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CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Mrs Annwen Morgan
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

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RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD	NOTICE OF MEETING
PWYLLGOR GWAITH	THE EXECUTIVE
DYDD LLUN 24 IONAWR 2022 2.00 o'r gloch	MONDAY 24 JANUARY 2022 2.00 pm
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 - 18)

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

- 29 November 2021
- 13 December 2021

4 CORPORATE PARENTING PANEL (Pages 19 - 24)

To submit for adoption, the draft minutes of the Corporate Parenting Panel held on 7 December 2021.

5 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 25 - 40)

To submit a report by the Head of Profession – HR and Transformation (and Interim Head of Democratic Services).

6 DRAