works for this project (due to limited internal capacity).

3.2 Capital Receipts

3.2.1 The Capital Receipts for this year to date and the budgeted Capital Receipts are:-

	Budget 2021/22 £'000	Received to 30-September-2021 £'000	Projection to 31-March-2022 £'000
Council Fund:			
Smallholdings	300	0	300
General	284	323	793
Industrial	0	0	0
Schools	192	0	553
Total	776	323	1,646

3.2.2 The projected Capital Receipts at 31 March 2022 is £1.646m, with £0.323m being received at 30 September 2021 (20%). The projected capital receipts figure is substantially more than the budgeted figure due to the budget being set on the assets that are held for sale at year end 2021 (i.e. assets expected to sell within the next 12 months). Inevitably, throughout the year, other Council assets are marketed and sold/expected to sell, which were not held for sale at year end 2021 but now form part of the actual or projected figure.

3.2.3 Although the projected Capital Receipts is £1.646m, there is £2.395m of Capital Receipts available to fund the Capital Programme as £0.749m of Capital Receipts were brought forward from 2020/21 in the Capital Receipt Reserve. Not all of this figure will be available to fund the general fund capital programme as there will be funding earmarked to fund the 21st Century Schools programme as part of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's match funding.

4. PROJECTED ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2021/22

4.1 Below is a table with projected Expenditure at 31 March 2022 and the revised funding:-

Service	Annual Budget £'000	Projected Expenditure £'000	Projected (Under) / Over Expenditure £'000	Variance %
Housing General Fund	1,276	814	(462)	(36)
Housing HRA	22,561	13,641	(8,920)	(40)
Lifelong Learning	13,587	9,626	(3,961)	(29)
Economic and Regeneration	5,780	3,225	(2,555)	(44)
Highways	7,133	5,905	(1,228)	(17)
Waste Management	2,276	2,276	0	0
Property	1,275	1,275	0	0
Transformation	614	315	(299)	(49)
Planning	1,316	862	(454)	(34)
Adult Services	1,129	1,129	0	0
Total	56,947	39,068	(17,879)	(31)
Funded By:	Annual Budget £'000	Projected Funding £'000	Variance £'000	Variance %
Capital Grant	22,217	18,416	(3,801)	(17)
Capital Receipts	463	521	58	13
Supported Borrowing	8,765	5,590	(3,175)	(36)
Unsupported Borrowing	4,697	2,127	(2,570)	(55)
Revenue Contribution	17,887	10,967	(6,920)	(39)
Reserves	2,710	1,239	(1,471)	(54)
Loan	208	208	0	0
Total Funding	56,947	39,068	(17,879)	(31)

4.2 As can be seen from Table 4.1 (above), the forecast underspend on the Capital Programme for 2021/22 is £17.879m, with this being potential slippage into the 2022/23 Capital Programme. The funding for this slippage will also slip into 2022/23 and will be factored in when producing the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2022/23.

The HRA is forecast to have quite a significant underspend, as explained in paragraph 2.3 above.

The significant underspend forecast in the general fund capital programme is summarised below:-

New schools

Lifelong Learning has a substantial forecast underspend, with the main contributor being the 21st Century Schools Programme, which was initially delayed due to further consultation on the modernisation of the school provision in the Llangefni area. However, progress has now been made and works on site are progressing well. Design works are progressing on the new Foundation Phase Unit at Ysgol y Graig, with agreement being reached with regards to the land purchase.

Education buildings – disabled access

There is also an underspend forecast for disabled adaptations in education buildings. This is due to disabled adaptations being completed in all secondary schools except one. The remaining secondary school is on hold pending the outcome of feasibility studies. Works to primary schools are completed as and when required.

Canolfan Addysg y Bont

The roofing works at Canolfan Addysg y Bont saw a significant increase in costs from what was reported in the quarter 1 report, and now has a budget of £1.5m. However, the scaffolding works have commenced and will be complete this financial year, but a start date for the construction works has not been agreed, therefore, this scheme will likely slip into the next financial year.

Economic and Highways schemes

The underspend forecast in the Economic and Highways schemes are due to projects straddling two financial years and some overlapping into financial year 2022/23 for completion.

IT

The IT Core Infrastructure budget is only anticipated to spend 24% of its budget this financial year. Due to having to replace the main flash storage system in 2022/23, the underspend is intentional and will help fund this cost. Also, from a Covid perspective, having two people working in the data centre, there has been an intentional avoidance of server swap outs. Funding will also slip into the next financial year, as described above, and no funding will be lost.

- 4.3** The Capital Finance Requirement forecasted at 31 March 2022 is £140.946m, which is the underlying need for the Authority to borrow to be able to fund its Capital Programme. The external borrowing currently stands at £125.032m, meaning the Authority essentially needs to borrow £15.914m to fund the current Capital Programme. If this borrowing is undertaken externally, the Authority will still be within its authorised borrowing limits, as per the 2021/22 Treasury Management Strategy Statement (Appendix 11).

5. FUTURE YEARS

- 5.1** The Capital Strategy recommended that the 2021/22 Capital Programme funding will be limited to the total of the general capital grant and supported borrowing (as determined by Welsh Government) and estimated value of any capital receipts that will be received. It is expected that the 2022/23 Capital Programme will follow the same principles, with the General Capital Grant and Supported Borrowing used to fund the annual replacement of Vehicles, Investment in ICT, Refurbishing existing assets and an annual allocation to meet the cost of statutory Disabled Facilities Grants. There will also be capital projects that attract external grants, and these will be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Once the above projects have been funded, any surplus funding available will be to fund new capital schemes, with priority given to projects which contribute to the Council's objectives, as set out in the Council Plan 2017 – 2022, and any schemes which can generate future revenue savings or generate additional income.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1** The results at the end of quarter 2, and the associated projected expenditure, shows that the majority of projects are on target to be completed within budget. The 21st Century Schools programme is progressing after being on hold and construction has begun on the Band A scheme. The Band B scheme is also now progressing. The roofing works at Canolfan Addysg y Bont is expected to continue into next financial year due to the timing of the works and, therefore, there is a risk of significant underspend against this project. Funding, however, will also slip into next financial year. Covid continues to have an impact on capital schemes and the speed in which they can progress due to various reasons and, on a number of schemes, slippage is already expected. The Council has secured many different external grants and work is progressing well, or expected to, on most of these schemes. The Council is also expecting to receive £1.646m of Capital Receipts in 2020/21 to contribute towards the funding of the Capital Programme.

APPENDIX B

Summary of the Capital Projects' Expenditure to date against the Capital Budget and the Projected Expenditure at Year-End

Service	Annual Budget (£)	Profiled Budget (£)	Actual Expenditure (£)	Committed Expenditure (£)	Total Expenditure (£)	Variance to profile (£)	Profiled Budget Spent (%)	Annual Budget Spent (%)	Projected Expenditure (£)	Projected Under / Over (£)	Variance (%)
Housing General Fund											
Disabled Facilities Grants	600,000	190,000	189,587	0	189,587	(413)	100	32	600,000	0	0
Residential Site for Gypsies and Travellers	492,977	30,000	31,217	0	31,217	1,217	104	6	31,217	(461,760)	(94)
Compulsory Purchase Scheme	50,000	35,000	33,122	0	33,122	(1,878)	95	66	50,000	0	0
Enable Grant	102,520	30,000	31,304	0	31,304	1,304	104	31	102,520	0	0
Affordable Housing	30,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,650	0	0
TOTAL	1,276,147	285,000	285,230	0	285,230	230	100	22	814,387	(461,760)	(36)
Housing HRA											
Central Heating Contract	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	(200,000)	(50)
Housing Maintenance Unit Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157,773	157,773	100
Planned Maintenance Contract	4,725,000	1,504,709	1,245,365	9,996	1,255,361	(249,348)	83	27	3,000,000	(1,725,000)	(37)
Energy Performance Improvement	1,000,000	50,000	0	1,899	1,899	(48,102)	4	0	500,000	(500,000)	(50)
Environmental Works	880,000	280,000	11,098	3,614	14,712	(265,288)	5	2	500,000	(380,000)	(43)
Acquisition of Existing Properties and Development of new properties	13,005,797	3,763,093	2,623,851	232,732	2,856,584	(906,509)	76	22	7,483,301	(5,522,496)	(42)
Public Sector Adaptations	350,000	148,640	109,980	33,974	143,954	(4,686)	97	41	350,000	0	0
Fire Risk	450,000	0	221	0	221	221	0	0	200,000	(250,000)	(56)
WHQS	1,750,000	354,557	310,614	0	310,614	(43,943)	88	18	1,250,000	(500,000)	(29)
TOTAL	22,560,797	6,100,999	4,301,128	282,215	4,583,343	(1,517,656)	75	20	13,641,074	(8,919,723)	(40)
Lifelong Learning											
Disabled Access in Education Buildings	400,000	100,000	112,782	3,729	116,511	16,511	117	29	116,511	(283,489)	(71)
Refurbish Education Buildings	2,418,803	1,100,000	1,115,448	0	1,115,448	15,448	101	46	2,418,803	0	0
School Safety	200,000	59,000	46,690	0	46,690	(12,310)	79	23	200,000	0	0
Demolition of schools	33,150	101,295	101,295	0	101,295	0	100	306	101,295	68,145	206
Canolfan Addysg y Bont - Roof	1,500,000	230,000	226,680	3,200	229,880	(120)	100	15	458,880	(1,041,120)	(69)
Education Chromebooks	305,000	305,000	304,917	0	304,917	(83)	100	100	305,000	0	0
Resurfacing Play Area	300,000	20,000	11,575	6,110	17,685	(2,315)	88	6	300,000	0	0
Flying Start Capital Grant	128,000	116,000	68,206	14,411	82,617	(33,383)	71	65	128,000	0	0
Increasing Capacity for Childcare Grant (PM costs and grant scheme)	269,515	25,000	24,536	0	24,536	(464)	98	9	269,515	0	0
Increasing Capacity for Childcare Grant (Childcare provisions)	792,901	15,000	15,121	0	15,121	121	101	2	792,901	0	0
Completion of Band A Programme	5,717,000	789,560	646,745	14,095	660,840	(128,720)	84	12	4,110,000	(1,607,000)	(28)
Commencement of Band B Programme	1,523,000	100,000	87,282	71,167	158,449	58,449	158	10	425,000	(1,098,000)	(72)
TOTAL	13,587,369	2,960,855	2,761,278	112,712	2,873,990	(86,865)	97	21	9,625,905	(3,961,464)	(29)
Economic and Regeneration											
Leisure Improvements	198,722	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	198,722	0	0
Holyhead 3G Pitch	150,000	150,000	154,993	11,392	166,385	16,385	111	111	166,385	16,385	11
Amlwch Fitness Suite	70,000	50,000	51,648	4,183	55,831	5,831	112	80	70,000	0	0
Tourism Gateway	1,340,000	70,000	1,875	26,891	28,766	(41,234)	41	2	700,000	(640,000)	(48)
Holyhead Strategic Infrastructure	150,000	120,000	119,393	0	119,393	(607)	99	80	150,000	0	0
Penrhos Phase 2	1,107,000	100,000	14,195	5,013	19,208	(80,792)	19	2	150,000	(957,000)	(86)
Planning System Invest to Save	5,565	150	137	0	137	(13)	92	2	5,565	0	0
Economic Development & Environmental Wellbeing	179,150	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	179,150	0	0
Porth Wrach Slipway – Enforcement Cameras	30,000	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	30,000	0	0
School Site Redevelopment TRIP	7,222	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	7,222	0	0
Gateway Units (ERDF)	1,709,000	100,000	207,281	11,341	218,622	118,622	219	13	910,000	(799,000)	(47)
Gateway Site JV	276,000	20,000	15,795	9,925	25,720	5,720	129	9	100,000	(176,000)	(64)
Shell Panns	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	(50,000)	0	0	50,000	0	0
Transforming Towns Covid Grant	10,064	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	10,064	0	0
Natural Resource Wales Vehicle	14,261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,261	0	0
AONB - Green Recovery	305,000	20,000	12,097	8,065	20,161	161	101	7	305,000	0	0
AONB Grant - Electric Vehicle	26,121	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	26,121	0	0
AONB Grant - Breakwater Adventure Playground	152,314	150,000	152,314	0	152,314	2,314	102	100	152,314	0	0
TOTAL	5,780,419	830,151	729,729	76,809	806,538	(23,613)	97	14	3,224,804	(2,555,615)	(44)

APPENDIX B

Service	Annual Budget (£)	Profiled Budget (£)	Actual Expenditure (£)	Committed Expenditure (£)	Total Expenditure (£)	Variance to profile (£)	Profiled Budget Spent (%)	Annual Budget Spent (%)	Projected Expenditure (£)	Projected Under / Over (£)	Variance (%)
Highways											
Upgrade Pay and Display Machines in Car Parks	20,068	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	(20,068)	(100)
Vehicles	354,194	71,000	70,952	0	70,952	(48)	100	20	354,194	0	0
Highways Resurfacing	1,593,307	1,007,371	746,592	0	746,592	(260,779)	74	47	1,593,307	0	0
Highways Refurbishment Grant	596,381	225,438	265,350	0	265,350	39,912	118	44	596,381	0	0
Beaumaris Flood Alleviation Works (WG)	479,669	7,000	2,000	5,156	7,155	155	102	1	70,000	(409,669)	(85)
Pentraeth Flood Alleviation Works (WG)	28,049	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	(28,049)	(100)
Llansadwrn Flood Alleviation	32,291	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	32,291	0	0
Holyhead & Amlwch Drainage Studies	52,144	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	40,000	(12,144)	(23)
Red Wharf Bay Flood Scheme	74,153	1,800	3,973	0	3,973	2,173	221	5	50,000	(24,153)	(33)
Llanfair Flood Scheme	399,647	1,000	1,302	0	1,302	302	130	0	40,000	(359,647)	(90)
FBC Menai Flood Scheme	156,177	25,000	19,972	0	19,972	(5,028)	80	13	70,000	(86,177)	(55)
FBC Valley Flood Scheme	113,316	26,000	21,724	3,789	25,512	(488)	98	23	60,000	(53,316)	(47)
Flood Relief Schemes (Match Funding)	135,000	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	135,000	0	0
Traeth Coch (Match Funding)	225,000	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	(225,000)	(100)
Mill Lane Structure	89,097	5,000	37,315	0	37,315	32,315	746	42	80,000	(9,097)	(10)
Dwyran Ordinary Watercourse NFM	318,553	100,000	101,250	0	101,250	1,250	101	32	318,553	0	0
Mill Lane - NFM	243,960	4,000	2,279	0	2,279	(1,721)	57	1	243,960	0	0
Invest to Save - Vehicles	31,987	25,000	25,069	0	25,069	69	100	78	31,987	0	0
Small scale grants work	574,745	100,000	98,552	3,000	101,552	1,552	102	18	574,745	0	0
Active Travel	1,030,000	40,000	62,267	0	62,267	22,267	156	6	1,030,000	0	0
A545 Beaumaris	786	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	786	0	0
Road Safety Capital	300,000	200,000	197,701	0	197,701	(2,299)	99	66	300,000	0	0
Resilient Roads Fund	120,000	6,000	4,559	0	4,559	(1,441)	76	4	120,000	0	0
Vehicle Transformation Fund - Electric Vehicle Charge Points	164,000	10,000	3,794	0	3,794	(6,206)	38	2	164,000	0	0
TOTAL	7,132,524	1,854,610	1,664,650	11,944	1,676,595	(178,015)	90	24	5,905,204	(1,227,320)	(17)
Waste Management											
Waste Contract	2,198,779	2,198,327	2,198,327	0	2,198,327	0	100	100	2,198,327	(452)	(0)
Circular Economy Funding (266)	64,093	64,093	64,093	0	64,093	0	100	100	64,093	0	0
Circular Economy Funding (265)	13,175	9,739	7,339	2,400	9,739	0	100	74	13,175	0	0
TOTAL	2,276,047	2,272,159	2,269,759	2,400	2,272,159	0	100	100	2,275,595	(452)	(0)
Property											
Refurbish Existing Assets	854,953	200,000	205,964	0	205,964	5,964	103	24	854,953	0	0
Invest To Save Property	207,662	130,000	130,594	0	130,594	594	100	63	207,662	0	0
Smallholding Refurbishments	212,277	40,000	38,092	0	38,092	(1,908)	95	18	212,277	0	0
TOTAL	1,274,892	370,000	374,650	0	374,650	4,650	101	29	1,274,892	0	0
Transformation											
ICT- Core Infrastructure	418,466	50,000	5,430	0	5,430	(44,570)	11	1	100,000	(318,466)	(76)
ICT - Desktop Refresh	122,193	91,500	3,000	0	3,000	(88,500)	3	2	122,193	0	0
ICT - Anglesey Connected (AC) to PSBA transition	23,244	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	23,244	0	0
ICT - Kit out the meeting rooms	19,964	10,000	10,692	0	10,692	692	0	54	19,964	0	0
Hwb IT Infrastructure	30,000	50,000	1,392	48,070	49,462	(538)	0	165	50,000	20,000	67
TOTAL	613,867	201,500	20,513	48,070	68,583	(132,917)	34	11	315,401	(298,466)	(49)

APPENDIX B

Service	Annual Budget (£)	Profiled Budget (£)	Actual Expenditure (£)	Committed Expenditure (£)	Total Expenditure (£)	Variance to profile (£)	Profiled Budget Spent (%)	Annual Budget Spent (%)	Projected Expenditure (£)	Projected Under / Over (£)	Variance (%)
Planning											
Holyhead Market Hall Hub Project	262,404	88,000	59,388	0	59,388	(28,612)	67	23	262,404	0	0
Holyhead Landscape Partnership	353,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	(253,300)	(72)
Holyhead Regeneration (THI Phase II)	700,000	170,000	160,724	17,011	177,735	7,735	105	25	500,000	(200,000)	(29)
TOTAL	1,315,704	258,000	220,112	17,011	237,123	(20,877)	92	18	862,404	(453,300)	(34)
Adult Services											
ICF	994,246	70,000	69,902	0	69,902	(98)	100	7	994,246	0	0
Bryn Hwfa Community Hub	13,155	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	13,155	0	0
Plas Crigyll Refurbishment	37,978	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	37,978	0	0
Plas Mona Refurbishment	83,371	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	83,371	0	0
TOTAL	1,128,750	70,000	69,902	0	69,902	(98)	100	6	1,128,750	0	0
TOTAL	56,946,516	15,203,273	12,696,952	551,162	13,248,114	(1,955,160)	87	23	39,068,416	(17,878,100)	(31)

This page is intentionally left blank

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Date:	29 NOVEMBER 2021
Subject:	HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET MONITORING, QUARTER 2 2021/22
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR ROBIN WYN WILLIAMS
Head of Service / Director:	MARC JONES
Report Author:	BETHAN HUGHES OWEN
Tel:	01248 752663
E-mail:	BETHANOWEN2@YNYSMON.GOV.UK
Local Members:	n/a
A –Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>1. The Executive is requested to note the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 The position set out in respect of the financial performance of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for quarter 2 2021/22. 1.2 The forecast outturn for 2021/22. <p>2. Background</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 The report here shows the budget with a budgeted surplus of £8.8m. 2.2 The capital budget for 2021/22 was £22.56m, including allowance for expenditure that was not completed from the 2020/21 capital budget. This was to be part funded by grants (£2.7m) and borrowing (£2m). 2.3 The combination of both the revenue budget and adjusted capital budget gave a planned budget deficit of £9.1m, which would be funded from the HRA reserve. 2.4 The HRA is 'ringfenced', and its reserves cannot be transferred to the General Fund, nor can General Fund reserves be used to fund the HRA. <p>3. This report sets out the financial performance of the HRA for the period from 1st April 2021 to 30th September 2021.</p> <p>4. Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 The HRA surplus/deficit at the end of Quarter 2 shows an overspend of £363k compared to the profiled budget. More detail is shown in Appendix A. 4.2 The Capital expenditure is £1,518k below the profiled budget. The forecast expenditure is £6,293k below budget, as explained below. More detail is shown in Appendix B. 4.3 The forecast deficit (combining both revenue and capital) is now £5,142k, £3,974k less than the budget, largely the result of lower than budgeted capital expenditure. 	

5. Income

- 5.1** At the end of the second quarter, the level of income received was £29k below the profiled budget, as noted below.
- 5.2** Rental income was £41k below the profiled budget at the end of Quarter 2. The forecast has been reviewed, and takes into account the introduction of new homes into the portfolio (these include 15 dwellings at Rhosybol), whilst recognising the delays in the capital programme (see 9(ii) below), and is £149k below the original budget.
- 5.3** Service charge income, which is based on the actual costs incurred, is £15k better than budget. The forecast has been reviewed and income is expected to be £25k better than the budget.
- 5.4** Provision for bad debt has been made at 1.5% of rent income, similar to last year. Currently, the total rent arrears stands at £870k, compared to £825k at the same period last year. The position will continue to be monitored, but the provision should be adequate for the year.
- 5.5** The overall forecast for income is now a shortfall by the end of the financial year of £124k compared to the original budget.

6. Non Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure

- 6.1** At the end of the second quarter, non repairs and maintenance expenditure was £139k above the profiled budget.
- 6.2** The overspend in Other Revenue Expenditure (£221k) is largely due to expenditure on the Optimised Retrofit Programme (ORP) which will be funded by WG Grant, for which confirmation has now been received. In addition to the ORP expenditure, there are some prepayments for the full year of annual licence fees on the Housing Information Systems, which amount to approximately £39k. Additionally, we also have the need to account for enabling fees of approximately £35k for new build developments that cannot be capitalized until the planning consent has been granted and work commencing on the new developments. It is expected that the final expenditure for the year will be in line with the budget, provided that the expected grant is received.
- 6.3** The Tenant Participation heading shows an underspend of £66k at the end of Quarter 2. There have been staff vacancies (now successfully filled), and Covid has restricted the amount of contact with tenants. In the light of this, the forecast has been revised to show an underspend of £70k at the year end.

7. Repairs and Maintenance

- 7.1** The Housing Maintenance Unit (HMU) shows an overspend of £188k at the end of Quarter 2. There is a programme of planned maintenance to recover the backlog caused when Covid-19 restricted visits to essential maintenance. The recovery plan is expected to result in expenditure £300k above budget by the end of the financial year.
- 7.2** Expenditure on non HMU building maintenance staff is £21k below the profiled budget at the end of Quarter 2. There are problems with recruiting staff in this area, so the forecast year end position is that expenditure will be £35k underspent.

7.3 Other Repairs and Maintenance costs are overspent by £28k compared to the profiled budget. This is largely due to the seasonal nature of grounds maintenance. The forecast is that it will be on budget by the end of the year.

8. Year End Adjustments

8.1 This heading covers items of expenditure (capital financing costs and recharges from the General Fund) that form part of the year end accounting process. At this stage no changes are envisaged.

9. Capital Expenditure

9.1 The original capital programme, approved by the Council in March 2021, totalled £20,313k, which was to be funded by the Major Repairs Allowance (MRA) (£2,674k) and a contribution from the HRA reserve (£17,639k). This excluded expenditure carried forward from the 2020/21 capital programme, totalling £2,248k, £2,000k of which would be funded by borrowing. In total, the budget is £22,561k, funded by MRA (£2,674k), borrowing (£2,000k) and a contribution from the revenue reserve and the in year surplus on the revenue account (£17,887k). The forecast was substantially revised during the first Quarter, and so is unchanged for the second quarter at £13,594k, which is £4,293k below the revised budget.

9.2 The most significant difficulties remain the effect of the Covid pandemic delaying the ability to procure former Council houses (the increase in house prices has reduced the supply of properties being sold at a price that would be considered to be value for money), and delays in the new build programme caused by delays and shortages of materials.

9.3 Expenditure on some replacement HMU vehicles has been brought forward from 2022/23, totalling £158k.

9.4 The underspend on capital expenditure means that the amount funded from the HRA revenue account is similarly reduced. The balance is then available to fund projects that have been deferred into next year.

10 HRA Balance

10.1 The opening balance of the HRA reserve stood at £9,722k. The revised budget allowed for the use of £9,116k of this balance. However, the revised forecasts highlighted above will reduce the balance by just £5,142k. This will give a reserve balance of £4,580k by the end of the financial year. This balance is ringfenced and is, therefore, only available to fund future HRA expenditure.

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?

This matter is delegated to the Executive.

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 report is for monitoring purposes only and is used along with other reports to set the HRA business plan and 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?	Not applicable
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 Housing Service regularly consult with their tenants and the results of those consultations are fed into the business planning process and then on to the annual budget process.
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)	The report has been considered by the SLT at its meeting on 8 November 2021 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 SLT.
4	Human Resources (HR)	N/A
5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7	Procurement	N/A
8	Scrutiny	The results of the HRA quarterly monitoring reports are reported to the Finance Scrutiny Panel.
9	Local Members	N/A
F - Appendices:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix A – Revenue expenditure and forecasts to end of quarter 2. Appendix B – Capital expenditure and forecast to end of quarter 2. 		

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

- HRA 30 Year Business Plan 2020/50 (as approved by this Committee in May 2021).

HRA ACCOUNT 2021/22						
	Annual Budget 2021/22	Profiled Budget to Month 6	Actual to Month 6	Variance to Month 6	Year End Forecast	Year End Variance
	£	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT						
Income						
Dwellings	(19,167,000)	(9,583,502)	(9,542,857)	40,645	(19,018,000)	149,000
Garages	(220,000)	(110,000)	(109,471)	529	(220,000)	0
Service Charges	(216,000)	(108,000)	(122,742)	(14,742)	(241,000)	(25,000)
Other	(203,000)	(64,752)	(61,928)	2,824	(203,000)	0
Bad Debt Provision	292,000	0	0	0	292,000	0
TOTAL INCOME	(19,514,000)	(9,866,254)	(9,836,998)	29,256	(19,390,000)	124,000
Non Repairs & Maintenance Expenditure						
Tenant Participation	248,820	124,381	58,422	(65,959)	178,820	(70,000)
Rent Administration	497,573	248,449	241,452	(6,997)	497,573	0
Estate Management	176,911	88,301	79,552	(8,749)	176,911	0
Other Revenue Expenditure	958,339	435,578	656,335	220,757	958,339	0
Total Non R & M Expenditure	1,881,643	896,709	1,035,761	139,052	1,811,643	(70,000)
Repairs and Maintenance						
Housing Maintenance Unit (HMU)	3,143,119	1,571,266	1,759,357	188,091	3,443,119	300,000
Building Maintenance Staff (non HMU)	935,282	466,972	445,535	(21,437)	900,282	(35,000)
Other Repairs and Maintenance	662,572	346,300	374,374	28,074	662,572	0
Total Repairs & Maintenance	4,740,973	2,384,538	2,579,266	194,728	5,005,973	265,000
Year End Adjustments						
Capital Financing Charges	2,518,000	0	0	0	2,518,000	0
Recharge from Housing Services	790,630	0	0	0	790,630	0
Recharge from Central Services	811,780	0	0	0	811,780	0
Total Year End Adjustments	4,120,410	0	0	0	4,120,410	0
TOTAL REVENUE EXPENDITURE	10,743,026	3,281,247	3,615,027	333,780	10,938,026	195,000

TOTAL REVENUE (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT	(8,770,974)	(6,585,007)	(6,221,971)	363,036	(8,451,974)	319,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT						
2021/22 Expenditure	22,560,797	6,100,999	4,583,345	(1,517,654)	16,267,755	(6,293,042)
Major Repairs Allowance	(2,674,000)	0	0	0	(2,674,000)	0
Other Grants / Borrowing	(2,000,000)	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
TOTAL CAPITAL (SURPLUS) / DEFICIT	17,886,797	6,100,999	4,583,345	(1,517,654)	13,593,755	(4,293,042)
NET (INCREASE) / DECREASE IN HRA RESERVE	9,115,823	(484,008)	(1,638,626)	(1,154,618)	5,141,781	(3,974,042)
Opening HRA Balance	(9,722,000)				(9,722,000)	
Net (Increase) / Decrease in HRA Reserve	9,115,823				5,141,781	
Closing HRA Balance	(606,177)				(4,580,219)	

APPENDIX B

Service	Annual Budget (£)	Profiled Budget (£)	Total Expenditure (£)	Variance To Profile (£)	Projected Expenditure (£)	Projected Under / Over (£)
Housing HRA						
Central Heating Contract	400,000	0	0	0	400,000	0
Planned Maintenance Contract	4,725,000	1,504,709	1,255,361	(249,348)	4,725,000	0
Energy Performance Improvement	1,000,000	50,000	1,899	(48,101)	400,000	(600,000)
Environmental Works	880,000	280,000	14,712	(265,288)	880,000	0
Acquisition of Existing Properties / Development of New Properties	13,005,797	3,763,093	2,856,584	(906,509)	7,750,425	(5,255,372)
Public Sector Adaptations	350,000	148,640	143,954	(4,686)	350,000	0
Fire Risk	450,000	0	221	221	450,000	0
WHQS	1,750,000	354,557	310,614	(43,943)	1,154,557	(595,443)
Housing Maintenance Unit Vehicles	0	0	0	0	157,773	157,773
Totals for Housing HRA	22,560,797	6,100,999	4,583,345	(1,517,654)	16,267,755	(6,293,042)

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Date:	29 NOVEMBER 2021
Subject:	THE COUNCIL TAX BASE FOR 2022/23
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR ROBIN WILLIAMS (PORTFOLIO HOLDER - FINANCE)
Head of Service / Director:	MARC JONES - DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER
Report Author:	MARC JONES - DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER
Tel:	01248 752601
E-mail:	rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	N/A

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

I recommend that the Executive makes the following decisions:-

1. To note the calculation of the Council Tax Base by the Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer, this will be used by the Welsh Government in the calculation of the Revenue Support Grant for the Isle of Anglesey County Council for the 2022/23 financial year, being **31,079.93** (see **Appendix A** in respect of the calculation of the Council Tax Base for this purpose – Part E6).
2. That the calculation by the Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer for the purpose of setting the Council Tax Base for the whole and parts of the area for the year 2022/23 is approved (see **Appendix A** for the calculation of the tax base – Part E5).
3. That, in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) Regulations 1995 (SI19956/2561) as amended by SI1999/2935 and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) and Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2016, the amounts calculated by Isle of Anglesey County Council as its tax base for the year 2022/23 shall be **32,042.00**, and as follows for the parts of the area listed below :-

Amlwch	1,545.22
Beaumaris	1,085.71
Holyhead	4,074.82
Llangefni	2,004.11
Menai Bridge	1,487.65
Llanddaniel-fab	378.55
Llanddona	391.17
Cwm Cadnant	1,167.07
Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll	1,328.75
Llanfihangel Ysceifiog	706.93
Bodorgan	471.87
Llangoed	661.96
Llangristiolus and Cerrigceinwen	635.80
Llanidan	418.37

Llaneilian	601.38
Llannerch-y-medd	534.54
Llaneugrad	188.64
Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf	1,906.08
Cylch y Garn	399.84
Mechell	578.41
Rhos-y-bol	472.27
Aberffraw	307.60
Bodedern	428.70
Bodffordd	426.13
Trearddur	1,320.49
Tref Alaw	270.99
Llanfachraeth	227.68
Llanfaelog	1,307.06

Rhosyr	1,050.47	Llanfaethlu	270.06
Penmynydd	249.26	Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	583.32
Pentraeth	586.10	Valley	1,022.71
Moelfre	644.83	Bryngwran	359.82
Llanbadrig	686.13	Rhoscolyn	369.16
Llanddyfnan	519.58	Trewalchmai	372.77

REASONS AND BACKGROUND

The calculations have been made in accordance with the Welsh Government Guidelines for Council Tax Dwellings (CT1 v.1.0) 2022/23 based on the number of properties in various bands on the valuation list on 31 October 2021 and summarised by the Authority under Section 22B (7) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. The calculations take into account discounts, exemptions and premiums as well as changes to the valuation list likely during 2022/23.

The Isle of Anglesey County Council, as the billing authority, is required to calculate the Council Tax Base for its area and different parts of its area and these amounts must be notified to the precepting and levying bodies by 31 December 2021. This year, the Welsh Government has requested the information for the purpose of setting the Revenue Support Grant by 12 November 2021, and for tax setting purposes (ratified by Executive decision) by 4 January 2022.

The calculations in **Appendix A** are based on discounts of nil being confirmed for Classes A, B and C; the premium of 100% on long term empty homes and a premium of 50% on second homes for 2022/23 as per the Executive's decision on 25 October 2021 to increase the second home premium. The calculations are also based on the full Council decision at its meeting on 11 December 2018, that its current local Council Tax Reduction Scheme would apply for subsequent years unless substantially amended. For 2022/23, only the usual benefit upratings will apply. The Welsh Government is continuing to fully meet the costs of the previous UK national scheme, but costs arising from caseloads and / or increase in Council Tax will fall on local councils.

THE COUNCIL TAX BASE FOR CALCULATING THE REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT

The total band D equivalent discount, before adjusting for the collection rate (and which includes allowance for Ministry of Defence properties), will be used in calculating claims for the Revenue Support Grant for 2022/23. This total, which is used in calculating the RSG, excludes adjustments for premiums and discounts granted by some authorities in respect of Classes A, B and C (this does not affect the Isle of Anglesey as no such discounts are granted). This figure is calculated to be 31,079.93 (compared to 30,880.22 for 2021/22). This is an increase of 0.65%.

THE TAX BASE FOR TAX SETTING PURPOSES

The total band D equivalent discount that is used for tax setting purposes has been adjusted by a provision for non-collection, which continues to be 1.5%, and also includes allowance for Ministry of Defence properties. This figure is calculated to be 32,042.00. Note, therefore, that the figures under recommendation 3 includes the adjustments for premiums.

The total base proposed for 2022/23 for the purpose of tax setting purposes is 32,042.00. This compares with 31,548.21 for 2021/22 and is an increase of 1.57%. A number of factors impact on the taxbase, including the number of new properties that are estimated to be added to the Council Tax register in 2022/23, the number of exemptions and discounts granted and the number subject to the empty property and second homes premium and the premium percentage. The increase in the second homes premium, from 35% to 50% in 2022/23, has resulted in a significant increase in the taxbase and without the increase in the premium percentage, the taxbase would only have risen 0.5%.

The tax base for long term empty properties for 2022/23 is 303.93, as compared to 367.19 for 2021/22 and is as a result of a fall of 90 empty properties which are subject to the empty property premium.

The tax base for second homes for 2022/23 is 1,122.30, as compared to 761.82 for 2021/22. The increase reflects an increase of 101 in the number of properties which are currently subject to the premium, but the increase in the premium rate from 35% to 50% also has a significant impact on this element of the taxbase.

The change in the taxbase impacts on the Council's starting point for the revenue budget for 2022/23 and this will be covered in more detail in subsequent budget reports to the Executive. However, to summarise, the increase in the number of properties subject to the standard Council Tax will generate an additional £264k in revenue (based on the 2021/22 Council Tax charge) but this will result in a loss of £280k in Aggregate External Finance (AEF) from Welsh Government (based on the Standard Spending Assessment for 2021/22 and the same estimated level of Band D Council Tax charge as 2021/22). The reduction in the number of empty properties will reduce the empty property premium income by £85k, but the increase in the number of properties subject to the second homes premium will generate an additional £32k. The increase in the second homes premium from 35% to 50% will generate an additional £451k in funding.

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

The full Council has the discretion, under regulations made under Section 12 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and, subsequently, under the Local Government Act 2003, to set discounts for prescribed classes of dwellings (mainly holiday homes and second homes (Classes A and B)). When this was introduced, the full Council decided to set a discount of nil for both prescribed classes A and B and this has been confirmed annually thereafter. In March 2007, the full Council, on the recommendation of the Executive, also set a discount of nil for Prescribed Class C (certain types of long term empty properties) for the first time and has done so annually thereafter.

To award discounts of 25%, 50% or 100% would be contrary to full Council policy and this option was rejected.

The full Council, on 27 February 2019 set a Council Tax premium of 100% on long term empty properties and a premium of 35% on second homes from 1 April 2019. The calculation and recommendations herein are in accordance with that decision.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Until 2004, this calculation was determined by the full Council. This function has now been removed from the list of functions reserved for the full Council. Decisions relating to discounts and premiums, along with the setting of a local Council Tax Reduction Scheme, however, still remains the responsibility of the full Council rather than the Executive.

CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?		
<p>The calculation of the tax base takes into account the full Council's current approved policy on the granting of discounts for prescribed classes A, B and C, and also the full Council's policy on awarding up to 100% Council Tax Reduction to those eligible under the Council's local scheme.</p> <p>The calculation and recommendations herein are in accordance with that decision and also that the full Council, in its meeting on 27 February 2019, set a Council Tax premium of 100% on long term empty properties. The decision to increase the premium on second homes from 1 April 2022 to 50% will be ratified by the full Council when the budget is approved in March 2022.</p>		
D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?		
<p>The tax base calculation will enable the full Council to set its Council Tax requirement to meet its approved budget for 2022/23.</p>		
DD – Impact on our Future Generations(if relevant)		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island	The decision will impact on the Council's revenue budget and the implications of this decision on the long term needs of the Island will be considered as the revenue budget process continues.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority. If so, how:-	Not applicable
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? Please explain how:-	The citizens of Anglesey will be consulted on the budget proposals in due course.
5	Outline what impact does this decision have on the Equalities agenda and the Welsh language	Not applicable
E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	No additional comments made.
2	Finance / Section 151(mandatory)	Author of the report.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No additional comments made.
4	Human Resources (HR)	Not applicable
5	Property	Not applicable
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Not applicable
7	Procurement	Not applicable
8	Scrutiny	Not applicable
9	Local Members	Not applicable

F - Appendices:

Appendix A: Calculation for the Local Tax Base 2022/23

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

Welsh Government Notes for Guidance on Council Tax Dwellings (CT1) 2022/23

CALCULATION OF LOCAL TAX BASE 2022/23

Page 158

	BAND	A*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	TOTAL
Part A	CHARGEABLE DWELLINGS											
A.1	All Chargeable Dwellings		4,680	6,632	6,616	7,025	5,361	2,621	1,051	156	53	34,195
A.2	Dwellings subject to disability reduction		13	48	50	86	76	54	9	11	6	353
A.3	Adjusted chargeable dwellings (taking into account disability reductions)	13	4,715	6,634	6,652	7,015	5,339	2,576	1,053	151	47	34,195
Part B	DISCOUNT AND PREMIUM ADJUSTMENTS											
B.1	Dwellings with no discount or premium (including empty properties and second homes with no discount or premium)	7	1,869	3,588	3,732	4,333	3,644	1,862	749	97	30	19,911
B.2a	Dwellings with a 25% discount (excluding empty properties and second homes)	6	2,590	2,723	2,395	2,056	1,259	486	169	21	4	11,709
B.2b	Dwellings with a 50% discount (excluding empty properties and second homes)	0	10	13	17	26	17	4	11	4	0	102
B.3a	Dwellings with a variable discount other than 25% or 50%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.3b	Dwellings with long term empty or second homes discount	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.3c	Dwellings with long term empty or second homes premium	0	246	310	508	600	419	224	124	29	13	2,473
B.4	Total adjusted chargeable dwellings	13	4,715	6,634	6,652	7,015	5,339	2,576	1,053	151	47	34,195
B.5	Total variable discounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.6	Long term empty property and second homes discount adjustment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B.7	Long term empty property and second homes premium adjustment	0	155.5	188.0	279.0	334.0	232.5	120.5	67.0	15.5	6.5	1398.5

Part C	CALCULATION OF CHARGEABLE DWELLINGS WITH DISCOUNTS AND PREMIUMS											
C.2	Total dwellings including discounts and premiums	12	4,218	6,135	6,324	6,822	5,248	2,573	1,072	159	53	
C.3	Ratio to Band D	5/9	6/9	7/9	8/9	1	11/9	13/9	15/9	18/9	21/9	
C.4	Band D equivalents (rounded to two decimal places)	6.39	2,812.00	4,771.47	5,621.11	6,822.00	6,414.53	3,716.56	1,787.08	318.50	122.50	32,392.14
C.7	Total discounted dwellings excluding long term empty and second homes adjustment	12	4,063	5,947	6,045	6,488	5,016	2,453	1,005	144	46	
C.8	Band D equivalents excluding long term empty and second homes adjustment	6.39	2,708.33	4,625.25	5,373.11	6,488.00	6,130.36	3,542.50	1,675.42	287.50	107.33	30,944.19
Part E	CALCULATION OF COUNCIL TAX BASE											
E.1	Chargeable dwellings: Band D equivalents (as per C.4)											32,392.14
E.2	Collection rate (rounded to two decimal places)											98.50%
E.3	= E1 x E2 (rounded to 2 decimal places)											31,906.26
E.4	Class O exempt dwellings: Band D equivalents (Ministry of Defence properties)											135.74
E.5	Council Tax Base for tax setting purposes (E.3 + E.4)											32,042.00
E.5b	Discounted chargeable dwellings excluding long term empty and second homes adjustment (as per C.8)											30,944.19
E.6	100% Council Tax Base for calculating Revenue Support Grant (E.5b + E.4)											31,079.93

This page is intentionally left blank

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	29 th November 2021
Subject:	Transitional Plan
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Dafydd Rhys Thomas
Head of Service / Director:	Dylan Williams - Deputy Chief Executive
Report Author:	Gethin Morgan
Tel:	01248 752 111
E-mail:	GethinMorgan@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	n/a

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

It is recommended that the Executive –

Propose adoption of the Transitional Plan to the County Council which will provide the operational parameters for Officers to deliver key strategic objectives through defined actions during the Island’s immediate post-pandemic recovery period.

This plan evolves from the 2020-22 Annual Delivery Plan.

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

Do nothing and keep Annual Delivery Document 2020-22 as the document providing operational direction for the period noted.

Decided to develop the Transitional Plan in order to provide assurance and direction in the immediate post pandemic recovery period through revising and refining objectives for delivery during the 12 month period prior to gaining adoption of a new Council Plan under the new administration post May 2022.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This matter is delegated to the Executive prior to progressing to Full Council.

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

Yes, as it outlines key priorities and aspirations during the immediate post pandemic recovery period and bridges the time period between the current County Council administration and the new administration post May 2022

The priorities are also in line with and in keeping with the Council's current wellbeing objectives as set out in the Council Plan 2017-22 adopted by full Council.

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

The finances required for the realisation of parts of the transitional plan are evidenced in the current Council budget.

Further investment and financial implications will be met through the future budgetary setting process and external grant funding support.

These will consist of revenue, capital, grant and HRA investments.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	The content of the Transitional Plan outlines a number of priorities that will impact on the long term needs as an Island e.g. new school provision in Llangefni / new Extra Care provision in the South of the Island / greater number of houses being developed for future generations, construct new business units and improving visitors infrastructure at popular locations to improve local residents and visitor experience.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	A number of projects prevent future costs and dependencies by – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decreasing existing repairs and maintenance costs e.g. new schools. 2. Allowing greater independence amongst older adults through the provision of a new Extra Care facility 3. Provide opportunities for businesses to flourish through the development of new business units in Llangefni and Holyhead 4. Facilitate opportunities for healthy activities via the Leisure Cycling & Active Travel programme of works 5. Further develop Cartrefi Clyd to enable children to have the provision closer to home therefore reducing the need to provide out of county care into the future.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	A number of elements related to the planned delivery of the Transitional Plan have and will require collaborative working with others over the period for implementation. These will be evidenced as delivery is realized over the forthcoming period.

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.	Anglesey citizens have played their part in the drafting of corporate wellbeing objectives and will undoubtedly play a part in the development and realisation of different associated work-streams.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Not applicable - Impact Assessments will be undertaken on associated work-streams of the Transitional Plan in order to assess the impact of changes on equality.
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 at this stage - Impact Assessments will be undertaken on associated work-streams of the Transitional Plan in order to assess the impact of changes on the Welsh language and ensuring the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language.

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	This was considered by the SLT and their comments are reflected in the report
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	No further comments
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No further comments
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	This report was discussed in the Corporate Scrutiny Committee on the 16 November 2021
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:

Appendix A - Transitional Plan

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

Annual Delivery Document 2020-22
Council Plan 2017-2022

**Transitional Plan– Anglesey (post
pandemic)**

Isle of Anglesey County Council

Author:

Date:

1. Introduction

The initial coronavirus pandemic period was challenging and difficult. It remains uncertain and challenging for everyone – the dangers remain.

Many families, friends, neighbours, communities, and colleagues have been impacted in different ways during this last 18 months. As an Island we must continue to move forward together by adapting further, learning to live with the virus, and continuing to support the vulnerable and those close to us.

The focus now is on continuing to play our role in a world which lives with Coronavirus. Anglesey will need to respond with agility and innovation to manage risk and shape future opportunities as the next normal emerges.

The County Council remains committed to providing essential key services in a safe manner, whilst further adapting what and how we do things to meet the future and evolving needs of the Island. IACC has been part of a local, regional and national response, collaborating, but contributing to the delivery and implementation of national plans, regulations, and guidance. Compliance continues to be important, managing the effects of covid and meeting statutory requirements is challenging due to capacity issues.

This plan will outline key priorities and aspirations during the immediate post pandemic recovery period and will bridge the time period between the current County Council administration (and [Corporate Plan](#)) and the new administration post May 2022.

2. Responding to the Pandemic

Emergency Planning for the coronavirus pandemic falls under Civil Contingency legislation and is led nationally by the United Kingdom and Welsh Governments. At a North Wales level this is co-ordinated and led by the Local Resilience Forum (where the public sector works collaboratively), through the emergency Strategic Co-ordination Group (SCG). The Council has been responsible for local decisions and to deliver relevant national legislation and guidance.

The first positive Covid-19 case was reported on Anglesey on the 11th March 2020. Following the UK Government advice for everyone in the UK to avoid all 'non-essential' travel and contact with others, an Emergency Management Response Team (EMRT) first met on the 18th March 2020. This has continued to meet virtually through the pandemic period.

The EMRT ensured that decisions were timely, evidence based and consistently implemented in response to key issues and risks.

Since the autumn of 2020, all formal Council meetings and Committees have been held and recorded using Zoom. As every Committee meeting is now held remotely, the Council has decided to live stream every meeting via its [YouTube channel](#) so that members of the public can view the meetings in real time.

3. Dealing with the Pandemic

Dealing with the Covid-19 crisis has been a significant challenge for the Council - not only in maintaining front-line services and conducting normal business where possible, but also in ensuring health and safety arrangements are in place to protect the Council's staff whilst providing those services.

At the start of the pandemic governance arrangements were amended to operate under emergency conditions.

Office based Staff were asked to work from home wherever possible and numerous staff from all Services were redeployed to undertake essential additional work related to the Covid-19 pandemic. Inevitably, because of this, some day to day work had to be suspended or cancelled. Over the past year we prioritised;

- a) Maintaining frontline statutory services,
- b) Implementing new services in direct response to the crisis,
- c) Protecting and safeguarding the Council workforce,
- d) Protecting and supporting vulnerable individuals and children of key workers in Care Hubs,
- e) Implementing national guidance,
- f) Administrating national grants e.g. business support; direct payments for free school meals
- g) Workforce adaptation to enable different ways of working
- h) Re-allocating staff duties in order to work on the Test, Trace and Protect initiative
- i) Dealing with numerous challenges relating to COVID 19 clusters and increasing cases
- j) Regular communication and information sharing
- k) Co-operating effectively at a local, regional and national level, and
- l) Supporting BCUHB in the Regional Vaccination roll out across the County

Day-to-day work (business as usual) has continued during the pandemic, the commitment, resilience and selflessness of front line service providers across several services has been adapted to keep the workforce and residents of the Island safe.

As the regulations eased, a number of staff have continued to work on the front line, others have returned to the physical working environment, whilst some office-based workers have continued working remotely. During this next phase of adapting to live with coronavirus the Council intends to see the safe, gradual return of increased numbers of office based workers within a hybrid working model in a controlled manner to mirror the economy at large. This will initially be in a pilot programme, enabling monitoring, learning and further adaptation to protect workers and meet business needs.

This will be imperative in order to realise our strategic plans for the future and ensure we continue to operate in a safe and effective manner within a new way of working keeping the health and well-being of our staff and residents at the forefront of our decision.

4. The Immediate Future (next 12 months)

Adapting further during this new period with reduced restrictions and increased uncertainty will continue to be challenging. We believe that the Council can play its part to enable our workforce, communities, businesses, other groups and organisations to realise the revised post pandemic strategic objectives of –

- a) **Re-energising the local economy and embedding positive economic change**
- b) **Enabling the visitor and hospitality sector to capitalise on the Island's increased popularity whilst protecting our assets and communities**
- c) **Maintaining and modernising critical community services such as Care and Education across the island.**

These objectives will be informed by the need to transition into carbon neutral Local Authority 2030 and respond effectively to the climate change emergency, new local government legislation and the future generations and wellbeing act.

New ways of Hybrid working for staff and elected members will be an imperative requirement and will be integral to success. With that in mind an organisational development plan will be realised within the Council to further develop working practices, update HR policies and protocols, update technological broadcasting provision of committees whilst also enabling and ensuring that staff wellbeing is placed at the forefront of the new delivery mechanisms. This Transitional Plan builds on and evolves our Annual Delivery Document 2020-22 and sets out the agenda for the remainder of the term of this Council, May 2022 and then the following 6 months up to November 2022.

There will be a continued importance and commitment to working collaboratively and in partnership at all levels with partners such as the WLGA / 3rd sector and local communities to maximise outcomes and respond to changing needs, demands and opportunities. Integral to any success will be the sufficient funding of local government in a post pandemic era.

5. Monitoring and delivering

As can be seen the challenge is significant, with the need to adapt and change further considerable.

The objectives described above will be structured within a clear programme management framework led by the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and Executive to effectively maximise outputs and outcomes from the available resources and expertise within the organisation.

The “agenda” therefore needs to be structured in a way that ensures clarity of prioritisation and responsibility, direction and accountability, ensuring that the initiatives are “joined up”, and which allows for effective progress monitoring and reporting.

This will be realised through regular SLT meetings (strategic) and scheduled Corporate Programme Board meetings (bi-monthly) which will each oversee a specific programme of work and report on progress through to the Executive.

Planning for the future, realising corporate wellbeing objectives and ensuring the delivery of day-to-day service responsibilities have never been more important.

6. Delivering the Objectives

a) **To re-energise the local economy and embedding positive economic change so that we can ensure that our people will flourish and reach their long term potential, we will -**

1. Construct 6 new business units on the Bryn Cefni Business Park, Llangefni and prepare an additional 6 plots for sale on the open market. Construct 7 new business units at Penrhos in Holyhead (in collaboration with the Welsh Government)
2. Deliver projects identified in the North Anglesey Economic Regeneration Action Plan, including:
 - North Anglesey Small Business and Community Grant fund
 - Amlwch Port Signage Strategy
 - Concept proposal for parkland on Cymdeithas (formerly Anglesey Charitable Trust Land at Amlwch Port)
 - Continue to pursue opportunities for new business unit provision
3. Strengthen the role of Holyhead and the Port as a key International 'Gateway' by working with partners to deliver a range of projects, including:
 - Repair of the Breakwater
 - Development of the Port including land reclamation
 - Holyhead Hydrogen Hub
 - Station improvements
4. Continue to deliver on a green, sustainable recovery and enhancing the vitality and viability of Town Centres
 - Undertake an audit of Anglesey town centres to identify potential improvements
 - Address empty and problematic buildings
 - Develop and deliver landscape and tree planting projects

5. Continue to progress the Energy Island Programme
 - Engage and influence the development of a potential new nuclear power station at Wylfa
 - Work with major project developers to ensure their proposals deliver local benefits, and mitigate negative impacts
 - Review and update the programmes purpose and objectives to be more aligned with UK Government and Welsh Government's climate and energy policy, requirements, and commitments
6. Support the delivery of the North Wales Growth Deal (Covid recovery prospectus) to support the priority areas to help our economy to recover in the short term.
7. Establish a new Port Health Authority to undertake new border control responsibilities and checks.
8. Develop and pursue UK Government Levelling Up and Community Renewal Funding support.
9. Work with local businesses to empower and enable them to exploit opportunities provided by Council contracts through a revised procurement process.
10. Continue to deliver Welsh Government grants to businesses.

In doing so, we will support businesses, work to increase employment levels, lay the foundations to begin restructuring the local economy to ensure increased resilience and possible growth in the future. We will also support the recommencement of a safe and sustainable trading environment and develop new and innovative ways, in partnership, to deliver a green recovery that prioritises sustainable economic growth, addresses climate change and respects the natural environment.

- b) **We will work with our communities and partners to ensure they can effectively cope with change whilst protecting the natural environments by enabling the visitor and hospitality sector to capitalise on the Island's increased popularity**

This will be accomplished by -

1. Preparing new Destination and AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) Management Plans.
2. Investing to improve the quality and enjoyment of the Breakwater Country Park, Dingle and maritime infrastructure for the benefit of local residents and visitors.
3. Welcoming 40+ cruise ship visits to Anglesey / North Wales safely during Season 2022.
4. Delivering small scale visitor infrastructure improvements at popular locations to improve local residents and visitor experiences, as well as positively influence visitor behaviour
5. Establishing an Anglesey Leisure Cycling & Active Travel programme of works.
6. Changing the way we work with residents and communities by raising awareness and buy in to Place Shaping as a means of enhancing community resilience.

In doing so, we will sustain the appeal of the Island for residents and visitors alike and ensure that necessary safe and respectful behaviours are practiced.

The Council will continue to engage with the Island's tourism and hospitality sector, including the Anglesey Tourism Association, to ensure its activities respond to local needs and opportunities.

c) **Maintaining and modernising critical community services such as Care and Education across the island so that we support vulnerable adults and families and ensure we keep them as safe, healthy and as independent as possible. In order to do this, our plan includes the following -**

1. Ensure we reduce the requirement for emergency and temporary accommodation units by sourcing permanent homes for individuals who currently reside in temporary accommodation
2. Progress a new Extra Care facility in the South of the island
3. Progressing new primary school facilities in Llangefni
4. Building 83 new energy efficient homes with A energy performance ratings in line with our Low Carbon Strategy to meet local demand and ensure individuals within communities have opportunities to have affordable home across a wide range of tenures to meet their housing need.
5. Prepare and adopt a Climate Change Plan to protect future generations and communities
6. Review and re-commission Day Care provision for Adults with Learning Disabilities
7. Review and re-commission Supported Living provision for Adults with Learning Disabilities
8. Further develop Cartrefi Clyd on Anglesey in Rhosybol, Holyhead and Llangristiolus with a view of offering respite and Day Care service for children with a disability.

We will continue work in partnership (and aim to improve further) with public, voluntary and private sector partners and our communities to deliver meaningful support whilst also retaining good practice, maximising capacity and expertise. We shall continue to learn and co-produce efforts that have developed and strengthened naturally throughout the emergency period whilst also exploring different options and working practices to contribute towards the transition of becoming a carbon neutral organisation.

This page is intentionally left blank

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	29/11/2021
Subject:	Welsh in Education Strategic Plan
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor R Meirion Jones
Head of Service / Director:	Rhys H Hughes, Director of Education, Skills and Young People.
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Owen Davies Senior Manager Primary Sector 07595176103 OwenDavies@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>A1 – The Committee is asked to recommend to the Executive Committee the approval of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032 (Draft-In consultation) 2) Definition of the role of Catchment Language Co-ordinators. 3) Authorisation of the relevant officers, in consultation with the portfolio holder, to complete any further reviews of the draft strategy. <p>Reasoning</p> <p>Section 84 of The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 20131 (“the 2013 Act“) requires a local authority to prepare a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (“WESP”).</p> <p><i>The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans and Assessing the Demand (Wales) Regulations 2013</i> (“the 2013 Regulations”) were the first regulations made under the section 87 powers. The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 20193 (“The 2019 Regulations”) replace those regulations and make provision for a local authority to prepare a ten-year Plan, the first to have effect from 1 September 2022, subject to the Welsh Ministers’ approval.</p> <p>The purpose of these regulations is to improve opportunities for local authorities to plan Welshmedium education provision in order to support the current and future expectation for growth in Welsh-medium education. Improving the planning of Welsh-medium education will also support our long-term national ambition for the Welsh language as set out in our <i>Cymraeg 2050: A Million Welsh</i> speakers strategy, your strategy for promoting the Welsh language in accordance with the Promotion Standards under the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015 and also the introduction of a new curriculum for Wales.</p> <p>CONTEXT</p> <p>Anglesey is starting a new chapter in how we plan Welsh in education. <i>Cymraeg 2050</i>: our strategy for a million Welsh speakers is the bedrock for this. Our contributions today, in implementing our Welsh in Education Strategic Plan over the next 10 years, will help us get to a million Welsh speakers. Every learner counts.</p>

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

How we build our learners' language skills in Welsh will depend on the school model. Cymraeg 2050 is clear that Welsh-medium immersion - which is where the medium of teaching and learning is delivered wholly or predominantly through the medium of Welsh - is the most reliable model for creating Welsh speakers with the skills and confidence to use the language comfortably in their everyday lives. As the new curriculum is introduced, the role that English-medium education plays will become even more important in producing learners who can use Welsh and who want to use Welsh. Welsh belongs to us all.

Section 84 of *The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013* ("the 2013 Act") requires a local authority to prepare a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan ("the Plan") and outlines that a Plan must contain:

- 4) A **local authority's proposals** on how it will carry out its education functions to:
 - a. Improve the planning of the provision of education through the medium of Welsh
 - b. ("Welsh-medium education") in its area; o Improve the standards of Welsh-medium education and of the teaching of Welsh
 - c. in its area;
- 5) The **local authority's targets** for improving the planning of the provision of Welsh medium education in its area and for improving the standards of that education and of the teaching of Welsh in its area;
- 6) **Report on the (annual) progress** made to meet the targets contained in the previous Plan or previous revised Plan.

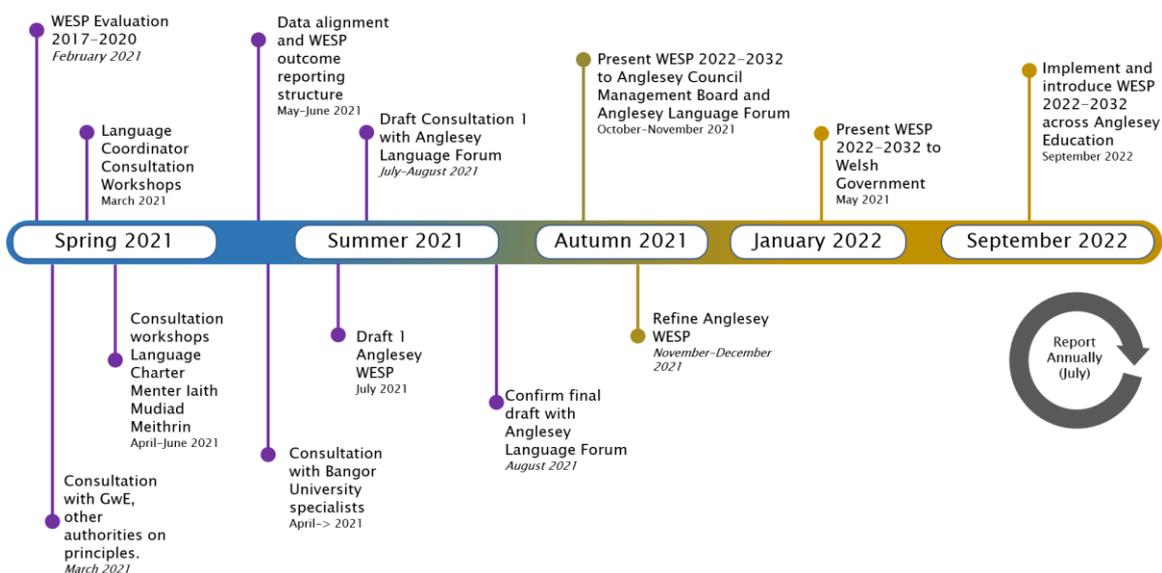
Section 84 also sets out with whom a local authority is required to **consult** in preparing or revising its Plan. To this end, Anglesey has produced a 10-year WESP in collaboration with stakeholders across the sector. Terms of Reference were drawn up for the work with a sub-panel for each outcome. An Education Officer was appointed to chair each sub-panel in accordance with relevant expertise and meetings were held with stakeholders representing a wide range of public sectors.

The meetings and wider communication were facilitated through the creation of the ["WESP Consultation"](#) website.

The following timetable was used.

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

WESP Planning and Consultation Timetable 2022–2032



The planning and drafting the WESP benefited from the engagement and expertise of the Education Lecturer Mrs Gwawr Maelor Williams from Bangor University as a critical friend in the consultation process. This prioritised a pragmatic approach in addition to educational and pedagogical aspects within each outcome

The Content of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP)

Outline of the 7 outcomes of the plan:

1. More children at nursery age/three years old being educated through the medium of Welsh.
2. More children at reception class age/5 years old being educated through the medium of Welsh.
3. More children continuing to improve their Welsh language skills when transferring from one stage of their statutory education to the next.
4. More learners studying for qualifications in Welsh (as a subject) and other subjects through the medium of Welsh.
5. More opportunities for learners to use Welsh in various contexts in school.
6. Increase in the provision of Welsh medium education for students with additional learning needs in accordance with the duties prescribed by the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018.
7. Increase in the number of teaching staff which are able to teach Welsh (as a subject) and teach through the medium of Welsh.

Each of these outcomes will be overseen by a chaired sub-panel (Education Officer). The subpanel will meet twice a year and will report to the Education and Data Officers in order to formulate an annual report (see the strategy).

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

Update on the Welsh Language within Anglesey's Education System 2021

A verbal report was given by the Primary Senior Manager on the Welsh Language within the Education System in Anglesey, and the following points were noted in particular. Reference was made to the 10 Catchment Area Coordinators (5x Primary Coordinators and 5x Secondary Coordinators). It was noted that the Coordinators are responsible for leading cluster plans and supporting the catchment areas, and contributing to Authority meetings, which include GwE and Siarter Iaith (Welsh Language Charter) officers. Cluster plans were drawn up in December 2020, and the Welsh Government distributed £7,000 to each cluster for the period January-July 2021.

It was noted that it is the responsibility of the Catchment Area Coordinators to draw up plans for the region, and to disseminate expertise across the wider region and monitor the Welsh language situation. It was noted that there is close collaboration between GwE officers and Welsh Language Charter officers. Reference was made to the regional plans and structures which support the Welsh Language, namely the Regional Working Group, the [Welsh Language Fast Track Plan](#), the Welsh Language Charter Pilot Project and the [Caru Iaith \(Love for the Language\) Microsite](#).

Reference was made to the pilot work taking place in 4 schools which focuses on language recovery through a unique scheme in collaboration between the Learning Service, schools and the Welsh Language Charter officer. The scheme is now available online to all Anglesey schools. The schools receive appropriate resources in order to develop the spoken language recovery provision. It is the intention of the four schools to share their experiences and plans by training other teachers on the Island in order to focus on language recovery on the playground and more widely across all schools.

The Learning Service's contribution to Anglesey's language profile and participation in a consultation on categorising schools was also noted.

Reference was made to the two language centres on the Island. It was noted that the centres have now been able to welcome children back for face-to-face learning, with virtual lessons also continuing on Google Classroom. Reference was made to the waiting list for attending the Centres and it was noted that these individuals are able to access lessons and the provision on Google Classroom, and that the priority currently is to finish with the current class of students and welcome a new class in May 2021.

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

No other options were considered. The proposals are determined by Section 84 of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 ("the 2013 Act") requires a local authority to prepare a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan ("CSGA").

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Section 84 of The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 20131 ("the 2013 Act") requires a local authority to prepare a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan ("WESP").

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans and Assessing the Demand (Wales) Regulations 2013 (“the 2013 Regulations”) were the first regulations made under the section 87 powers. The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 2019 (“The 2019 Regulations”) replace those regulations and make provision for a local authority to prepare a ten-year Plan, the first to have effect from 1 September 2022, subject to the Welsh Ministers’ approval.

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?	WESP is in line with the Council's plan and the WG scheme - one million speakers..
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Irrelevant
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Yes. The draft WESP strategy is the result of purposeful collaboration with Anglesey Language Forum and others. Details of the executive board, and sub-panels are included in the strategy document.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	The interests of the citizens of Anglesey were represented in consultation with members of the Anglesey Language Forum, Anglesey Schools, and key partners. Further detail may be found in the strategy.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

5	<p>Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.</p>	<p>The strategy will outline how the Council intends to create intentional Welsh-medium education opportunities for children, support for staff and education institutions on Anglesey.</p> <p>The purpose of these regulations is to improve opportunities for the Council to plan the provision of Welsh-medium education in order to contribute to achieving the expectation of the growth of Welsh-medium education, both now and in the future. Improving the planning of Welsh-medium education will also contribute to the achievement of our long-term national ambition for the Welsh language set out in our Welsh language strategy 2050: A million speakers, your strategy for promoting the Welsh language in accordance with the Promotion Standards under the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) regulations 2015 and the introduction of a new curriculum for Wales.</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>Research shows that bilingualism can have a positive impact on children's development and academic attainment. Increasing language transmission and immersion rates and creating opportunities to learn the language are some of the main objectives of the draft promotion strategy.</p> <p>These opportunities can in turn have a positive impact on the socio-economic circumstances of some residents by offering them the opportunity to develop Welsh language skills and apply for better jobs where proficiency in the language is advantageous.</p>
7	<p>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.</p>	<p>The purpose of the draft Welsh in Education Strategic Plan is to outline how the Council intends to promote Welsh-medium Education and facilitate its wider use on Anglesey. Its implementation will lead to increased opportunities to use the language locally and contribute to the Welsh Government's target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050. This is consistent with the core principles of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh should not be treated less favourably than the English language in Wales; and

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

	people in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they wish.
--	--

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	The Chief Executive was consulted as part of the drafting process. The annexes of the report were laid before the SMT during its meetings on 20 October and 8 November 2021. The comments of SM members were incorporated after those meetings were fully followed.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	See above
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	See above
4	Human Resources (HR)	Irrelevant
5	Property	Irrelevant
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Irrelevant
7	Procurement	Irrelevant
8	Scrutiny	The annexes of the report for The Executive Committee's approval were recommended by the Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 9 November 2021.
9	Local Members	Irrelevant

F - Appendices:

Welsh in education Strategic Plan 2022-2032
Catchment Language Co-ordinator job description

Ff - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):[Welsh in Education Strategic Plans](#)

If you require additional background information, more contact me for the following publications.

- Welsh Language Policy
- Transferring the Welsh language and its use in families
- Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021
- Assessing the attainment of the five-year strategies: Effective practice advice document

Notes to help you

You will need to outline your local authority's Welsh-medium education vision of the next ten years and the main strategic objectives for this period. Demonstrate how you will achieve Outcomes 1 to 7 with reference to the Guidelines.

Before completing this template, please refer specifically to Part 2 of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans Guidance.

<https://gov.wales/welsh-education-strategic-plans>

This part sets out the statutory requirements for what must be included in your Plan (as outlined in the Schedule of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 2019). In addition to your overarching 10 year target, some statements in the Schedule require you to set other targets, and if so, please refer to those here.

Our ten year vision for increasing and improving the planning of the provision of Welsh-medium education in our area

Foreword

I am pleased to announce **Anglesey's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032**. This vital Plan reflects our aim as a Council, which is to work towards a healthy and prosperous Anglesey where families will thrive.

The Plan sets out clear leadership and commitment to ensure that Anglesey learners receive the best possible opportunities in order to create the environment for everyone to experience success and achieve the highest possible standards. It is also in line with our vision of ensuring a Welsh-medium and bilingual education system that puts the needs of all our learners at the heart of our provision.

Delivering the Plan will help the people of Anglesey thrive and fulfil their long-term potential to sustain the language, culture and economy locally and provide for our pupils for the future. All our stakeholders, including Council departments, schools and wider partners commit to achieving all the objectives of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan and thereby support the Welsh Government's strategy to achieve the goal of a million Welsh speakers by 2050.

- *Councillor Meirion Jones, Education, Culture and Libraries Portfolio Holder*

Anglesey's Vision:

That all pupils who go through Anglesey's education system are fully bilingual by the age of 16 and are confident to communicate in both languages equally in the world of work, culturally and socially.

Anglesey's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022 – 2032

This is Anglesey's vision for Welsh-medium and bilingual education for the next ten years. The plan makes the learner central and considers the journey and experience of all learners through the journey of their education. The plan is co-planned with partners across the sectors. This strategic plan is co-written with stakeholders and sets out a clear path for the next ten years to ensure that all learners on Anglesey achieve the highest standards in order to sustain the language, culture and economy locally. Local Authority departments, schools and wider partners are fully committed to the Anglesey Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (Anglesey WESP). The Anglesey WESP complements and supports the Welsh Government's strategy of a million Welsh speakers by 2050, by working strategically with schools, partners and WESP structures to ensure that there are opportunities at all stages of an individual's education to learn and use Welsh.

As an annex to this plan, an Action Plan will be drawn up detailing the actions in order to achieve the stated aim and objectives. The plan is appraised annually and progress reported to the Education Scrutiny Committee and the Anglesey Language Forum. As part of the Forum's remit they will be expected to scrutinise the implementation and impact of the plan.

Contact

If you would like more information about the Welsh language, or the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan, you can contact:

Mr Owen Davies

Uwch Swyddog Sector Cynradd

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni

Ynys Môn

LL77 7TW

Ffôn: (01248) 750057

Mr Rhys Howard-Hughes

Cyfarwyddwr Addysg, Sgiliau a Phobol Ifanc

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni

Ynys Môn

LL77 7TW

Ffôn: (01248) 750057

Outcome 1:

More nursery children/ three year olds receive their education through the medium of Welsh

Where are we now?

Background

All 3 year olds have been offered free half-time education. That education can be provided either in a maintained school or in a funded setting. The Isle of Anglesey County Council's Early Years Development Plan ensures nursery education provision from the beginning of the term following a child's 3rd birthday. The specific objective of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's nursery education is to ensure that all children are given a sound foundation in Welsh to enable them to reach the goal of full bilingualism in due course.

The Isle of Anglesey County Council's Education Authority supports provision for children from the age of 3 upwards through one of two ways:

They are supported via grant funds on the understanding that the settings operate the Authority's Language Policy.

The schools are funded through the Fair Funding formula to maintain a nursery classes.

The standard of Welsh language provision in non-maintained settings was evaluated during the **Summer Term 2019**. The provision was judged to be very good or excellent in 20 settings, good in 12 settings and unsatisfactory in 3. These 3 settings are part of an improvement and training plan.

The strategic aim of the Learning Service on Anglesey is to strengthen collaboration between the service and the playgroups to ensure that all Early Years settings provide a sound foundation for the Welsh language.

Through the work system of schools and Early Years organisation support officers, accountability processes are in place to ensure that all children receive a Language, Literacy and Communication skills assessment in Welsh on entry, at the end of part-time nursery education and at the end of the Foundation Phase. We will continue to ensure suitable provision to allow all pupils to develop into bilingual proficiency.

What provision currently looks like:

Supported through the Early Years grant are 36 non-maintained locations – 25 through Mudiad Meithrin and 4 through EYW playgroups.

Type	Number of non-maintained locations 24.9.21	Percentage that provide through the medium of Welsh/bilingually
Cylchoedd Meithrin	32	100%
EYW	4	100%
	Total 36	

37/40 of our primary schools are also funded via the Fair Funding formula to maintain a nursery class.

Type	Number of non-maintained locations 24.9.21	Percentage that provide through the medium of Welsh/bilingually
Primary Schools	38	100%
Foundation School	1	100%
Voluntary Aided Catholic School	1	100%
	Total 40	

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Statement

As a follow-up to the *o'r Crud i'r Byd* programme and the Welsh for Families Partnership; purposeful and appropriate education for nursery / three-year-olds is ensured. Immersion methods are included for all children; whatever their linguistic background, to ensure a sound foundation in Welsh from the outset.

The percentage of 3 year olds receiving non-maintained NURSERY education through the medium of Welsh or bilingually: 100%

The percentage of 3 year olds receiving NURSERY SCHOOL education through the medium of Welsh or bilingually: 100%

The sub-panel for this outcome has met and is fully committed to the following objectives.

Objectives:

1. Continue to support the number of 3-year-olds receiving education through the medium of Welsh as more families choose to take advantage of Welsh-medium provision.
2. Develop the strategic planning with Mudiad Meithrin, support teachers and other partners.
3. Extend the strategy to the Flying Start programme and support private sector organisations.
4. Continue to support a number of Early Years providers who have the skills and the ability to offer the highest standard of education and care experiences through the medium of Welsh.
5. Target support and training towards Early Years providers who are not yet able to fully comply with the Learning Service's Language Policy.
6. Support the workforce through Early Years support teachers and facilitate professional development.
7. Support with providing parents with tools.

Action Targets:

1. Workforce development e.g. raising skills/workforce levels by using the knowledge of Early Years support teachers to support access to Welsh language learning courses, raising confidence in Welsh, language refresher and so on.
2. Learning Service and Children's Services to communicate the strategy with private sector settings to raise awareness, the expectations of the WESP while also

offering all resources and support for the development of the Welsh language in private sector care settings.

3. Target deprived areas and some coastal areas by working with Mudiad Meithrin, support teachers, Language Charter Officer and others to ensure that the workforce receives support and training, and that parents receive clear information about our strategy including the opportunities and benefits of Welsh-medium education.
4. Use Bangor University's ARFer framework to facilitate the use of Welsh in the workforce based on the needs of Early Years care groups and sites.
5. Work with stakeholders to increase the numbers of BTEC Health and Social students. Work with providers to offer training for parents - home immersion methods.
6. Develop an Anglesey parent support website to support the strategy by promoting language awareness, opportunities to learn the language and the needs of the local economy and the region.

Supporting statement

The Authority recognises that there are clear benefits in working closely with Welsh for Families partnerships in order to lay a firm foundation to get more nursery / three-year-olds to receive their education through the medium of Welsh. Organisations such as Clybiau Cwtsh, Ti a Fi, Flying Start, libraries, health and others are recognised as a key opportunity to inspire the benefits of Welsh-medium education for all of Anglesey's families. Good progress has been made in recent years to raise the numbers of Welsh-medium nursery education settings by working with Mudiad Meithrin on a Set up and Succeed scheme. The Authority, however, recognises that Welsh language provision needs to be further supported in some deprived areas and in some areas on the coast. Investing in the workforce is an investment for our future. We aim to attract more quality practitioners into the profession by working with stakeholders such as Careers Wales, Coleg Llandrillo Menai and others to raise the profile and status of the workforce. Any new schemes introduced, such as proposals for 21st Century Schools, will be subject to the requirements of the Authority's Language Strategy and the Language Policy of the Council's Learning Service. The Authority will continue to offer sabbatical training to its employees who lack confidence in Welsh in specific areas.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Realising the following

The Authority has established a relationship of working together with the providers of the private nurseries to promote the linguistic objectives of the Language Policy through teachers and Early Years support officers.

The recognised qualifications and pay of Early Years workers will have risen and reflect the importance of their role in supporting children and their linguistic development.

1. Workforce development e.g. raising skills/levels of the workforce by using the knowledge of Early Years support teachers to support access to Welsh language learning courses, raising confidence in Welsh, language refresher and so on.
2. The sub-panel has been established and will take action and report annually.
3. Use Bangor University's ARFer framework to facilitate the use of Welsh in the workforce based on the needs of Early Years care groups and sites.
4. Work with stakeholders to increase the numbers of BTEC Health and Social students. Work with providers to offer training for parents - home immersion methods.
5. A website has been established to support this outcome.

Key Data

Numbers and % of 3-year olds receiving their education through the medium of Welsh

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2027 - 2028		2027 - 2028		2027 - 2028		2027 - 2028	

Outcome 2

More reception class children/ five year olds receive their education through the medium of Welsh

Where are we now?

Since 2017, the County has successfully persuaded all of its primary schools that under the Authority's control to follow the County's Admissions Policy and undertake a Welsh first language assessment in the Foundation Phase and at Key Stage 2.

This has had an impact on the increase in the numbers of pupils receiving Welsh first language assessment as all catchment areas of Anglesey assess in Welsh.

Nifer o ddalgylchoedd	Nifer y disgyblion sy'n derbyn asesiad Cymraeg iaith gyntaf
5	100%

Context

Between March and the end of July 2020, Language Centre staff created and adapted digital resources and created and held classes for the latecomers on Google Classroom. This resource was developed weekly and engaged learners with educational content and resources.

In addition, over this period the team took advantage of training in the use of a range of digital media by the Learning Service and GwE. These opportunities were valued and provided a sound basis for empowering centre teachers to develop existing resources for all sectors of Anglesey's education. Development and training continues and reflects the way in which schools have evolved from distance learning to blended learning.

During 2020, the Learning Service supported organisations by developing a [Caru Iaith](#) website which gives all of the island's organisations access to immersion and language development resources. The purpose of the website is to support schools by communicating current messages and resources to parents, such as a Homework Guide and wider resources from the [Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership](#). In addition to these resources, the [Cynllun Carlam y Gymraeg](#) website has been developed in conjunction with officials of the Learning Service, Language Charter and GwE.

Since September 2020, the Language Centres worked on developing Google Classroom for all teachers to ensure that quality language development resources were available to all schools.

The need to further improve and develop teachers' capacity and skills in immersion methods has been prominently addressed recently and particularly so when looking at workforce development, this programme will be developed and expanded through cross-sector collaboration.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Context

Percentage of Year 0 learners educated through Welsh as a first language:

Number of primary education settings in Anglesey	Percentage of establishments that provide education through the medium of Welsh
40	95% 38/40

Objectives

1. Build on the solid foundation laid in the nursery phase and work continuously in partnership with all families and agencies to support, inspire and develop all pupils' grasp of the Welsh language.
2. Language coordinators will lead on transfer processes and cluster plans in order to support the outcome.
3. Increase the percentage of Reception Year pupils educated in Welsh.
4. Ensure effective transition between pre-school, nursery education and statutory school provision.
5. Develop and support the workforce through an ongoing programme of language teaching pedagogical training such as immersion pedagogy, translingualism and bilingualism.
6. Continue to ensure 100% of Welsh-medium provision under the control of the Council's schools.

Implementation targets

1. Workforce Development e.g. raising skills / levels of the workforce by using the knowledge of Early Years support teachers to support access to Welsh language learning courses, raising confidence in Welsh, language refresher and so on.
2. The sub-panel will take action and report annually.
3. **2022-2027** - Workforce development through the **Primary and Secondary Workforce Training Programme** by the Language Centre, Language Charter and Bangor University. These modules are conducted through Blended Learning which interweaves face-to-face approaches with virtual elements. The programme is held annually through the language co-ordinators of each catchment area for specific groups. Bangor University to facilitate operational research and report to outcome sub-panel 2. Develop and innovate immersion in a Curriculum for Wales. There will be a certificate for all members who have attended and there will be a certificate to the school after evidence that the principles are interwoven into the work of a Curriculum for Wales.

Years	Target Groups – Workforce Immersion and Translingualism Training	
2022-2024	Primary Teachers	75%
	Secondary Teachers	25%
	NQT Teachers	100%
	ALN Teachers	25%
	Assistants	100%
2024-2027	New and NQT teachers have received immersion training	100%
	Secondary teachers	100%
	ALN teachers	100%

4. Pilot the use of technology to offer virtual support to all schools in Anglesey through members of the Language Centres. Innovation through virtual use to support the Centre's aftercare work.
5. Maintain and evaluate cluster plans seasonally through the establishment of an operational Outcome 2 sub-panel which includes Catchment Co-ordinators, Learning Service Officers, GwE and the Language Charter.
6. Use the experimentation period 2020-2021 to establish a 10-year project to further develop the work with the Language Charter to ensure that the Welsh language is visible and audible in all aspects of the school's work across the Primary and Secondary sector. A Language Charter Co-ordinator is in place in each catchment area and is accountable for checking standards and producing a progress report to the relevant officer of the Authority including:
 - i. *Offering and evaluating a training programme.*
 - ii. *Supporting the model of self-evaluation of the impact of Language Charter activities at school level.*
 - iii. *Supporting schools to embed the Language Charter and related programmes as part of the implementation of the Curriculum for Wales.*
 - iv. *Strengthening the involvement of the Language Charter with parents.*
 - v. *Co-planning and working more strategically with external/community organisations in terms of giving experiences of the Welsh language to children and particularly young people.*
 - vi. *Holding a celebration as an island - primary and secondary in terms of Charter successes.*
7. Evaluate the support that the Language Centre is preparing, by working with Bangor University to establish active research enquiry pathways to evaluate pedagogical and impact aspects.

Supporting statement

The Authority, schools and partners are fully committed to ensuring that all pupils who receive their education in the county have a complete mastery of the Welsh language at the end of their educational career. The Authority's vision is that it is the 'right of the child' is to be able to communicate fluently in both languages allowing them to be a full part of the bilingual society in which we all live. All pupils should be proficient bilingually to be able to communicate, work and be fully involved in the culture of this area and the provision of information to all stakeholders is essential to the success of that process.

The Authority is keen to continue and further develop work with the Language Charter to ensure that the Welsh language is visible and audible in all aspects of the school's work across the Primary and Secondary sector. A Language Charter Coordinator is in place in each catchment area and is accountable for checking standards and producing a progress report to the relevant Authority officer.

The need to further improve and develop teachers' capacity and skills in immersion methods has been prominently addressed recently and particularly in looking at workforce development. A strategy is in place to produce an immersion training programme for the island's NQTs, teachers and assistants.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Objectives

1. That 100% of Reception year pupils receive their education in Welsh.
2. That there is a robust process of effective transition between pre-school, nursery education and statutory provision in a school.
3. That the workforce has developed resilience and sound skills through an ongoing programme of language teaching pedagogical training such as immersion pedagogy, translanguaging and bilingualism.
4. Continue to secure 100% of Welsh-medium provision under the management of the Council's schools.

Action Targets

- Language coordinators and schools continue to harmonize this outcome in collaboration with the sub-panel.
- Ensure that all new learning and support staff receive the workforce training programme.
- That the workforce delights in good quality immersion skills through professional learning and research in collaboration with Bangor University's School of Education and Human Sciences and CIEREI. This collaboration will be important in evaluating and creating training.
- A directory of good practice in immersion education and home and school contact.

That parents, children and stakeholders are eager to take advantage of every opportunity to have bilingual skills and see this as a right that is deserved for the next generation.

Key Data

Numbers and % of 5-year olds receiving their education through the medium of Welsh

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032	

Outcome 3

More children continue to improve their Welsh language skills when transferring from one stage of their statutory education to another

Where are we now?

100% of Anglesey pupils continue to receive Welsh-medium provision in Year 7.

Strategies are already in place to develop cooperation between primary and secondary schools in terms of Welsh/transition.

Each Catchment Language Coordinator works closely each year with the secondary schools to implement the KS2-KS3 transition plan. This partnership ensures that learners have the best possible experiences when learning about the secondary schools and there are successful transition modules in each catchment area.

As part of the role of the Language Coordinator, information about pupils from each school is regularly discussed and monitored in Year 7 to ensure that all children who have received Level 3 in Welsh receive first language Welsh education. In future, the coordinators will increasingly work with the officers of the Authority, GwE and Language Charter to develop and strengthen the transfer process.

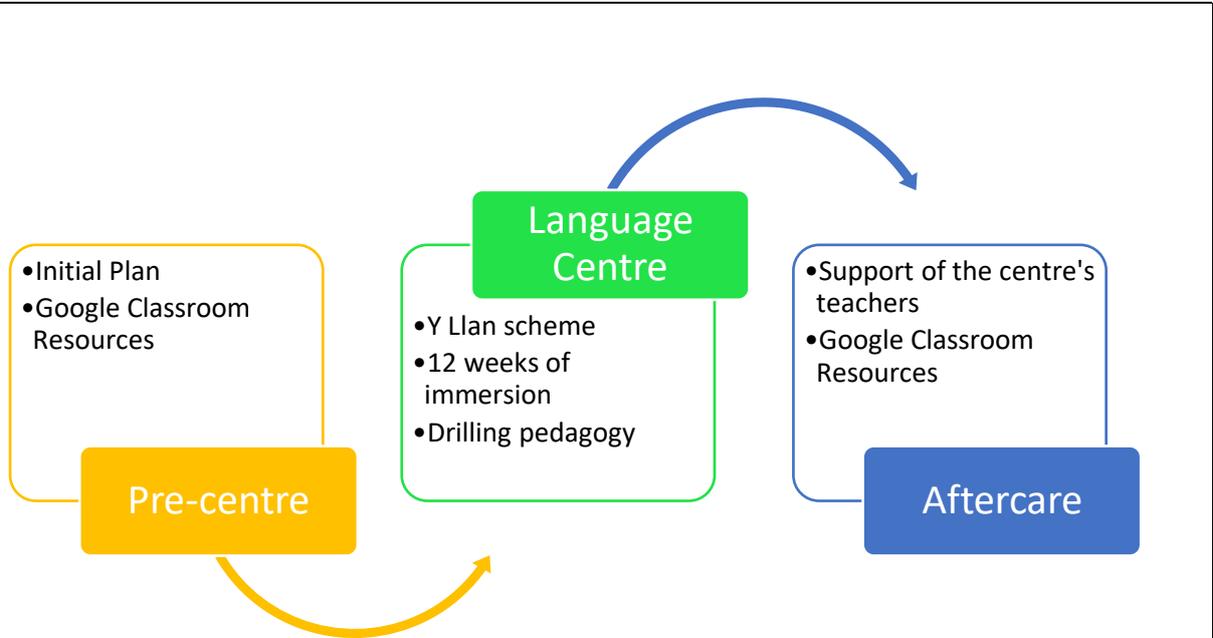
The advent of the Cwricwlwm Cymreig i Bawb from 2019 has been welcomed very much, and particularly so among our headteachers. Schools will work with GwE and language coordinators to support and develop the Curriculum for Wales particularly in relation to language development. The new system will encourage consistency and fairness across the schools of Anglesey and Wales. It will also have a positive impact on reducing the numbers of pupils moving school on the basis of specific language provision.

Our current late immersion offer

Anglesey's Language Centres are key to realising the objectives of the Learning Service and delivering the Anglesey Welsh in Education Plan. Like all schools on the island, the operational arrangements of the centres changed suddenly in the midst of COVID circumstances, with the Welsh Government's statement that schools were moving into online teaching. As a result, Language Centre learners moved to online provision.

The delivery model

The Language Centres operate through the regionally developed the Y Llan scheme which has been proven to be a dynamic and effective programme. The scheme will be based on the immersion of Key Stage 2 pupils over a twelve-week period. There will be pre and post attendance support by combining pre-entry resources and aftercare face-to-face provision in the summer term.



Year/age of pupils

The current provision primarily serves Key Stage 2 needs with co-operative support between the secondary and centre teachers.

Collaboration

The Language Centres work closely with the catchment Language Coordinators, GwE and the Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership in order to share information and work together more strategically. This includes provision to support learners including emergency strategies and multi-agency joint working to target learners and families. This multi-agency collaboration will be facilitated and promoted through a specific website that has already been shared with schools. The website will include the Anglesey WESP Strategy, information for stakeholders on what, where and how everyone contributes, as well as links to the GwE Welsh language development resource links. The resource will help schools and learners, and we intend to provide a resource for parents, particularly parents who have just moved to Anglesey.

In addition to the above, the Learning Service is working on a pilot project with GwE in relation to the Language Charter and research such as 'Ein Llais Ni' with Bangor University. Anglesey is part of a pilot programme where an expert works with individual schools who have/are seeing a deterioration in the use and quality of the Welsh Language over the lockdown period. In Anglesey, 4 schools were involved in this pilot, and the principle is that all resources and case studies contribute to the website in order to share experiences and resources.

The Language Centre develops support and resources for all primary and secondary schools through the Google Classroom digital platform. In future, the use of this technology will develop to include ongoing training and support for the integration of immersion pedagogy and translanguaging for Curriculum for Wales. The communication and sharing of resources for the parents of the island will continue through the site [Caru Iaith](#) as well as the collaboration scheme [Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership](#).

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Objectives

1. Language coordinators and GwE will reconcile transfer processes across the Island.
2. Ensure that there is a clear process for secondary teachers to build on the language skills of pupils transferring from the primary.
3. Collaboration between secondary schools to create a directory to promote seamless linguistic experiences for learners. Researchers' expertise will also complement the resource emphasising the principles of language development and pedagogy across the ability continuum.
4. Ensure that the work of the language coordinators and the sub-panel continues to track learners up to Year 9 in the secondary schools.
5. Language coordinators continue as a specific structure under care of the Learning Service, and the coordinator's role is specifically aligned with the Anglesey WESP.
6. Ensure that effective good practices in terms of transition between pre-school, nursery and statutory school provision are considered on the learner's journey from primary to secondary.
7. Develop and support the secondary workforce through an ongoing programme of language teaching pedagogical training such as immersion pedagogy, translanguaging and the development of bilingualism.
8. Work with Anglesey Language Forum and schools to ensure that the whole partnership has the opportunity to enrich learners' experiences and support parents in the transition period.

Action Targets

- By 2023 - Develop the workforce through the **Primary and Secondary Workforce Training Programme** by the Language Centre, Language Charter and Bangor University.
- By 2023 - Maintain and create a **Transition Period Language Development** module. A module that will interweave the elements of blended learning which interweaves face-to-face methods with virtual elements. The programme is held annually through the language co-ordinators of each catchment area for specific groups of secondary teachers. Bangor University to facilitate operational research and to report to Outcome 2 sub-panel.
- Hold consultation workshops with teachers and assistants who need to develop their personal language skills (reference to Outcome 7).
- By 2024 - Create an Anglesey Transfer Good Practice Directory. Create a web link to complement the Anglesey transfer good practice directory.
- By September 2022 - Design a new Catchment Language Coordinator job description based on the outcomes of the 10-year WESP and collaboration procedures with GwE. Annual reporting and termly updating of WESP outcomes will be central to this post while also including:
 - i. Strategic Level - Set Terms of Reference to evaluate each catchment area's plans and annual evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of plans.
 - ii. School Level – Place expectations on each school to plan language progression for all pupils based on progress steps and in collaboration with schools and GwE.
 - iii. Promoting the use of language - Co-planning the Language Charter Plan between primary and secondary schools and activity support

- providers beyond the classroom such as the Urdd, Môn Actif, Gwynedd and Anglesey Music Service, sports clubs on the island and others to ensure social use of the Welsh language.
- iv. Establish an annual process reconciliation approach with an emphasis on identifying gaps e.g., 'gap analysis'.
- Annual evaluation of the transfer process through the Outcome 3 sub-panel.

Supporting statement

In terms of progression in the use of Welsh, all schools are expected to plan progression in Welsh as a subject and as a medium of learning for all pupils. Schools will work with language coordinators and GwE to achieve this.

All secondary schools will have adopted a Language Charter Scheme in conjunction with the primary schools. We will work with the secondary schools to adopt a Charter Plan that will strengthen the Welsh-medium education of our secondary schools.

The development of Welsh-medium education continues to be promoted as one of the main strategic priorities of the 14-19 Network and appropriate linguistic progression is ensured as a core part of the remit of the Network's operational groups.

The need to harmonise the processes for pupil admissions into the area's post-16 courses was identified to ensure that they received information about the medium in which a subject is taught. In addition, there is a need to establish a framework of measures for the Welsh language so that post-16 provision including vocational courses is monitored and to identify gaps in Welsh-medium provision. Another element of the consortium's work will be identifying opportunities in the economy where the use of Welsh is essential for work.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten-year Plan?

Objectives

1. Transfer method and processes based on 10-year WESP priorities established across the island and each catchment is active in planning, implementing and reporting on the process annually. The sub-panel will ensure a clear process for secondary teachers to build on the language skills of pupils transferring from primary.
2. A sub-panel will review the outcome annually with specific stakeholders.
3. Ensure that the digital and physical resources are available to all schools and families to support the outcome.
4. Identify the indicators of this outcome, such as the use of Welsh in all contexts in school and beyond the classroom. Use of Welsh in out-of-school clubs.

Action Targets

- By 2032 - That the workforce gives all learners in Anglesey continuous linguistic experiences through internal processes and working with coordinators and GwE to realise the aspiration on Outcome 3.
- That the number of learners choosing qualifications through the medium of Welsh has risen through the **Primary and Secondary Workforce Training Programme** by the Language Centre, Language Charter and Bangor University.
- That indicators show a positive trend and that there is an increase in the use of Welsh inside and outside the classroom.

Key Data

Numbers and % of learners continuing to improve their Welsh language skills when transferring from one stage of their statutory education to another

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032	

Outcome 4

More learners study for assessed qualifications in Welsh (as a subject) and subjects through the medium of Welsh

Where are we now?

Anglesey's current secondary school provision is to offer provision by supporting all learners including newcomers to build on their language skills at primary and Key Stage 3 to reach their full potential.

The 5 Anglesey **secondary** schools are community comprehensive schools for 11–18-year-old pupils under the management of the Isle of Anglesey County Council. 4 schools are designated in the 'bilingual' category (Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones, Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni, Ysgol David Hughes, Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern) and 1 (Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi) in the category 'English - with a significant proportion of Welsh'.

In 2019-20 74% (2,585) of pupils received bilingual education. The table below shows that Welsh is the main medium of teaching for 34.8% (1,215) of Anglesey's secondary pupils, with Welsh being part of the education for 39.2% (1,370), and English as a medium of teaching for 24.6% (860) pupils.

The number of pupils in Anglesey secondary schools and their learning medium – 2019-20

	Welsh is the main learning medium	Welsh is used as a teaching medium for some of the curriculum (i.e. less than half)	Welsh is taught as second language only	Welsh isn't used or taught	Total
Anglesey - number	1215	1370	50	860	3495
Anglesey - %	34.8%	39.2%	1.4%	24.6%	100%

Data: Stataiath

More recent data from September 2020 shows that an increase of 77.9% (3,057) registered for bilingual secondary education and 22.1% (869) in the Holyhead area receive 'English with a significant proportion of Welsh' education. Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern provision is offered to pupils from the Holyhead area who want to access full bilingual education.

In addition, 116 pupils aged 3-19 were enrolled at Anglesey's **special education** school, Canolfan Addysg y Bont. Welsh is the main language of communication for the school administration, and the Local Authority's Language Policy is reflected with an emphasis on bilingual skills in pupils' education. "The aim of the Bont Language Policy is to ensure that all pupils in the school who have the ability to communicate linguistically have a balanced bilingualism that is relevant, to enable them to be full members of the bilingual society of which they are a part".

Overall, the positive impact of the Anglesey Schools Language Policy on the Welsh language can now be seen in the data. The table below shows that, after a reduction in the numbers studying Welsh as a first language in 2008-2015, an increase in numbers by 2019-2020 had reached 6,467 pupils.

The number of pupils who studied Welsh as a first language in primary, middle and secondary schools in years 1-11 between 2009-2020

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Anglesey	5369	5224	5175	5197	5147	5111	5269	5447	6152	6333	6467
North Wales	25610	25502	25686	25750	25707	25722	25995	26275	27392	27896	27995
Wales	68386	68841	69661	70552	71599	72282	73461	74484	76583	77984	78709

Statiaith

The number of pupils in Anglesey who studied Welsh as a first language in primary, middle and secondary schools in years 1-11 between 2003-2020



The language co-ordinators of each catchment area will play a key role by working with secondary schools to co-plan transfer units and to monitor pupils' language development after leaving the primary sector including monitoring the language skill development of language cohorts through Key Stages 3 and 4.

Secondary schools continue the linguistic developmental route by maintaining learners with language skills and their proficiency in Welsh, including studying Welsh qualifications as a subject, and other subjects through the medium of Welsh.

All pupils who have achieved a robust Level 3 at the end of KS2 follow a Welsh (First Language) Programme of Study to ensure appropriate progression and continuity and this is discussed with catchment coordinators annually and it forms the basis of the discussion and monitoring process of Welsh language and bilingual provision of the Curriculum for Wales.

In addition, schools will continue to ensure that all pupils study Welsh as a subject up to the end of Year 11 and sit appropriate external tests and examinations at the end of KS3 and KS4.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Objectives

1. Schools, language co-ordinators, GwE and Language Charter to work together to develop this outcome by evaluating annually and ensuring suitable provision.
2. Increase the number of learners registered to do GCSE Welsh (First Language) and at least two further qualifications through the medium of Welsh from 70.28% to 75% by 2025.
3. Increase the number of learners registered to do GCSE Welsh (First Language) and at least five further qualifications at Level 1 or Level 2 through the medium of Welsh.
4. Work with schools and GwE to increase the number of pupils gaining A*-C in Welsh First Language to 77% by 2025.

5. Promote the value and need of the Welsh language in the world of work in order to gain more enthusiasm, self-confidence and raise pupils' aspirations.

Action Targets

- **By 2025 - Increase the number of learners at the end of Key Stage 4 gaining grades A*-C in GCSE Welsh First Language.** All schools will respond to targets to attain the progress, and appropriate support will be offered and monitored regularly to enable them to achieve progress.
- **Promote courses through the medium of Welsh and the value of bilingual skills in the world of work** by facilitating collaboration between schools, Careers Wales, the North Wales Economic Board, STEM Gogledd and others.
- Careers Wales, GwE, Language Charter and WJEC to develop the bilingual resources available to support young people, teachers and their parents on the Careers Wales website and on HWB.
- Supporting the workforce by raising awareness of the courses and economic needs of north Wales and beyond. Evaluate what is available now and work with schools, Careers Wales and others to further develop the resources to raise the status of courses and careers.
- Ensure that our aspiration is clear at this stage: **That all pupils who go through Anglesey's education system are fully bilingual by the age of 16, and are confident to communicate in both languages equally in the world of work, culturally and socially.**
- Indicators show a positive trend and that there is an increase in the number choosing courses through the medium of Welsh.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Supporting statement

Careers Wales

To ensure that children and young people are aware of courses through the medium of Welsh and also the necessity of Welsh in the world of work, Careers Wales will promote courses through the medium of Welsh and the value of bilingual skills in the world of work by:

Offering a bilingual, independent and impartial careers support service for people of all ages. We support young people to raise their aspirations, broaden their horizons and be aware of all the opportunities and pathways available to them. We have careers advisers working in all mainstream secondary schools, special schools, further education colleges and supporting young people educated in other centres and at home across Wales. Young people are offered a one-to-one interview to discuss their ideas, attend a group activity focusing on topics: post-16 options, future jobs (including the importance of bilingual skills) and access a range of engagement activities with employers. An additional resource will be provided to support young people who are less likely to make a successful transition to post-16 education, training or work.

Collaboration

Bangor University is an important partner for us on Anglesey, and to support Outcome 3 in particular we have a team of experts who support teachers to design CfW learning plans in interaction with schools, GwE and Bangor University (CWRE). There will be close collaboration between this partnership and the Language Centre to develop and deliver a Curriculum for Wales in terms of Careers and Work-Related Experiences (CWRE).

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten-year Plan?

Anglesey's secondary schools will aim to maintain Welsh language standards by targeting the specific needs that arise, and tracking the impact of the action to comply with the aim of the county's Language Policy. The influence and plans of Anglesey Language Centres will have been developed to address the needs of secondary schools and there will be a positive impact on pupils' progress.

Objectives

1. That schools, language co-ordinators, GwE and the Language Charter work together to develop this outcome by evaluating annually and ensuring suitable provision.
2. That secondary schools have increased the number of learners registered to do GCSE Welsh (First Language) and at least two further qualifications through the medium of Welsh.
3. That secondary schools have increased the number of learners registered to do GCSE Welsh (First Language) and at least five further qualifications at Level 1 or Level 2 through the medium of Welsh.
4. Collaboration with schools and GwE has increased the number of pupils gaining A*-C in Welsh First Language by 2032.
5. That the value and need of the Welsh language in the world of work has elicited greater enthusiasm, self-confidence and has raised pupils' aspirations.

Key Data

Maintaining the standards will be a priority, and schools will work with stakeholders to review the achievement and measure the impact of the above strategy by working with Bangor University on an Impact Evaluation Report in association with Bangor University - School of Educational Sciences and CIEREI.

% pupils (Welsh first language) at the end of KS4 that reach grades A*-C in Welsh First Language GCSE.

PERFORMANCE 2019

72.7%

% pupils (second language) at the end of KS4 that each grades A*-C in Second Language GCSE (Long Course)

PERFORMANCE 2019

%

Numbers and % of learners studying for assessed qualifications in Welsh (as a subject) and subjects through the medium of Welsh

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032	

Outcome 5

More opportunities for learners to use Welsh in different contexts in school

Where are we now?

Provide activities and experiences to promote the use of Welsh beyond the classroom by working effectively with stakeholders such as Môn Actif, Fforwm Iaith Môn, Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership, Menter Môn, Language Charter, the Urdd and others. The Outcome 5 sub-panel will develop broad representation to deliver this outcome as well as school arrangements.

These stakeholders are keen to evaluate and analyse under the guidance of the Learning Service, developing and building on what is already in place. We have begun to establish a proposed action plan infrastructure based on mapping a child's journey through education. A sub-panel is in place to design and evaluate the collaboration over a 5–10-year period.

Outcome 5 will therefore be an important aspect of the Welsh language catchment plan (cluster) led by catchment language coordinators, and report to the Outcome 5 sub-panel for monitoring and reporting.

This action plan will be based on a child's journey through Anglesey's education system and will make the most of the opportunities available across the partnership from the cradle to the end of their formal education. In essence, the sub-panel will form and work with primary and secondary language coordinators to ensure the best experiences and provision for the child.

Promoting and creating experiences to use the language with community partnerships and organisations

Before formal education	Nursery	Primary	Secondary
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Menter Iaith Môn language programme.•Anglesey's effort and strategy on language transfer.•Môn Actif - providing splash swimming lessons for 3 month olds + with parents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Early Years Strategy.•Menter Iaith and Mudiad Meithrin.•Môn Actif activities such as family football sessions and working more with nursery age groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Catchment activities and schemes under the care of Language Coordinators.•Menter Môn's wider programme of activities.•The Urdd programme, Menter Iaith, Young Farmers and other agencies.•Môn Actif activities e.g. school swimming lessons, school competitions which include swimming gala, athletics, football, netball, orienteering, etc. As well as providing a host of activities during school holidays e.g. sports camp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Catchment activities and schemes under the care of language coordinators.•Menter Môn's wider programme of activities.•The Urdd programme, Menter Iaith, Young farmers and other agencies.•Môn Actif activities which include swimming lessons, athletics competitions and support in schools. We also employ a number of sixth form age staff and have a host of Sports Ambassadors.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Môn Actif works daily with school-aged children whether at school or by providing activities in the leisure centres outside school time or during the holidays.

Môn Actif is committed to providing activities in Welsh and bilingually at all times and has the opportunity to support the children with their language journey as the children can at times also support our staff who are also learning the language.

The focus of Môn Actif has recently turned to working with pre-school aged children and although we are only at the start of the journey, this will be an opportunity to work with children to be active but also to improve their language skills by taking part in physical activities.

The Urdd offers a host of educational extra-curricular experiences that promote the Welsh language and promote the health and well-being of children and young people. The eisteddfodau are an integral part of our offer with traditional competitions but also new, modern ones such as the Cooking, Arts and Crafts, Creative Writing, and TikTok videos. In addition, our 3 camps, Glan-llyn, Llangrannog and Cardiff offer a unique opportunity to use Welsh in a wholly Welsh atmosphere.

Our sports provision is a unique opportunity to promote the language on the playing field through football, netball or our yard games pack.

Our international provision offers unique opportunities for young people to travel the world putting Wales on the map and our humanitarian programme offers opportunities to help those less fortunate in other countries through an [international scheme](#).

Anglesey Young Farmers Organization

There are six clubs on Anglesey. Young Farmers is the largest bilingual rural youth organisation in Wales for 10–26-year-olds operating across the country. The Young Farmers Organisation in Wales operates within a climate of equality for all and prides itself on offering all its opportunities through the medium of Welsh and English. This organisation is very special, an organisation that offers a wide range of opportunities giving the individual the opportunity to take advantage of what interests them and gives them the opportunity to shine.

Led by catchment language co-ordinators, catchment schemes and individual schools will be intended to offer formal and informal opportunities for pupils to use Welsh socially, there will be reporting on the nature and frequency of these opportunities in catchment schemes under the supervision of the Learning Service, GwE and the Language Charter. Pupils have had the opportunity to use and practise the language and help them to realise that there is a rich social and cultural world associated with the Welsh language. Data from the Workforce's Welsh Language Self-Assessment is used to ensure that any training needs are met to support pupils' oral skills.

Anglesey schools are committed to the Language Charter and the Language Web is completed twice during an educational year. This data will be used to state a baseline of learners' linguistic patterns within and outside the school walls. The data will be used for further action in seasonal discussions between language co-ordinators, catchment areas, GwE officers and the Authority. Anglesey schools will re-grasp the Welsh Language Web at the start of the 2021 academic year.

The support of the Language Charter co-ordinators was redirected by creating educational resources to support the Welsh language in the county and holding catchment sessions to lead on the Welsh Language Acceleration Scheme.

In addition, the Language Charter Officer facilitated a Language Recovery Scheme in the middle of the lockdown at 4 schools in Anglesey. This work will evolve into an immersion good practice session for all teachers and assistants on the island. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, quantitative data is not available

for inclusion here. We will use the Language Web results data to measure an increase in the use of Welsh among our pupils.

Objectives

1. Maintain, develop and expand the collaboration partnership by adding stakeholders to an Outcome 5 sub-panel.
2. Maintain the sub-panel and its terms of reference to develop 5-10 year plans ensuring accountability by working together holistically for the same purpose of promoting the Welsh language in schools, and among pupils.
3. Promote the role of catchment language co-ordinators in working holistically with all the above partnership to ensure excellent provision and experiences for learners through the natural use of Welsh.
4. That technology is used to the full by linking the strategy and resources and extending support to stakeholders involved in this outcome.
5. Wider society is aware of the opportunities available to all pupils across the island.
6. Quantitative data is used to evaluate and target resources purposefully and effectively between all partners.

Action Targets

- Catchment language co-ordinators to check catchment plans and hold a sub-panel to enrich opportunities and target schools and areas to support the use of Welsh-medium activities.
- Evaluate holistic collaboration annually through terms of reference and sub-panel.
- Strengthen collaboration by aligning the work of the partnership with a Combined Charter Framework.
- Target areas that have been linguistically affected by the impact on education during lockdown due to the COVID 19 pandemic.
- Undertake a holistic evaluation of projects evaluated by Bangor University – immersion training, catchment schemes.
- Ensure that Anglesey schools undertake the 'Ein Llais Ni' project in collaboration with GwE and Bangor University.
- Develop and expand the use of podcasts and digital platforms to ensure a voice for the Welsh language through them and the pupil's voice through the medium of Welsh.
- Hold language awareness workshops for existing and new parents.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Objectives

1. Continue to develop the opportunities for all ages in relation to the activities of Môn Actif, the Urdd and others to ensure Welsh culture in the everyday life of learners.
2. Develop an inclusive strategy to promote the Island Games in order to promote the Welsh language through sport and to co-ordinate with the objectives of a Combined Language Charter Framework.
3. Ensure that all provision and opportunities beyond the classroom are available to all children on the island in terms of equality and the moral right of learners.
4. That 100% of Anglesey's 3-16 learners receive and take advantage of opportunities and activities through the medium of Welsh.
5. That the commitment of providers and clubs ensures provision in Welsh or bilingually.
6. Continue to develop the opportunities for all ages in relation to the activities of Môn Actif, the Urdd and others to ensure Welsh culture in the everyday life of learners and ensure that our aspiration is clear at this stage: **That all pupils who go through Anglesey's education system are fully bilingual by the age of 16, and are confident to communicate in both languages equally in the world of work, culturally and socially.**

Key Data

increasing opportunities for learners to use Welsh in different contexts in school

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032	

Outcome 6

An increase in the provision of Welsh-medium education for pupils with additional learning needs (ALN) (in accordance with the duties imposed by the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018

Where are we now?

All pupils with Additional Learning Needs (ALN) have access to Welsh-medium services on Anglesey (100%). Welsh-medium and bilingual provisions and services are available for the whole range and diversity of Additional Learning Needs.

All staff in the ALN&I Service are fluent in Welsh and are able to provide bilingually. The language medium of the input is dependent on the learning needs of individuals.

ALN Legislation (2018) which comes into force in September 2021 makes it a requirement to ensure that learners have access to additional learning provision through the medium of Welsh.

There are terms of reference and a sub-panel in place to support this outcome and ALN provision through the medium of Welsh.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Objectives

1. Continue to provide education for pupils with additional learning needs through the medium of Welsh, and bilingually, at all stages of the educational journey.
2. Language co-ordinators, GwE and Language Charter to work together to support the ALN Strategy. In particular, work closely with Canolfan Addysg y Bont.
3. Plan around the needs of children and young people and their families.
4. Implement the Gwynedd and Anglesey ALN and Inclusion Strategy.

Action Targets

- All pupils with additional learning needs continue to have access to Welsh-medium services on Anglesey. (FfEE)
- Assess the size and capacity of the Welsh-medium ALN workforce using the results to plan the workforce appropriately. This is linked to national discussions. (FfEE)
- Take steps to undertake an annual audit of ALN and Inclusion services if gaps appear in Welsh language provision. (FfEE)
- Monitor, assess demand and plan around the needs of children and young people and their families, and continue to ensure access to fully bilingual services. (FfEE)
- Consider any reasonable requests for help and support from other counties in the region that face difficulties in their Welsh-medium provision. (FfEE)
- Engage with parents/carers to ensure that they understand the provision and support available through the medium of Welsh. (FfEE)
- Undertake an audit of the learning resources currently required and not available within the LEA to support ALN learners, as well as looking at the way in which resources are shared internally and regionally. (FfEE)

- Use the findings of inspections under Section 63 of the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 to improve provision for persons with additional learning needs and for workforce planning within the ALN sector. (FfEE)

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten-year Plan?

Objectives

1. That the ALN Strategy has continued to provide education for pupils with additional learning needs through the medium of Welsh, and bilingually, at all stages of the educational journey.
2. That language co-ordinators, GwE and the Language Charter have worked together to support the ALN Strategy. In particular, work closely with Canolfan Addysg y Bont.
3. Planning around the needs of children and young people and their families has been implemented.
4. Gwynedd and Anglesey ALN and Inclusion Strategy has been implemented.

Outcome 7

Increase the number of teaching staff able to teach Welsh (as a subject) and teach through the medium of Welsh

Where are we now?

The use of the annual Language Skills Questionnaire data provides up-to-date linguistic data from the workforce in Anglesey. This will include information about teachers, assistants, and school support staff. This data will allow the Authority and school language co-ordinators to plan appropriate training and support for them. Members of the sub-panel such as Bangor University, The National Centre for Learning Welsh and GwE will work together to offer support to the workforce and develop themes such as self-confidence, language refresher, resilience in the introduction of immersion and translingualism styles as well as formal courses to learn the language and a sabbatical scheme.

Close collaboration with CaBan (Bangor University) means that Anglesey schools will be involved in the recruitment process such as an interview process for applicants to the initial teacher training courses and identify a school network to support the courses.

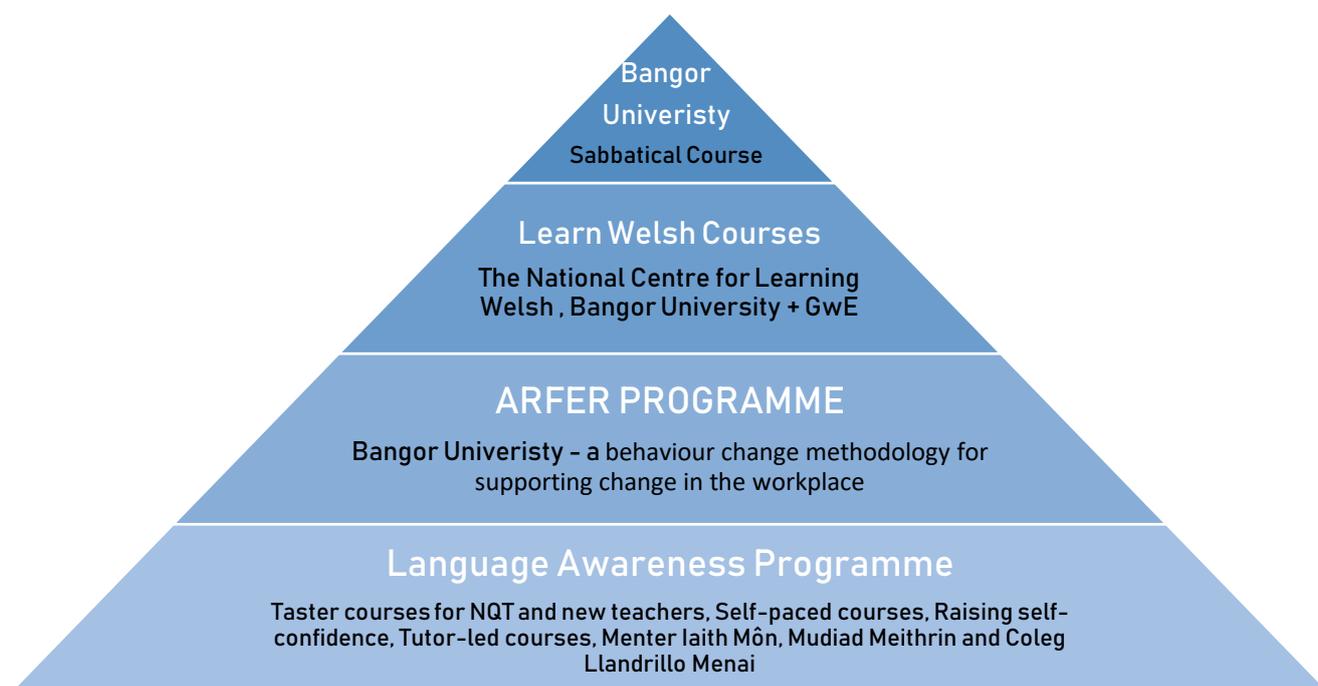
The normal processes of the Anglesey Recruitment Policy will support this strategy through the consistent implementation of the Recruitment Policy.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Objectives

1. Use of Annual Workforce Census Data.
2. Members of the sub-panel such as Bangor University, the National Centre for Learning Welsh and GwE will work together to offer support and courses to the workforce developing themes such as self-confidence, language refresher, resilience in the introduction of immersion and translingualism styles as well as formal language learning courses and a sabbatical scheme.
3. Work with regional consortia and the National Academy for Educational Leadership to ensure an adequate supply of headteachers for the Welsh-medium sector.
4. Our intention for the next ten years is to work with stakeholders such as the National Centre for Learning Welsh, Bangor University and GwE to ensure that there are appropriate opportunities for members of the workforce to apply for sabbatical courses and language refresher opportunities at least twice a year through the arrangement and guidance of the language co-ordinators.
5. Develop a continuum of provision and support for the workforce by offering an increasing range of opportunities to develop a personal and professional Welsh language. Work with Bangor University and CaBan to ensure efficient co-operation and an adequate supply of Welsh-medium teachers.

Workforce Welsh Language Support Strategy Continuum



6. Promote the value and need of the Welsh language in the world of work in order to gain more enthusiasm, self-confidence and raise pupils' aspirations.
7. Collaborate on the 'ARFer' project, Bangor University's constructive research that will research and report back on the process of changing the language's mindset in order to develop a mindset plan to support the information work including the language courses themselves.
8. Work with Bangor University on the content of the proposed undergraduate module *Taste of teaching/Being a Welsh medium primary-secondary teacher*. Work together to ensure opportunities for prospective students of the module to experiment to create a Welsh-medium resource or one remote or face-to-face teaching session with a class across secondary subjects.

Action Targets

- The results of the Workforce Language Questionnaire will be used to plan appropriate support and courses and also monitor the situation annually.
- Early strategic collaboration with initial teacher training providers such as Bangor University and CaBan.
- Language co-ordinators and GwE to promote the Language Competency Framework as a self-assessment framework for schools.
- Data on the number of teachers and headteachers required will be used to plan strategically for the needs of schools.
- Close working between GwE/Welsh Government/LA.
- Work with the Anglesey Strategic Forum to develop and promote leadership capacity by encouraging practitioners to develop their potential through professional development opportunities.
- Guidance from the Human Resources Department to promote the importance of Welsh and English when advertising posts.
- Promote the linguistic requirements of posts for all levels such as ancillary staff, assistants, teachers, headteachers and governors.

- Continue to state that office holders are required to be able to communicate through the medium of Welsh and English to the appropriate level of the post when advertising posts.
- Ensure that Anglesey language co-ordinators and consortia promote opportunities to improve their language skills.
- Develop a clear language refresher strategy in collaboration with regional consortia, Welsh for Adults, Language Charter and other stakeholders such as language co-ordinators and Bangor University.
- Support the workforce to plan to develop and secure provision through Welsh-medium education across all sectors. Work with all stakeholders such as a Language Charter Co-ordinator, Learning Service officers, language co-ordinators and school staff.
- Develop our Welsh Language Acceleration Scheme building annually on the expertise and pilot work of the Language Charter Co-ordinator and schools.
- Continue to develop training and an immersion style support scheme through the expertise of Canolfan Iaith Môn, Language Charter and other partners to support all staff in responding to the linguistic needs of all pupils.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten-year Plan?

1. That the Annual Workforce Census Data is used effectively.
2. That the collaboration to offer support and courses to the workforce developing themes such as self-confidence, language refresher, resilience in introducing immersion and translanguaging styles as well as formal courses to learn the language and a sabbatical scheme has been effective.
3. That collaboration with regional consortia and the National Academy for Educational Leadership has ensured an adequate supply of headteachers for the Welsh-medium sector.
4. Collaboration with stakeholders such as the National Centre for Learning Welsh, Bangor University and GwE has ensured that there are appropriate opportunities for members of the workforce to apply for sabbatical courses and language refresher opportunities.
5. That a continuum of provision and support has been developed for the workforce by offering an increasing range of opportunities to develop a personal and professional Welsh language.
6. That collaboration with Bangor University and CaBan has ensured efficient co-operation and an adequate supply of Welsh-medium teachers.

How we will work with others to achieve our vision

ANGLESEY WESP TERMS OF REFERENCE

PURPOSE

In planning a ten-year WESP, Anglesey has formed innovative Terms of Reference that retain an overview of the WESP's action plan and evaluations.

We have implemented an integrated and holistic approach to ensuring active status for the Welsh language for increasing the number of pupils who speak Welsh at the end of a statutory education period. This approach is believed to have been beneficial and effective for the Island as stakeholders expressed their views and discussed an individual context with the group.

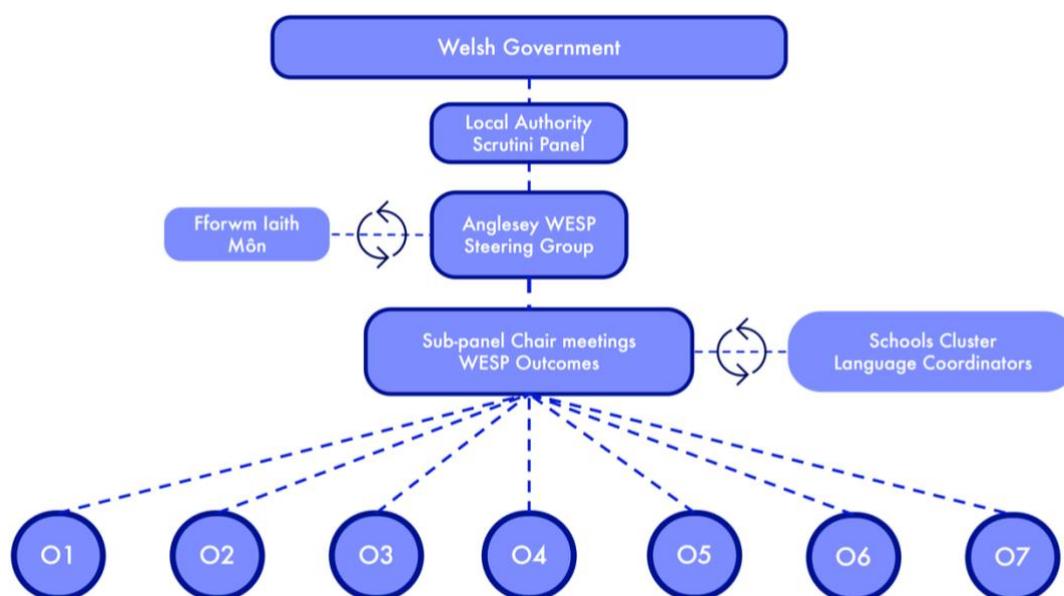
The Terms of Reference of the Anglesey WESP will be in place for 10 years (2022-2032), however there will be a review of membership each year and any adjustments will be updated in the WESP documentation as necessary.

- The Anglesey WESP Terms of Reference Panel will meet annually. If issues from sub-panel chairs arise, then it will be possible to arrange additional meetings as necessary.
- The Terms of Reference will lead the sub-panels and support monitoring of progress on the seven outcomes. The Terms of Reference will:
 - *Be responsible for implementing the outcomes of the WESP.*
 - *Meet annually to receive an update and overview of all outcomes from the chairs of the sub-panels.*
 - *Monitor any risks.*
 - *Support and offer guidance to chairs of outcome sub-panels.*
 - *Brief and challenge progress on actions.*
 - *Work closely with Fforwm Iaith Môn updating the forum on progress or work in terms of outcomes.*
 - *Develop and adapt an outcome action plan based on current information and data and annual evaluation reports.*
 - *Consider any external constraints on outcomes or the WESP.*

WESP Support Website

The governance of the Anglesey WESP Terms of Reference will be arranged through Teams membership. By using this software, it will be possible to facilitate and centralise all meetings, minutes and updates in one convenient style. Through this platform the members of the terms of reference and chairs of the sub-panels will receive agenda, minutes and actions in a timely manner prior to any meeting. A member of the Learning Service team will administer and prepare this work, and a hard copy will be available on request.

PROPOSED ANGLESEY WESP STRUCTURE



ANGLESEY WESP TERMS OF REFERENCE MEMBERSHIP

Name	Agency	Role
Rhys Howard Hughes	Learning Service	Chair
Owen Davies	Learning Service	Vice-chair
Haydn Edwards	Language Forum	
Elen Hughes	Language Forum	
Gwawr M Williams	Bangor University	External Adviser
Delyth Jones	Mudiad Meithrin	
Catrin Fflur Roberts	GwE	
Gwenan Richards	Coleg Llandrillo Menai	
Gareth Owen	Primary School	Anglesey Primary Schools Representative
Emyr Hughes	Secondary School	Anglesey Secondary Schools Representative
Ffreuer G. Owen	Anglesey Council	
+		
Gwyneth M Hughes	Outcome 1 WESP Chair	
Gwyneth M Hughes	Outcome 2 WESP Chair	
Owen T Davies	Outcome 3 WESP Chair	
Aaron Evans	Outcome 4 WESP Chair	
Owen T Davies	Outcome 5 WESP Chair	
Ffion Edwards Ellis	Outcome 6 WESP Chair	
Owen T Davies	Outcome 7 WESP Chair	

RÔL CYDLYNYDD IAITH Y DALGYLCH.

Bydd Cydlynnydd iaith y Dalgylch yn atebol i Uwch Swyddog Addysg gyda chyfrifoldeb am y Gymraeg.

Bydd Cydlynnydd iaith y Dalgylch yn aelod o staff o blith ysgolion cynradd ac yn cydweithio gydag ysgolion uwchradd o fewn y dalgylchoedd. Mae'n ofynnol bod y Cydlynnydd yn annog a sbarduno trafodaeth fydd yn sicrhau cydweithio rhwng yr holl ysgolion, gan sicrhau llinellau clir (Hwb) o gyfathrebu wrth ddod i benderfyniadau. Bydd y Cydlynnydd yn trefnu ac yn mynychu Cyfarfod Dalgylchol tymhorol, fydd angen cynrychiolaeth gan yr Awdurdod a GwE, ac yn adrodd yn ôl i berson cyswllt ym mhob ysgol yn y dalgylch ynglŷn â chynnwys y trafodaethau a'r penderfyniadau y deuir iddynt.

Bydd y Cydlynnydd Dalgylch yn hybu cydweithio, yn unol â deilliannau Cynllun Strategol y Gymraeg mewn Addysg (CSGA) yr Awdurdod. Bydd Cydlynnydd iaith y Dalgylch yn sicrhau bod pob ysgol yn y clwstwr yn cael y cyfle i drafod a chyfrannu i drafodaethau cyn dod i benderfyniadau, ac yn cwblhau templed adroddiad byr o ddatblygiadau cydweithio ar draws y clwstwr ar ddiwedd pob tymor.

Bydd cyfanswm o ddeng niwrnod rhydd o ddyletswyddau arferol y Cydlynnydd i gwblhau dyletswyddau'r rôl.

Arfer dda bosib ar gyfer Cydlynnydd iaith y Dalgylch fyddai clustnodi hanner diwrnod pob tymor ar gyfer cyfarfod gyda pherson cyswllt yr uwchradd/cynradd neu'r cynradd/uwchradd (yn ddibynnol ar ddeilydd y rôl). Byddai hynny'n gadael 7 diwrnod ar gyfer unrhyw weithgarwch arall, ynghyd â mynychu cyfarfodydd a gaiff eu trefnu gan Gydlynnydd Siarter iaith a Chydlynnydd Strategaeth iaith Uwchradd yr Awdurdod.

THE ROLE OF THE CATCHMENT LANGUAGE CO-ORDINATOR.

The Catchment Language Co-ordinator will be accountable to the Senior Education Officer with responsibility for the Welsh Language.

The Catchment Language Co-ordinator will be a member of staff amongst primary schools and will work with secondary schools within the catchment areas. The Co-ordinator is required to encourage and stimulate discussion that will ensure collaboration between all schools, ensuring clear lines (Hwb) of communication in reaching decisions. The Co-ordinator will arrange and attend a termly Catchment Meeting, which will require representation from the Authority and GwE, and report back to a contact person in each school within the catchment area, about the content of the discussions and decisions that will be reached.

The Catchment Co-ordinator will promote collaboration, in line with the outcomes of the Authority's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP). The Catchment Language Co-ordinator will ensure that all schools within the cluster have the opportunity to discuss and contribute to discussions before making decisions, and complete a short report template of collaboration developments across the cluster at the end of each term.

There will be a total of ten days free from the Co-ordinator's normal duties to complete the duties of the role.

Possible good practice for the Catchment Language Co-ordinator would be to earmark half a day each term for a meeting with the secondary/primary or primary/secondary contact person (depending on the role holder). This would leave 7 days for any other activity, as well as attending meetings organised by the Authority's Language Charter Co-ordinator and Secondary Language Strategy Co-ordinator.

DYLETSWYDDAU:

GWE IAITH:

- Sicrhau bod pob ysgol yn y clwstwr yn cwblhau'r We Iaith yn amserol.
- Gwneud defnydd o ganlyniadau'r We Iaith wrth arwain trafodaethau o fewn y clwstwr wrth benderfynu ar flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gweithredu fel clwstwr.

GRANTIAU CLWSTWR Y GYMRAEG:

- Arwain yn y broses o lunio cynllun fydd yn amlinellu gwariant arian grantiau a dderbynnir o fewn y clwstwr, fydd wedi'i seilio ar feini prawf penodol a deilliannau'r CSCA.
- Sicrhau bod pob ysgol o fewn y clwstwr yn ymwybodol o gynnwys cynlluniau clwstwr ac amserlen eu gweithredu.
- Adrodd yn gyson i Gydlynnydd Siarter Iaith a Chydlynnydd Strategaeth Iaith Uwchradd yr Awdurdod ar weithrediad a chanlyniad cynlluniau clwstwr, ac o unrhyw anhawster sy'n codi.
- Sicrhau bod arferion da yn cael eu rhaedru gydag ysgolion mewn clystyrau eraill o fewn y sir, drwy lunio adroddiad byr o weithgareddau a gynhaliwyd.

SGILIAU IAITH Y GWEITHLU ADDYSG (DEILLIANT 7, CSCA):

- Sicrhau bod staff yn diweddarau'u hunanasesiad o Sgiliau Iaith yn flynyddol ar ddechrau blwyddyn addysgol, mewn cydweithrediad â'r Cydlynnydd Siarter Iaith a'r Cydlynnydd Strategaeth Iaith Uwchradd.
- Trafod anghenion hyfforddi a rhaedru gwybodaeth ymhlith ysgolion y dalgylch.

CARFANNAU IAITH A LEFELAU CYRHAEDDIAD Y GYMRAEG:

- Tracio carfannau iaith CA2/CA3 o fewn y clwstwr ar y cyd â pherson cyswllt o'r ysgol uwchradd.
- Cyflwyno trosolwg o lefelau cyrhaeddiad disgyblion Blwyddyn 7 i'r Cydlynnydd Strategaeth Iaith Uwchradd, gan nodi unrhyw newid i'r dilyniant ieithyddol.

DUTIES:

LANGUAGE WEB:

- Ensure that all schools in the cluster complete the Gwe Iaith in a timely manner.
- Make use of the results of the Gwe Iaith when leading discussions within the cluster in determining priorities for cluster action.

WELSH LANGUAGE CLUSTER GRANTS:

- Lead in the process of drawing up a plan that will outline the expenditure of grant funding received within the cluster, which will be based on the specific criteria and outcomes of the WESP.
- Ensure that all schools within the cluster are aware of the content of cluster plans and the timetable for their implementation.
- Report regularly to the Authority's Language Charter Co-ordinator and Secondary Language Strategy Co-ordinator on the implementation and outcome of cluster plans, and of any difficulty that arises.
- Ensure that good practice is cascaded with schools in other clusters within the county, by producing a short report of activities undertaken.

LANGUAGE SKILLS OF THE EDUCATION WORKFORCE (OUTCOME 7, CSCA):

- Ensure that staff update their self-assessment of Language Skills annually at the beginning of the educational year, in conjunction with the Language Charter Co-ordinator and the Secondary Language Strategy Co-ordinator.
- Discuss training needs and cascade information among schools in the catchment area.

WELSH LANGUAGE COHORTS AND ATTAINMENT LEVELS:

- Tracking KS2/KS3 language cohorts within the cluster in conjunction with a contact person from the secondary school.
- Present an overview of Year 7 pupil attainment levels to the Secondary Language Strategy Co-ordinator, noting any change to the linguistic progression.

PERTHASEDD DEILLIANAU'R CSCA I RÔL Y CYDLYNYDD CLWSTWR.			THE RELEVANCE OF THE WESP OUTCOMES TO THE ROLE OF THE CLUSTER COORDINATOR		
DEILLIANT 1	Mwy o blant meithrin/tair oed yn cael eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.		Outcome 1	More nursery/three-year-old children receiving their education through the medium of Welsh.	
DEILLIANT 2	Mwy o blant dosbarth derbyn/pump oed yn cael eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.	Gwirio niferoedd Cyfnod Sylfaen, a throsolwg o anghenion ieithyddol disgyblion a staff. Adrodd i Gydlynnydd Siarter Iaith am unrhyw anghenion hyfforddiant. Casglu gwybodaeth am gefndir ieithyddol (h.y. iaith yr aelwyd) plant dosbarth derbyn/pump oed, a faint ohonynt sydd wedi caffael rhywfaint ar y Gymraeg cyn cyrraedd yr ysgol, er mwyn gallu mesur cynnydd ieithyddol y plant.	Outcome 2	More reception/five year old children receiving their education through the medium of Welsh.	Check Foundation Phase numbers, and an overview of the linguistic needs of pupils and staff. Report to a Language Charter Co-ordinator of any training needs. Collect information about the linguistic background (i.e. the language of the household) of reception/five-year-old children, and how many of them have acquired some Welsh before arriving at school, in order to be able to measure the children's linguistic progress.
DEILLIANT 3	Mwy o blant yn parhau i wella eu sgiliau Cymraeg wrth drosglwyddo o un cyfnod o'u haddysg statudol i'r llall.	Cyfrifoldeb i sicrhau trosolwg o garfannau iaith a lefelau cyrhaeddiad disgyblion Blwyddyn 7. Tracio disgyblion Blwyddyn 9 i sicrhau dilyniant ieithyddol naturiol o un Cyfnod Allweddol i'r llall, a rhannu gwybodaeth gyda Chydlynnydd y Strategaeth Iaith Uwchradd am unrhyw bryderon yng nghydestun dilyniant ieithyddol a charfanau iaith. Ystyried strategaethau i hybu dwyieithrwydd fel cam naturiol, cadarnhaol. Sicrhau fod negeseuon am fanteision dwyieithrwydd yn cael eu cyfathrebu'n glir i rieni.	Outcome 3	More children continue to improve their Welsh language skills when transferring from one stage of their statutory education to another.	Responsibility to ensure an overview of language cohorts and attainment levels of Year 7 pupils. Track Year 9 pupils to ensure natural linguistic progression from one Key Stage to another, and share information with the Secondary Language Strategy Co-ordinator about any concerns in the context of linguistic progression and language cohorts. Consider strategies to promote bilingualism as a natural, positive step. Ensure that messages about the benefits of bilingualism are clearly communicated to parents.
DEILLIANT 4	Mwy o ddysgwyr yn astudio ar gyfer	Ystyried cyfrwng iaith y ddarpariaeth a gynigir ar gyfer TGAU/UG/Safon Uwch.	Outcome 4	More learners studying for Welsh qualifications	Consider the language of provision offered for GCSEs/AS/A levels.

	cymwysterau Cymraeg (fel pwnc) a phynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.	Ystyried a chynllunio ar y cyd gyda'r ysgol uwchradd strategaethau i gryfhau delwedd y Gymraeg fel pwnc i'w astudio. Monitro'r ddarpariaeth ddwyieithog sydd ar gael ar gyfer disgyblion sy'n astudio ar gyfer cymwysterau.		(as a subject) and subjects through the medium of Welsh.	Consider and plan strategies jointly with the secondary school to strengthen the image of Welsh as a subject to study. Monitor the bilingual provision available to pupils studying for qualifications.
DEILLIANT 5	Mwy o gyfleoedd i ddysgwyr ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg mewn cyd-destunau gwahanol yn yr ysgol.	Cynllunio gweithgareddau fydd yn hybu'r Gymraeg ar lefel anffurfiol. Gwneud defnydd o unrhyw arian grant a dderbynnir i sicrhau bod cyfleoedd i hybu'r iaith yn flaenoriaeth.	Outcome 5	More opportunities for learners to use Welsh in different contexts at school.	Plan activities that will promote the Welsh language at an informal level. Make use of any grant funding received to ensure that opportunities to promote the language are a priority.
DEILLIANT 6	Cynnydd yn y ddarpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg i ddisgyblion ag ADY (yn unol â'r dyletswyddau a bennir gan y Ddeddf Anghenion Dysgu Ychwanegol a'r Tribiwnlys Addysg (Cymru) 2018.		Outcome 6	An increase in the provision of Welsh-medium education for pupils with ALN (in accordance with the duties set by the Additional Learning Needs Act and the Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018.	
DEILLIANT 7	Cynnydd yn nifer y staff addysgu sy'n gallu addysgu Cymraeg (fel pwnc) a thrwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.	Hybu'r angen i gwblhau Holiadur Sgiliau Iaith y Gweithlu Addysg yn flynyddol. Hysbysu Cydlynnydd Siarter Iaith a Chydlynnydd Strategaeth Iaith Uwchradd o unrhyw anghenion hyfforddi all fod yn bodoli o fewn ysgolion y clwstr.	Outcome 7	An increase in the number of teaching staff able to teach Welsh (as a subject) and through the medium of Welsh.	Promote the need to complete the Education Workforce Language Skills Questionnaire annually. Inform the Language Charter Co-ordinator and Secondary Language Strategy Co-ordinator of any training needs that may exist within the cluster schools.

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	Executive and Full Council
Date:	29/11/2021 and 07/12/2021
Subject:	Statement of Gambling Policy 2022 – 2025
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Richard Dew
Head of Service / Director:	Christian Branch Head of Regulation and Economic Development
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Sion Hughes 07747 118 406 slhpp@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The Executive is requested to recommend to the Full Council the adoption of the Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-2025.

Every three years the Gambling Act 2005, requires that the Council adopts a Statement of Gambling Policy. This Policy sets out how the Council will discharge its functions with regard to the regulation of gambling premises.

The Council's Public Protection Function is responsible for granting premises licences within the Isle of Anglesey in respect of:

1. Bingo halls;
2. Betting premises (including tracks);
3. Adult gaming centres; and
4. Family entertainment centres.

Issuing permits in respect of:

1. Unlicensed family entertainment centres;
2. Clubs;
3. Premises licenced to sell alcohol; and
4. Prize gaming.

The Council is also responsible for administering the siting of Gaming Machines within premises licensed to sell alcohol (where such machines fall outside of the licensing or permitting regimes).

The above sets out some of the Council's key responsibilities under the Act.

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The Act also establishes three key licensing objectives: (the "**Licensing Objectives**"):

1. preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
2. ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
3. protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The draft Policy will promote these three licensing objectives and aim to regulate gambling in the public interest.

The draft Policy has been produced in accordance with the Gambling Commission’s guidance on ‘form and content of the Policy’.

It is a revised and updated version of the Council’s previous policy, with the following changes:

1. Appendix 3 has been updated to align with current Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities;
2. Part 4 now refers to Anglesey Children and Families Services; and
3. Part 9.5 ‘Renewals’- reference to 2017 is removed, as this is out of date.

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

It is a legal requirement that the Statement of Gambling Policy is adopted by the Council.

No other options are available.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The Executive is required to make recommendations to the Council as the policy forms part of the Council’s Policy Framework.

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

Yes.

It forms part of the Council’s Policy Framework.

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?	Not relevant
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Not relevant
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Consultation process undertaken with organisations listed in Appendix 2
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Consultation process undertaken with organisations listed in Appendix 2
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	None foreseen
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Not 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.	None foreseen

E – Who did you consult?**What did they say?**

1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	No comment
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	No comment
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No comment
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:
Gambling Policy Statement of Licensing Policy, Gambling Act 2005 2022 - 2025 Appendix 1 Map of Anglesey Appendix 2 List of Consultees Appendix 3 Scheme of Delegation

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

The Isle of Anglesey County Council



Draft

Gambling Policy

Statement of Licensing Policy, Gambling Act 2005

2022 - 2025

Contents

Section	Page
1. Introduction	3
2. Fundamental Principles	5
3. Licensing Authority Functions	5
4. Competent Authority for Protection of Children	6
5. Determination of interested Parties	6
6. Exchange of Information	7
7. Inspection and Criminal Proceedings	8
8. Relevant Factors when Considering Applications and Reviews	9
9. Decision Making	13
10. Statement Regarding Casino Resolutions	16
11. Other Regulatory Regimes	17
12. Demand for Gaming Premises	17
13. Additional Information	17
14. Local Risk Assessments	17
15. Declaration	19
16. Appendices	20
1. Map	20
2. Consultees	21
3. Scheme of delegation	22

1. Introduction.

The Isle of Anglesey is located in the North West of Wales. The Island is predominantly lowland and it has a coastal Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Large numbers of visitors are attracted, who make an important contribution to the local economy. Agriculture remains an important activity and is integral to the island's identity and culture. The 2011 Census records a population of 69,769 with 30,600 households. Holyhead is the largest town on Anglesey, and the majority of the largest settlements are located around the coast. The largest settlement away from the coast is Llangefni, which is the County town. Anglesey has strong international transport links to Ireland through the Port of Holyhead. The A55, which is part of the Trans-European Road Network (TERN), and the North Wales coastal railway, connects the area to the rest of North Wales and the United Kingdom. A map of the County is provided at Appendix 1.

The Gambling Act 2005 (the "**Act**") governs the provision of all gambling in Great Britain, other than the National Lottery and spread betting. It received Royal Assent on 7th April 2005.

The Act established the Gambling Commission (the "**Commission**") with a national remit, as well as a number of local regulators, the Licensing Authorities. The Commission regulates commercial gambling in Great Britain in partnership with Licensing Authorities. Isle of Anglesey County Council (the "**Council**") has responsibilities as a Licensing Authority and so has various obligations under the Act.

The focus of the Commission is generally on operators and issues of national or regional significance. Licensing Authorities will generally take the lead on regulating gambling locally. The Commission and the Licensing Authorities may also work directly together on particular issues.

The Act provides for three categories of licence:

- (i) Operating licences
- (ii) Personal licences
- (iii) Premises licences

The Act also provides for a permitting regime, for certain establishments that do not require a premises licence, and a number of other specific provisions, including the entitlement for premises licenced to sell alcohol to site limited numbers of specified gaming machines.

The Commission is responsible for issuing Operating and Personal Licences.

The Council is responsible for granting premises licences within the Isle of Anglesey in respect of:

- Bingo halls;
- Betting premises (including tracks);
- Adult gaming centres; and
- Family entertainment centres;

issuing permits in respect of:

- Unlicensed family entertainment centres;
- Clubs;
- Premises licenced to sell alcohol; and
- Prize gaming;

and

administering the siting of Gaming Machines within premises licensed to sell alcohol (where such machines fall outside of the licensing or permitting regimes)

The above sets out some of the Council's key responsibilities under the Act but is not a prescriptive list.

Statement of Principles

The Act requires that the Council prepare a statement of principles that the Council proposes to apply in exercising its functions under the Act. This Statement of Gambling Policy (the "**Gambling Policy**") is produced pursuant to this requirement.

The Gambling Policy has been prepared having regard to the provisions of the Act, subordinate regulations, guidance issued by the Commission to licensing authorities and responses received during the consultation process. A full list of persons consulted during preparation of the Gambling Policy is provided in Appendix 2.

The Gambling Policy will come into effect on the date of adoption by the Council and will be reviewed as necessary but at least every three years from the date of adoption.

The Gambling Policy is subject to changes to statute. If there is any conflict between this Gambling Policy and relevant primary or secondary legislation or statutory guidance, the relevant provisions of that legislation or guidance shall take precedence.

2. Fundamental Principles

The Act establishes three key licensing objectives: (the "**Licensing Objectives**"):

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
- ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The policy will promote these three licensing objectives and aim to regulate gambling in the public interest.

When exercising its functions under the Act, it is a requirement that the Council, shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the Council thinks it is:

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the Licensing Objectives; and
- in accordance with this Gambling Policy.

3. Licensing Authority Functions

The Council as a licensing Authority is responsible for a number of functions required under the Act:

- The licensing of premises where gambling activities are taking place by issuing premises licences
- Issuing permits for Club gaming and Club machines
- Receive notifications for up to two gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises
- Issue licenced premises gaming machine permits where alcohol licensed premises require more than two machines.
- Permit lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed family entertainment centres
- Issuing Provisional Statements
- Registering Small Society Lotteries
- Issue permits for prize gaming
- Receive Temporary Use notices
- Receive Occasional Use Notices

4. Competent Authority For the Protection of Children

The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement)(England and Wales) Regulations 2006 (the "**Policy Regulations**") require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the Licensing Authority's area; and
- The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.

Accordingly the Council designates the Isle of Anglesey Children and Families Services for this purpose.

The Council recognises that it may be prudent for other organisations to perform this role if the Council believes it is right to do so for the prevention of physical, moral or psychological harm to children.

5. Determination of Interested Parties

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 158 of the Act to determine whether a person is an interested party in relation to a premises licence, or an application to or in respect of a premises licence.

The Act defines a person as an interested party in relation to a premises licence if, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority which issues the licence or to which the application is made, the person:

- lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
- has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; this could also include, for example, trade associations, charities, faith groups and medical practices; or
- represents persons who satisfy either of the above; (for example Residents' and Tenants' Associations).

Where a person, whether or not directly affected by an application for a Premises Licence or living in the vicinity of premises where such an application has been made, puts themselves forward as representing the interests of residents in the vicinity, the Licensing Authority may ask them to provide appropriate evidence that they are acting as representatives of others.

When considering whether a person is an interested party, each case will be judged on its merits taking into consideration the relevant circumstances, including those contained in the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

The Council will not seek to establish any fixed rule as to which persons qualify under the above but considers that each case must be considered on its own particular facts and judged on its merits.

References in this Gambling Policy to an "**Interested Party**" will be to those persons who are regarded as interested parties in relation to the relevant circumstances pursuant to the above policy.

6. Exchange of Information

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between the Council and the Commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between the Council and other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.

The Council will act in accordance with the provisions of the Act in any exchange of information, and recognises that nothing in the Act authorises a disclosure which contravenes the Data Protection Act 2018 or the General Data Protection Regulation 2018. The Council shall also act in accordance with relevant guidance issued by the Commission, as well as related regulations made under the Act. It will adopt the principles of better regulation that regulatory activities should be carried out in a way which is transparent, accountable, proportionate, and consistent and should be targeted only at cases in which action is needed. The purpose is to promote efficient and effective approaches to regulatory inspection and enforcement which improve regulatory outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens on business.

The Council intends for its decision making process to be transparent. To that end all representations made to the Council in the course of an application in respect of a Premises Licence will be shared with all parties to that application (being the applicant, the Responsible Authorities and any Interested Parties).

The Council shall comply with freedom of information legislation (including without limitation the Freedom of Information Act 2000) to the extent that such legislation applies to the Council and to the information in question.

It is not the Council's intention at this time to establish additional protocols in respect of exchange of information however this will be kept under review. Should any such protocols be established with other bodies in respect of information exchange then such policies will be made publicly available.

The Council may from time to time exercise its powers under section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to exchange data and information with the police and other parties (for example an enforcement officer, a licensing authority, HMRC, the First Tier Tribunal and/or the Secretary of State) to fulfil its' statutory objective of reducing crime in the area.

7. Inspection and Criminal Proceedings

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its functions under part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified in that section.

The Council will be guided by the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the Regulators Code and the Council's Enforcement Policy and will take account of the Commission's guidance on test purchasing when considering making test purchases at gambling premises. The Council will also follow its own policies and procedures regarding the use of underage test purchasers.

The Council will monitor and take into account the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

In exercising its functions and powers under the Act in respect of enforcement, the Council will endeavour to:

- **Act proportionately:** regulators will only intervene when necessary; remedies will be appropriate to the risk posed and costs identified and minimized.
- **Be accountable:** regulators will be able to justify decisions and be subject to public scrutiny.
- **Be consistent:** rules and standards will be joined up and implemented fairly.
- **Be transparent:** regulators will be open and endeavour to keep regulations simple and user friendly;
- **Apply enforcement in a targeted way:** regulation will be focused on the problem and minimize unnecessary burdens on business.

Premises will be subject to a scheme of routine inspection, the frequency of which will be determined by the risks posed by the premises i.e. those premises considered to pose a greater risk will be subject to more frequent inspections than those posing a lower risk.

When determining risk, consideration will be given to:

- the nature of the gambling activities carried out on the premises;
- the location of the premises in relation to schools etc.; and
- the procedures put in place by the management to meet the licensing objectives.

Additional monitoring visits may be made, at the discretion of the Council's licensing team, where it is considered necessary to meet the needs of the licensing objective or following receipt of a complaint. The District will be monitored for unlicensed premises.

The Council will seek to work actively with the police in enforcing licensing legislation. It encourages the police to share information about licensees and licensed premises under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Council has a general enforcement policy which is in accordance with the codes of practice developed by the Crown Prosecution Service and will apply where appropriate in relation to the management of criminal cases.

The Commission is the enforcement body for Operating and Personal licences. Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the Council but should be notified to the Commission.

8. Relevant factors when considering applications and reviews

8.1 Applications

An application for a Premises Licence can only be made by a person who either:

- holds an Operating Licence authorising him to carry out the activity in respect of which a Premises Licence is sought; or
- has made an application for an Operating Licence which has not been determined.

Applications for the grant, transfer or variation of a Premises Licence must be accompanied by an assessment that demonstrates how the applicant will promote the Licensing Objectives in the form of a written Operating Schedule. The Applicant may ask the Council for advice as to the scope of information to be provided.

When applying for a new Premises Licence (or variation of an existing Premises Licence) the applicant must also carry out a Local Risk Assessment.

The level of detail to be provided will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the application being made.

Each application will be considered on its individual merits and in accordance with the Act, relevant guidance and this Gambling Policy.

8.2 Objections and Representations and Review

An Interested Party or Responsible Authority has a right to make relevant representations in writing on an application or to seek a review of a licence.

Only representations that relate to the Licensing Objectives, or that raise issues under this Gambling Policy, are likely to be relevant.

Due consideration will be given to all relevant representations unless such representation is frivolous or vexatious. Whether a given representation is frivolous or vexatious is a question of fact and is to be determined on a case-by-case basis

When determining an application to grant a Premises Licence or to review a premises licence, regard will be had to the proximity of the premises to schools, vulnerable adult centres, or residential areas with a high concentration of families with children.

Whether such premises are regarded as being in close proximity to the prospective gambling premises will vary depending upon the size and nature of the gambling premises concerned.

The Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), set out additional matters that the Council shall take into account when considering applications for Premises Licences.

Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises (e.g. roadside service areas and shopping centres) the Council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined and adequately supervised at all times.

The Council will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

Each case will be determined on its merits and will depend to a large extent on the type of gambling that is proposed for the premises. Therefore, if an applicant can effectively demonstrate how concerns regarding the Licensing Objectives might be resolved, this will be taken into account.

8.3 Irrelevant Considerations

Moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for Premises Licences. It should also be noted that the prevention of public nuisance and anti-social behaviour are not specific licensing objectives (unlike under the Licensing Act 2003).

Pursuant to the Act, when deciding whether or not to grant a Premises Licence, the Council will not have regard to the expected demand for gambling premises that are the subject of the application.

8.4 Conditions

There are certain conditions which are applied to Premises Licences by virtue of the Act (and regulations made under the Act). In addition, under the Act the Council has the power to attach conditions when issuing a Premises Licence.

In exercising this power the Council shall have regard to its responsibilities under the Act and to the policy set out in this paragraph. In considering the imposition of conditions the Council will draw upon relevant advice and guidance issued by the Commission and shall consider the circumstances of each individual case on its merits.

The Council will not attach conditions to a Premises Licence unless the Council considers such conditions necessary, reasonable and proportionate to the use of premises for gambling consistent with the Licensing Objectives, guidance issued by the Commission, the Commission's codes of practice, and this Gambling Policy.

When considering any application, the Licensing Authority will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible and conditions will generally be considered unnecessary if the Council considers that the matters that they are intended to address are already adequately dealt with by other legislation

Conditions will only be imposed to meet the requirements of the Licensing Objectives. Conditions will be proportionate and appropriate to:

- the business, organisation or individual concerned;
- the scale of the gambling operation set out in the application; and
- the risks perceived by the Council.

Conditions attached to Premises Licences will, so far as possible, reflect local crime prevention strategies. For example, the provision of closed circuit television cameras may be appropriate in certain premises.

When considering conditions to be attached to licences, the Council will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.

In this respect, the Council recognises that, apart from the licensing function, there are a number of other mechanisms available for addressing issues of unruly behaviour that can occur away from licensed premises, including:

- planning controls;
- ongoing measures to create a safe and clean environment in these are in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other
- Council departments;
- regular liaison with the police on law enforcement issues regarding disorder and anti-social behaviour; and
- the power of the police, other Responsible Authorities or an Interested Party to apply for a review of the Premises Licence.

8.5 Access

Regulations made under the Act set out the access provisions for each type of premises in England and Wales.

When reviewing an application the Council will have particular regard to any issues in respect of sub-divisions of a single building or plot and will ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access are observed.

The Council in this context will consider the following factors in respect of premises that are subject to an application for a Premises Licence:

- whether the premises have a separate registration for business rates;
- ownership of neighbouring premises;
- whether neighbouring premises can be accessed from the street or public passageway; and
- whether the premises can only be accessed from other licensed gambling premises

The Gambling Commission's relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:

Casinos:

The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street. In this context, "street" includes any bridge, road, lane, footway, subway, square, court, alley or passage (including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping malls), whether a thoroughfare or not.

No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons

No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which are subject to a gambling Premises Licence.

Adult Gaming Centre:

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises

Betting Shops:

Access must be from a street (see definition above) or from another set of premises which are subject to a betting Premises Licence.

There must be no direct access from a betting shop to other premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services.-

Tracks:

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino; or
- an adult gaming centre

Bingo Premises:

No customer should be able to access the premise directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre; or
- a betting premises, other than a track

Family Entertainment Centre:

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre; or
- a betting premises, other than a track.

Part 7 of the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision making.

8.6 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres

Where a person intends to operate an establishment wholly or mainly to make gaming machines available, and there is no relevant Premises Licence in place, that person may apply to the Council for a permit to operate an unlicensed Family Entertainment Center (subject to compliance with the relevant provisions set out in the Act, related regulations and related guidance).

An application for such a permit may be granted only where the Council is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application.

Relevant considerations for the Council when considering whether to grant such a permit shall include (without limitation) the applicant's suitability, including any convictions that might make the applicant unsuitable to operate a family entertainment center, and the suitability of the premises with respect to location and issues about disorder.

The Council expects any applicant for such a permit to have policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context not be limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations such as training of staff

regarding suspected truancy, and treatment of unsupervised children, very young children, or children causing disorder in and around the premises.

Prospective applicants should have regard to relevant provisions in the Act, associated regulations and associated guidance as to those categories of gaming machine that are permitted for use in an Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre (or any other establishment licensed or otherwise permitted by the Council)

8.7 Small Society Lotteries

The Council is responsible for registering societies to run Small Society Lotteries. Applicants and operators should have regard to the relevant provisions in the Act and to relevant sections of the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities

The Authority will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not prescriptive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held)-;
- submission of incomplete or incorrect returns-; and
- breaches of the limits for small society lotteries-

9. Decision Making

9.1 Delegation of Functions

The Act provides that certain powers and duties of the Licensing Authority may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub-Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority.

It is considered that many of the functions will be largely administrative in nature with no perceived areas of contention. In the interests of efficiency and cost effectiveness these will, for the most part, be carried out by officers.

The schedule of delegation of licensing functions permitted under the Act is attached at Appendix 3.

9.2 Appeals Procedure

The Act provides that, in certain cases, applicants, licensees and those making relevant representations in respect of applications to the Licensing Authority have a right of appeal against decisions made by the Council: this is set out in more detail in section 206 of the Act.

In order to make an appeal, notice should be given by the appellant to Caernarfon Magistrates Court, within a period of 21 days, beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the Council of the decision to be appealed against.

On determining an appeal, the Court may:

- dismiss the appeal;
- substitute the decision appealed against with any other decision that could have been made by the Council;
- remit the case to the Council to dispose of the appeal in accordance with the direction of the Court.
- make an order about costs.

9.3 Complaints Against Licensed Premises and Conciliation Meetings

The Council will investigate complaints against licensed premises regarding matters that relate to the Licensing Objectives. In the first instance, complainants are encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licensee or business concerned to seek a local resolution.

Where an Interested Party has made valid representations about licensed premises or a valid application for a Premises Licence to be reviewed, the Council may initially recommend a conciliation meeting to address and clarify the issues of concern.

Such recommendation is not binding on any party and will not prejudice the right of any Interested Party to require the Council to consider their valid representations or application or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a conciliation meeting.

9.4 Licensing Reviews

The Council will carry out a review of a Premises Licence where it receives a formal application for such review from an Interested Party or Responsible Authority in accordance with the Act.

Such application may (but need not) include representations that one or more of the following activities have been or are carried out at the premises:

- use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crimes;
- use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms;
- use of licensed premises for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography;
- use of licensed premises as a base for organised criminal activity;
- use of licensed premises for the organisation of racist, homophobic or sexual abuse or attacks;
- use of licensed premises for the sale of smuggled tobacco or goods;
- use of licensed premises for the sale of stolen goods and/or
- activities that may put children and/or vulnerable persons at risk.

An application for review may (but need not) be rejected if the Council is of the view that one or more of the following applies:

- the grounds are frivolous;
- the grounds are vexatious;
- the grounds are irrelevant;

- the grounds would be certain not to cause the Council to revoke or suspend a licence or to remove or attach conditions on the Premises Licence;
- the grounds are substantially the same as the grounds cited in a previous application relating to the same premises; or
- the grounds are substantially the same as representations made at the time the application for a Premises Licence was considered.

The Council may also elect to review a Premises Licence at its own discretion.

Once a review has been completed the Council must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:

- the licence holder;
- the applicant for review (if any);
- the commission
- any person who made representations;
- the Chief of Police; and
- HM Revenue & Customs

9.5 Renewals

Holders of 10 year club gaming, club machine and unlicensed family entertainment centre (uFEC) permits are reminded that it is the responsibility of permit holders to ensure that timely applications are made.

9.6 Club gaming permits and club machine permits

The authority may only refuse an application on one or more of the following grounds:

- (i) for a **club gaming permit**: the applicant is not a members' club or miners' welfare institute
- (ii) for a **club machine permit**: the applicant is not a members' club, miners' welfare institute or commercial club
- (b) the premises are mainly used by children or young persons
- (c) an offence or a breach of a condition of the permit has been committed by an applicant
- (d) a permit held by an applicant has been cancelled during the last ten years
- (e) an objection has been made by the Commission or local chief officer of police.

The authority may only cancel a permit on one of the following grounds:

- (a) the premises are used wholly or mainly by children or young persons
- (b) an offence or breach of condition of the permit has been committed in the course of gaming activities.

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning three months before the licence expires and ending six weeks before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application. Permits granted can cease to have effect in certain circumstances, can be cancelled and can be varied.

The duration of the permit will not be curtailed while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

If, at the time a permit is renewed, the applicant holds a club premises certificate, the fast track procedure will apply as it does when application is first made for the permit.

9.7 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning six months before the permit expires and ending two months before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application. The authority may only refuse to renew a permit on the grounds that:

- an authorised local authority officer has been refused access to the premises without reasonable excuse
- renewal would not be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. In this respect, the Council will have the benefit of having consulted the chief officer of police and will be aware of any concerns that have arisen about the use of the premises during the life of the permit.

The duration of the permit will not be curtailed while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

9.8 Prize gaming permits

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning six months before the permit expires and ending two months before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application.

A permit will not cease to have effect while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

10 Statement regarding Casino resolutions

Currently there are no casinos operating within the County.

Licensing of new casinos is regulated by the Act and related regulations. The Council is not one of the Licensing Authorities that is empowered to issue casino Premises Licences.

In addition the Act gives discretion to each Licensing Authority to issue a resolution not to issue casino premises licences.

The Council has made no such resolution to prohibit casinos at present.

The Council shall keep the matter of casino Premises Licences under review and may alter its policy in this regard as it sees fit. In such event the Council shall abide by relevant law and shall have regard to relevant official guidance.

11 Other Regulatory regimes

When considering matters in relation to this policy, the Licensing Authority will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible. Where other regulatory regimes exist, this policy will not seek to impose any condition that would duplicate other legislative requirements. Similarly when determining applications or appeals, consideration will be given to the Act and relevant factors as detailed in this policy.

12 Demand for gaming premises

Each application for gaming premises licence will be considered on its merits. Consideration of the expected demand for a gaming premises will not be a relevant factor in determining the application, in accordance with section 153 of the Act.

13 Other Information

In relation to any objections to the grant of a new premises licence, or requests for the review of an existing licence any objections should be based on the three key licensing objectives of the Act:

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
- ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Objections that are not related to the above objectives will not be considered as relevant objections.

14 Local Risk Assessments

The LCCP require gambling operators (i.e. operators of adult gaming centres, bingo premises, family entertainment centres, betting shops, and remote betting intermediaries) to assess the local risks to the Licensing Objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks.

These risk assessments should be reviewed and updated:

- to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's statement of licensing policy;
- when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks; and
- when applying for a variation of a premises licence.

An operator must undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

Operators are required to make the risk assessment available to licensing authorities when an application is submitted either for a new Premises Licence or variation of a Premises Licence, or otherwise on request. The risk assessment will form part of the Council's inspection regime and may be requested when officers are investigating complaints. A copy of the local risk assessment should be available at the premises.

The Council expects operators to take account of the following when preparing their risk assessment.

- information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling;
- Gaming trends that may reflect the spending of benefit payments;
- arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends;
- urban setting such as proximity to schools, the local commercial environment, and particular factors affecting footfall;
- the range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities;
- known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths, participation in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.;

matters relating to children and young persons, including:

- any institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas etc.;
- any premises where children congregate including bus stops, café's, shops, and any other place where children are attracted;
- any areas that are prone to issues from youths participating in anti -social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti, underage drinking, etc.; and
- any recorded incidents of, or information held by the licensee in respect of, attempted underage gambling;

matters relating to vulnerable adults, including:

- information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions
- gaming trends that may coincide with days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments;
- any arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends; and
- proximity of any premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate, etc.;

and

- other potentially relevant factors, including (but not limited to) matters of faith relating to any religious or faith denomination, including proximity to churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship.

This list is not exhaustive and other relevant factors not in this list that are identified should be taken into consideration.

14.1 Risk Assessments - Control Measures

Control measures to mitigate perceived risk may involve a combination of systems, design, and physical measures. Appropriate control measures will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, on the particular merits of the proposed measures in context of the circumstances in question.

For example to address the risk factors to children gaining access to an over 18 restricted gambling premises, the operator may identify the following measures:

- **Systems:** PASS card or age verification policies, challenge 25 scheme, and staff training
- **Design:** Exterior design which will not attract children into the premises, the entrance layout will enable staff to monitor those entering the premises and when appropriate, challenge them on the ground of age.
- **Physical:** CCTV and electronic sensors.

15 Declaration

This statement of Licensing policy (Gambling Policy) has been produced with due regard to the licensing objectives in the Act, guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and responses from those consulted on the policy.

16 Appendices

Appendix 1 Map of the Isle of Anglesey County Council Area



Appendix 2 Consultees

- Anglesey and Gwynedd Community Safety Partnership
- Anglesey Town and Community Councils
- Association of British Bookmakers
- Bingo Association
- British Amusement Catering Trade Association BACTA
- British Beer and Pub Association
- British Holiday & Home Parks Association
- Citizens Advice
- Done Brothers
- Gamble Aware
- Gambling Commission
- GamCare
- HM Revenue and Customs
- Isle of Anglesey County Council Children and Families Services
- Isle of Anglesey County Council Environmental Health
- Isle of Anglesey County Council Planning Service
- North Wales Fire & Rescue Service
- North Wales Police
- Public consultation
- Public Health Wales
- William Hill

Appendix 3 Scheme of delegation

MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH	FULL COUNCIL	SUB-COMMITTEE OR PANEL	OFFICERS
Three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee Setting - when appropriate		X If delegated by full Council	
Application for premises licences		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		X Where representations have been received from the Commission or Responsible Authorities	X Where no representations received from the Commission or Responsible Authorities
Application for a provisional statement		X	X
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming /club machine permits		X Where objections-have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no objections received/ representations have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/ club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

X indicates the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	29 November 2021
Subject:	Community Benefit Contributions Strategy
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Carwyn Elias Jones Councillor Richard Dew
Head of Service / Director:	Dylan J. Williams Deputy Chief Executive
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Rhys Ll. Jones (01248) 752468 RhysLlJones@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Relevant to All Elected Members

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

To support and formally adopt the revised Community Benefit Contributions Strategy.

This will enable the County Council to:

- Continue to negotiate and secure voluntary community benefits for Anglesey as a host authority based on latest policy, guidance and best practice;
- Communicate to developers / project promoters the County Council’s expectations for voluntary community benefits from hosting major developments;
- Provide a consistent, equitable and transparent approach to securing Community Benefits; and,
- Align the Community Benefits Contributions Strategy with latest policy, legislation and guidance (including Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, Future Wales and the drive towards net zero 2050).

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

Since the adoption of the County Council’s original Community Benefits Contribution (CBC) Strategy in March 2014, there have been some significant project, policy and legislative changes concerning major projects, particularly with energy projects and the drive towards achieving net zero. As a result, the Isle of Anglesey County Council felt it was timely to update the CBCs Strategy to ensure that it remains fit for purpose and reflects the latest policy and legislative position on the need for major developments to provide positive social, environmental, cultural and economic benefits to local communities.

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

With several major developments proposed on the Island over the next decade, there is an opportunity for the Island to continue to grow and prosper while contributing to national objectives including the progress to a low carbon economy and achieving net zero by 2050. Since the adoption of the original CBCs strategy in 2014, the nature and scale of major energy developments on the Island has changed considerably. With a number of solar farm developments, tidal proposals, onshore and offshore wind, hydrogen as well as renewed interest in Wylfa Newydd it is important to have a CBC Strategy which is relevant and applicable to all types of major developments.

Although the County Council is fully committed to playing its part in the pursuit of net zero 2050, this must not be at any cost. This strategy is intended to ensure that Anglesey and its residents are able to fully capitalise upon the anticipated positive opportunities arising from hosting major developments.

CBCs are “goodwill” contributions voluntarily donated by a developer for the benefit of communities hosting a development, which will have an impact on local resources and / or the local environment. They can be either monetary payments or activities to improve the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of the area. CBCs are discussed and agreed outside of any statutory planning process.

CBCs are not a mechanism to make a development acceptable in planning terms, and they are not taken into account when determining an application for planning consent. In accordance with the Scheme of Delegation approved by the County Council on the 7th September 2021, no Councillor or Officer involved in any discussions or negotiations in respect of a CBC will be permitted to participate in a land use planning (decision making) process that corresponds to that development.

Consideration was given to not updating the CBCs Strategy, however in light of:

- i. recent policy changes with the publication of ‘Future Wales: The National Plan’;
- ii. Legislative changes implemented by the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act in Wales and the National drive towards achieving net zero 2050; and
- iii. The surge in the number of low carbon and renewable projects proposed on the Island;

It was considered timely and appropriate to review and update the County Council’s CBCs Strategy.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Discussing and negotiating CBCs is an executive function, and therefore adopting the revised CBC Strategy is the responsibility of the Executive Committee. Responsibility for progressing and negotiating CBCs has been delegated to the Deputy Chief Executive in accordance with the resolution of the Full Council on the

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

7th September 2021. This ensures that CBCs are kept separate from statutory consenting processes.

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

The County Council's ability to consider and progress provision for CBCs derives from Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000, which enables the County Council to undertake any activity to the promote or improve of the economic, social or environmental well-being of the Island.

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

All CBC activities are being undertaken in line with the Energy Island Programme's budget.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	CBCs offer the opportunity to secure long-term benefits from proposed major developments for the Island communities. These benefits will be identified and secured on the needs of the host community.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	By securing community benefits from developers of major projects, this may prevent future costs which would otherwise be incurred by the Council.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Discussions are ongoing with Menter Mon regarding the delivery and management of community benefit contributions. Community Councils are already in direct dialogue with developers in their local area.
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.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
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)	TBC
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	TBC
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	TBC
4	Human Resources (HR)	TBC
5	Property	TBC
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	TBC
7	Procurement	TBC
8	Scrutiny	TBC
9	Local Members	TBC

F - Appendices:
Community Benefit Contributions Strategy (November 2021).

Ff - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
Executive Committee Report (17 th March 2014) – Community Benefit Contributions Strategy http://democracy.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/s500000684/Cyfraniadau%20Budd%20Cymunedol.pdf?LLL=0
Executive Committee Report (12 th July 2021) - Changes to the Constitution: Delegated Powers - Developments of National Significance and Non-statutory Community Benefits. http://democracy.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/s17458/Changes%20to%20the%20Constitution%20Delegated%20Powers.pdf?LLL=0

Isle of Anglesey County Council (7th September 2021) - Changes to the Constitution: Delegated Powers - Developments of National Significance and Non-statutory Community Benefits.

<http://democracy.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/s17464/Changes%20to%20the%20Constitution%20Delegated%20Powers.pdf?LLL=0>

Ynys Môn

THE ISLE OF

Anglesey

THE ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL'S COMMUNITY BENEFIT CONTRIBUTIONS STRATEGY

NOVEMBER 2021



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

www.anglesey.gov.uk

FOREWORD



**Councillor
Llinos Medi Huws,
Leader of Isle of
Anglesey County
Council**

Since the adoption of the County Council's original Community Benefits Contribution (CBC) Strategy in March 2014¹, there have been some significant project, policy and legislative changes and advancements concerning major projects, particularly energy projects with the drive towards achieving net zero. As a result, the Isle of Anglesey County Council felt it was timely to update the CBCs Strategy to ensure that it remains fit for purpose and reflects the latest policy and legislative position on the need for major developments to provide positive social, environmental, cultural and economic benefits to local communities.

With several major developments proposed on the Island over the next decade, there is an opportunity for the Island to continue to grow and prosper while contributing to national objectives including the progress to a low carbon economy and achieving net zero by 2050.

Although the County Council is fully committed to playing its part in the pursuit of net zero 2050, this must not be at any cost. This strategy is intended to ensure that Anglesey and its residents are able to fully capitalise upon the anticipated positive opportunities arising from hosting major developments.

The County Council is committed to securing voluntary Community Benefit Contributions (CBCs) for Anglesey from all major developments on the Island. The IACC will expect to maximise the benefits from hosting major development on the Island through voluntary community benefits. This Strategy aims to maximise local benefits to support the long-term sustainability, quality of life and wellbeing of the Island and its communities

Whilst the County Council has no powers to compel developers to provide voluntary community benefit contributions, we will be fair, proactive, consistent, and transparent in our approach to working with developers and the impacted communities, to secure meaningful benefits, which address the needs of those communities directly impacted from major developments.

This Strategy provides guidance for the Island's communities and developers about the IACC's expectations in relation to CBCs. This Strategy has been refreshed to bring it to contemporary standards, draw upon experiences across the UK of CBCs and to reflect a number of policy and legislative changes since 2017, particularly those driving towards net zero.

**Councillor Llinos Medi Huws,
Leader of Isle of Anglesey County Council**

¹<http://democracy.anglesey.gov.uk/documents/s500000684/Cyfrania-dau%20Budd%20Cy-munedol.pdf?LLL=0>

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	WHAT ARE COMMUNITY BENEFIT CONTRIBUTIONS?	5
	2.1 Incorporation of social value into CBCs	5
	2.2 Local ownership	6
	2.3 Link to EIP	7
	2.4 Role of IACC	8
3	ESTABLISHING THE CBC	10
	3.1 Why are IACC seeking CBCs?	10
	3.2 Need for assessment	11
	3.3 Core principles	11
	The proximity principle	11
	3.4 Quantum	13
4	DELIVERY MECHANISMS	15
	4.1 Key principles	15
	4.2 Examples of delivery mechanisms	16
	(a) Third Party CBC delivery vehicle	16
	(b) Grant funding approach	16
	(c) Pre-Existing Funds	16
	(d) Direct Investments and Project Funding	16
5	CONTACT	17



I INTRODUCTION

Anglesey presents numerous opportunities for major project development, including low carbon energy developments utilising wind, wave, tidal and solar generation, as well as the continuing allocation of the Wylfa site for new nuclear generation. The Isle of Anglesey County Council (“IACC”, “the Council”) has produced this strategy to set out how developments seeking to access Anglesey’s resources should ensure that the communities of the Island benefit from hosting these developments through the provision of direct voluntary community benefits.

Given the scale, significance and potential impacts of the proposed major projects on the Island, the IACC will seek to secure Community Benefit Contributions (“CBC”s) from all promoters or developers of major developments on the Island, including but not limited to energy developments. CBCs provide an opportunity to secure social value from developers. These local benefits will support the long-term sustainability, sense of place, quality of life and wellbeing of the Island and its communities. This Strategy has been aligned and informed by the objectives in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, Public Bodies’ Socio-economic Duty, and the Welsh Prosperity for All Action Plan.

The Anglesey Energy Island™ Programme, established by Isle of Anglesey County Council in 2011, aims to put Anglesey at the forefront of low carbon energy research and development, production and servicing. Many low carbon and renewable energy developments will have national benefits such as contributing to the decarbonisation of the UK’s energy system; however the role of the host community in accommodating these developments should also be recognised. The Council is keen to enable these developments where they are sustainable and appropriate, but recognises that in the absence of meaningful local social value and community benefit provision, support is unlikely.

Whereas statutory land use planning processes will seek to ensure adverse impacts on communities are avoided, minimised or mitigated, there is often no requirement in those regimes for active provision of a benefit directly to the local community. The Council consider that it is equitable and in line with the objectives of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act to seek to ensure that the communities hosting developments receive benefit to balance the burdens. In some cases that benefit may be in the form of sustainable, long-term jobs, new public infrastructure, improvements to public open spaces, improvement of bio-diversity or access to cultural heritage assets. In other cases, monetary contributions to deliver alternative community benefits may be more practical or appropriate for a particular development.

Developers must recognise the burden and the contribution the community is making, which includes accommodating disruption from construction, changes in the landscape or seascape, changes away from traditional uses of land and intangible but important impacts such as changes in the sense of place and the qualities such as tranquillity and wild areas which make Anglesey special.

This Strategy provides guidance for the Island's communities and developers about the IACC's expectations in relation to CBCs. This Strategy has been refreshed to bring it to contemporary standards, draw upon experiences across the UK of CBCs and to reflect a number of policy and legislative changes since 2017, particularly those driving towards net zero.

The IACC also wishes for this Strategy to provide information which informs and guides communities on the Island in the context of 'local ownership', as supported by Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 and Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 11.



2 WHAT ARE COMMUNITY BENEFIT CONTRIBUTIONS?

CBCs are “goodwill” contributions voluntarily donated by a developer for the benefit of communities hosting a development which will have an impact on local resources and / or the local environment. They can be either monetary payments or activities to improve the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of the area. Community benefits have contributed to a range of national and local outcomes relating to employability, skills and tackling inequalities by focusing on under-represented groups.

CBCs are often made by developers of projects where the adverse effects of the proposals are acknowledged and suitable mitigation measures may be problematic to invoke.

Community Benefit Contributions provide a legitimate opportunity to pursue social value (be it in the form of financial and / or in-kind contributions) from developers in recognition of the objectives in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, Public Bodies' Socio-economic Duty, and the Welsh Prosperity for All Action Plan.

CBCs are voluntary, however IACC encourage developers to commit to delivering CBCs that add positively to local communities and create long lasting impact. CBCs are not a mechanism to make a development acceptable in planning terms, and they are not taken into account when determining an application for planning consent. No Councillor or Officer involved in any discussions or negotiations in respect of a CBC will be permitted to participate in a land use planning (decision making) process that corresponds to that development.

2.1 Incorporation of social value into CBCs

Social value is defined as ‘economic, social and environmental wellbeing’ in the UK Social Value Act. Social value outcomes can be delivered through a range of interventions across the project lifecycle, CBCs being one such mechanism. In procurement terms, Welsh Government treats community benefits as interchangeable with social value clauses, which refer to conditions of contract, grants or match funding that seek to deliver on social value outcomes. However, CBCs should not be considered the only way to deliver social value and developers are encouraged to consider this in all elements of their project, including for example designing in environmental improvements such as habitat creation or landscaping provision beyond screening.

The IACC will seek to ensure that all CBC's reflect social value objectives by:

- Ensuring CBCs align either with defined Welsh Government social value or community benefits policy objectives, or IACC's social value priorities;
- Engaging with community groups and other stakeholders in identifying local needs and opportunities;
- Ensuring CBCs actively respond to the local socio economic context and evidenced community needs and opportunities;
- Measuring and reporting of project level social value outcomes against WBFG Goals, responding to a defined and recognised local need.

2.2 Local ownership

Local Ownership offers local people opportunities to buy shares or make an investment in a development. This can be achieved through either allowing local residents to purchase shares in a proposed energy development as individuals, or as a community (as represented through a body). By taking a share in a project the local community benefits from the profits of the project, which in the case of local body ownership can be reinvested back into the community.

It is expected that new renewable energy developments in Wales need to have at least an element of Local Ownership from 2020, as set by Welsh Government in Future Wales, the National Plan 2040 and Planning Policy Wales.

IACC considers that Local Ownership offers **forming part of community benefit proposals** should be focussed on the community, not individual residents, in order to achieve the greatest community benefit. While offering shares to local residents has some potential benefits, IACC considers that take up is less likely than other mechanisms to benefit the wider community as such offers are less likely to be able to be taken up by the most [socio-economically disadvantaged] and risk concentrating the benefit in a small number of residents.

The Council considers that a greater benefit for communities as a whole can be achieved through community ownership involving community groups. This could include established community groups, charitable trusts and social enterprises. This form of community benefit can be provided in addition to local ownership by individual investment through share purchase.

The Council is also currently exploring options to establish a legal basis for the holding and distributing of community benefit funding through a not-for profit company in order to provide an 'off-the shelf' option for developers to use. The Council would be keen to consider with developers if this arrangement could also hold shares on behalf of the community and distribute any returns in line with the wider community benefit criteria.

2.3 Link to EIP

The Strategy has been prepared to outline the IACC's approach to maximise the impact of CBCs to help achieve the realisation of the County Council's vision and aspirations, as well as the vision outlined in the Council's refreshed Energy Island Programme (EIP). The Strategy will also provide guidance for the Island's communities and developers about the IACC's expectations in relation to CBCs.

The vision for the Island is:

For Anglesey to be an exemplar in the transition to a prosperous and resilient low carbon economy, providing high quality jobs, education and supply chain opportunities, whilst protecting and enhancing the natural environment and enabling the Welsh Language and culture to thrive in vibrant communities.

To achieve the vision, five themes have been identified as priority areas for the Island:

	<p>Theme 1: 'Growth in new technology, research and development, and innovation'</p> <p><i>A place that supports growth in new low carbon technology, research and development, and innovation, while safeguarding and building on existing sectoral strengths such as the visitor economy.</i></p>
	<p>Theme 2: 'Creating local jobs, building skills, thriving businesses'</p> <p><i>An inclusive place providing access to employment, education and high quality local jobs supporting the economic recovery of the island post pandemic.</i></p>
	<p>Theme 3: 'Resilient and cohesive communities'</p> <p><i>A place to be proud of, where the Welsh language and culture are thriving and vibrant, fostering community pride and the spirit of entrepreneurship, enabling a better quality of life for our people.</i></p>
	<p>Theme 4: 'Responsible and pioneering climate action'</p> <p><i>At the forefront of the low carbon energy transition, maximising local jobs and supply chain opportunities.</i></p>
	<p>Theme 5: 'A balanced environment'</p> <p><i>Support the wellbeing of current and future generations through building long term working partnerships and community collaboration, with a need to preserve and enhance the natural environment and unique island heritage</i></p>

All CBCs should be informed by and contribute to the delivery of the vision set out in the EIP.

2.4 Role of IACC

The IACC endeavours to maintain a positive and long-term relationship with all promoters of developments on Anglesey - during the development, construction and operation of their projects. To meet its strategic priority within the Council Plan, 'to create the conditions for everyone to achieve their long-term potential and develop an enhanced and resilient economy whilst protecting the natural environment', the IACC will lead upon the negotiation of CBCs with developers on behalf of the Island's communities and residents, to meet the particular and unique needs and sensitivities of Anglesey.

The IACC's ability to consider, negotiate and enter into arrangements making provision for CBCs derives from Section 2 of the Local Government Act 2000, which enables the Council to undertake any activity it considers achieves the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of the Island.

In applying this strategy, the IACC will:

- Demonstrate a commitment to securing significant benefits for Anglesey as a host for a number of major developments;
- Improve and maintain positive and long-term relationships with each project developer to maximise positive social, economic and environmental benefits;
- Encourage and sustain a positive and long-term relationship with all promoters of developments on Anglesey (particularly those who have portfolio development interests for the Island);
- Observe a consistent, equitable and transparent approach to securing CBCs from all project developers and ensure all CBC negotiations and decisions are robust and in line with this Strategy;
- Encourage developers to recognise our Strategy regarding CBCs and encourage them to negotiate directly with us to secure the greatest level of benefits possible for the improvement of the Island;
- Ensure that the Island's community interests and needs are adequately represented;
- Highlight the links between CBCs and each developer's corporate social responsibilities as well as wider commitments they may have made including Environment, Social and Governance metrics;
- Capitalise upon all opportunities for CBCs to contribute towards a long lasting, positive legacy from all developments.

CBCs are distinct from and will be kept separate from payments or other mitigation secured through the statutory planning process. The statutory planning process effectively covers the legal framework through which projects are given planning consent. Within that process, mitigation related to the environmental, community and economic impacts of a proposed development (which may include monetary contributions) may be given. These will either be to address the direct mitigation of impacts of the development or they will comprise other benefits where there is an identifiable link with the development. These benefits would be secured through the use of planning conditions and planning obligations under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and related legislation.

They are not a material consideration which can be taken into account in determining whether to grant consent or to respond positively or otherwise to a consultation request. Any payment made is not designed to cover the direct effects of the development and they cannot properly be judged to be necessary to make a development acceptable in planning terms.



3 ESTABLISHING THE CBC

3.1 Why are IACC seeking CBCs?

The Council is committed to enable and assist the Island's communities to fully capitalise upon all benefits associated with the proposed projects on Anglesey; as well as counter negative socio-economic effects wherever possible arising from sustained demands on the Island's resources. Council considers that this is important to further the aim of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

The Council recognises that many developments would contribute towards both the UK and Welsh Governments' targets that have been set for the generation of renewable energy which is a key part of their commitment to decarbonisation and tackling the climate emergency. Such proposals benefit from considerable policy support for renewable energy development, including direct development plan policy support in Future Wales and the JLDP.

Future Wales recognises that delivery of renewable energy developments should "build a more resilient and equitable low-carbon economy" as well as meeting carbon reduction targets. The Council considers that just because a development would assist in meeting national targets does not mean it will have no adverse impact on the local community.

It is the Council's intention for all CBCs secured from developers of projects to be used to maximise long-term benefits for Anglesey's communities – through supporting the Island's sustainability, improving the quality of life and contributing towards socio-economic transformation.

²<https://www.llesiantgwynedd.com/en/>

The Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-being Plan² highlights some of the key issues of importance to local communities and which CBCs should be designed to address. These include the value placed on the community and local environment by the residents. The survey work undertaken of the plan also highlights the challenges, including the need for skilled jobs, and opportunities to improve the communities' public spaces. As part of the application of CBC's, the Council will seek to support place-making initiatives which improve and increase access to a local community's assets or quality public spaces that contribute to health and wellbeing.

3.2 Need for assessment

All major project developers are strongly encouraged to prepare and include in their public consultations processes a clear statement of how their development could help the island communities. Every development is expected to present a socio-economic analysis by reference to this strategy when they are bringing forward their development. This analysis may draw upon assessment work done for the planning application for the project, however developers are encouraged to present this separately to allow meaningful discussion of CBCs to take place in isolation from the planning process.

Discussion on CBCs is commonly undertaken at the stage where consultation on the planning application is carried out as it is often at this stage that the necessary project information is available. However, where developers wish to engage the Council in advance of that this is welcomed and they are encouraged to do so.

3.3 Core principles

The Proximity Principle

The Proximity Principle simply provides that benefits should be directed to geographic areas with regard to the level of impact they will experience; the level of any impact expected in a community should be reflected in the proportion of benefits provided to that community.

The IACC is committed to a transparent, flexible and equitable approach to CBCs, and recognises the need for CBCs to support activities that can deliver tangible and sustainable benefits. The IACC acknowledges that some developers will seek to ensure that the distribution of CBCs reflects potential localised impacts and ensure that any community funds are targeted at the area impacted.

The Council has developed the proximity principle to reflect that the majority of impacts of any major project will be largest, and therefore most acutely experienced, in the areas immediately adjacent to the development site. This is due to the concentration and cumulative effect of impacts. For most projects, as one moves further from the site, the impacts experienced will be less concentrated.

The Proximity Principle is, therefore, that those communities closest to the development should see the greatest concentration of benefits to reflect the level of impact experienced. As the impacts experienced reduce, so will the need for compensation or community benefits to be provided. Benefits should therefore not be inappropriately averaged over a wider area leading to the most affected communities not receiving a proportional benefit with regard to the higher burden imposed on them.

The Council will work with developers and local communities to apply the Council's local knowledge and access to evidence of needs of local communities in order to set out what it currently considers to be appropriate models for CBCs on Anglesey. There is however no prescriptive list of what can or should be funded or provided, and the Council will engage with and support reasonable proposals put forward by developers which will deliver the outcomes sought.

In order to meet local needs, the IACC anticipates that the funds or in kind contribution will be utilised for initiatives which improve the well-being of citizens and which support thriving and prosperous communities. Indicative actions include:

- Investing in young people by promoting skills development and apprenticeship opportunities;
- Supporting services which improve community cohesion and the quality of life for example, making contributions to electric vehicle charging infrastructure and the collective imperative of targeting net zero;
- Making investments which contribute to sustainable development;
- Promoting and enhancing local identity, distinctiveness and culture as well as interpretative facilities;
- Providing resources for citizens to pursue the low carbon agenda through community based energy efficiency measures, or community based energy clubs;
- Meeting present and future socio economic challenges by piloting innovative interventions, particularly recognising the fragility of the economy and the need to support recovery post Covid-19;
- Providing means of alleviating disadvantageous circumstances and raising aspirations amongst individuals and groups, for example, through scholarships to local universities and colleges, work placements and visits to operational facilities;
- Providing communities with the opportunities to invest in the proposed development and with the tools to enable them to make better use of their local energy assets;
- Providing open space improvements, bio-diversity net gain projects, providing or supporting landscape reinstatement or enhancement, schemes; and
- Supporting and improving public access, including improving and increasing active travel routes, access to beaches, and access to cultural heritage sites.

These priorities have been identified based upon an analysis of the Island's requirements and sensitivities, and the administration and focus of CBCs will be based upon a clear demonstration of need.

3.4 Quantum

The quantum of any CBC for a particular development will vary according to the specifics of the development, including for example the technology being used. The Council acknowledges the need to apply its Strategy in a manner that recognises that some projects may only be able to commit to CBC's once they become operational; whilst some projects may be of a research and experimental nature only and CBCs may only become applicable once the technology becomes commercially viable.

Benefits should be provided throughout the life of the development. The use of contributions with 'one-off' costs or payments at an early stage should be designed to provide a continuing benefit throughout the consented life of the development. The Council expects developers to seek to provide contributions as soon as the impacts on communities arise during construction. However, where this is not viable, benefits should be provided throughout operation and into any decommissioning phase when construction type impacts re-occur.

In order to provide guidance for communities and developers, the Council has undertaken some research into the quantum of existing committed CBC schemes. In both England and Scotland, government/ industry initiatives have established public registers of community benefits that can be viewed online. As of November 2020 the Scottish register found there to be an average community value from recent projects of £5,000 per MW per year; 316 projects are currently on the register; more than half of which are onshore wind farms.

There are examples in the nuclear sector (that have been treated as statutory community benefits) of between £20m and £50m arising from development proposals for e.g. preparatory works for new nuclear build, development of new nuclear build and extension of low level waste facilities. Even greater payments have resulted in the oil and gas sector particularly related to North Sea offshore development.

With regard to UK energy projects, on-shore wind projects pioneered many of the Community benefit approaches in the UK. However, the scope of relevant projects that can utilise community benefit approaches is much wider. There has been a large scale of growth in UK offshore wind, with projects often on a much larger scale than on-shore, plus other renewables including solar arrays, and emerging technologies such as tidal barrages and tidal streaming who are all able to engage with the community around providing a form of community benefits arrangement.

The information shown below presents key national best practice guidance for renewable energy projects on delivering community benefits across England, Scotland and Wales. It should be noted that projects outside of renewable energy can deliver community benefits arrangements although for the purposes of this report the focus is on renewable energy with wider projects discussed where relevant. Other sub-sectors can and do draw on this evolving practice.

National best practice benchmarking – delivering community benefits across renewable energy projects:

Scottish best practice	The Scottish Government has been proactive in working with communities and offshore project developers both on community benefit funds and shared ownership. The Scottish Government onshore and offshore community benefits guidance principles have been widely adopted across the renewables industry, providing a community benefits benchmark for the sector.
Welsh best practice	Promotes community benefits of the value equivalent to £5,000 per installed megawatt per annum. Welsh Government policy on community benefits from construction projects provides guidance to ensure appropriate Community Benefit objectives are identified and outcomes delivered. From 2010 to 2014 results from the first 35 public sector projects worth £465m showed that 85% has been re-invested in Wales. 562 disadvantaged people have been helped into employment, receiving over 15,460 weeks of training.
English best practice	In 2014 the Department for Energy and Climate Change published its best practice guidance for England's Onshore Wind developments. It seeks to encourage tailored community benefits packages which can be flexible and identify innovative solutions. The guidance is underpinned by similar guiding principles to the Scottish best practice principles.

4 DELIVERY MECHANISMS

IACC's role is to support and facilitate appropriate delivery mechanisms to ensure the best outcomes for the community; therefore IACC does not anticipate routinely receiving community benefit funds for administration by the Council. It may be appropriate for IACC to administer funds where a specific project or use for those funds outside of the statutory responsibilities of the Council has been identified and IACC is best placed to deliver that, however this is not intended to be the standard approach.

4.1 Key principles

While the IACC has set out some potential delivery mechanisms in this Strategy, these are not prescriptive and the Council will work with developers to support any proposed mechanism that can deliver a community benefit and meets the following key criteria:

- The proposal must deliver a defined, benefit to local communities, in accordance with the proximity principle and with clear objectives around the outcomes to be achieved.
- The administration of funds must involve local people in decision making: while the developer can set parameters on what funding can be used for; they should involve local people in making the decisions on the precise projects or schemes funding is used for. For example, panels determining application for grants from a fund should include local representatives.
- All processes should be publicised and transparent: the existence of funding and information on how it will be used must be made easily publically available. Where a scheme allows for applications for funding to be made the application process, eligibility criteria and decision making process should be advertised to potential applicants and should be structured to be as clear and transparent as possible.
- The use of funds should be reported on. An annual report setting out how funds have been used, what projects or schemes have been supported and what outcomes this has result in should be produced and made available to local communities.
- The holding of any CBC funds should be properly managed and audited. Accounts showing the application of funds, including deductions for administrative costs, should be made publically available at the end of each year of operation to assist the community in understanding how these have been used.

4.2 Examples of delivery mechanisms

(a) Third Party Not for Profit delivery vehicle

The Council has been exploring options to establish a third party not for profit company to deliver CBC's on Anglesey. The intention would be that developers can simply access this existing structure and define the use of the CBC's within parameters without having to set up a new delivery vehicle or mechanism for each project.

(b) Grant funding approach

A voluntary fund, administered by developers, authorities or communities. The mechanisms are usually established in consultation with communities and communities usually apply for funding from the community fund.

Lower Stanley Solar Farm in Tewskesbury is an example of a solar project where community benefits were delivered to the community. The developers had originally wanted this to be a community-owned solar farm, but this fell through. Instead, they helped set up a local trust, run by members of the local community, which administers a community benefit fund of £4000pa to support local initiatives and promote sustainability.

As an alternative to setting up a bespoke trust or similar legal entity, an existing administrative body can be used. One such body providing a fund management and grant-making service is the Community Foundation in Wales, an independent charity. Using an existing body can reduce the administrative burden on developers by allowing access to existing processes within the organisation is already established, staffed and managed and which has reporting, accounting and auditing procedures in place.

(c) Pre-Existing Funds

Developers can pay into pre-existing funds such as development funds, nature preservation and wildlife trusts. These can be funds supporting works which bring a benefit related to the impacts of the development. For example on Anglesey there is ongoing work on the restoration or reinstatement of field boundaries to reinforce the historic landscape pattern which can help to balance the landscape and visual impacts of new development.

(d) Direct Investments and Project Funding

Developers make direct investments in or donations to local projects. These are usually to target specific areas of the local economy (e.g. tourism). Measures can be related to the nature of the development; for example, a renewable energy generator could consider supporting the installation of public electric charging points. This could also be used to support employability initiatives or apprenticeship schemes.

5 CONTACT

Any person who considers that it would be appropriate to discuss CBCs with the County Council should contact the Energy Island Programme Office

**Energy Island Programme Office
Anglesey Business Centre
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Llangefni,
Anglesey
LL77 7XA**

**PMO@anglesey.gov.uk
(01248) 752431 / 752435**

This page is intentionally left blank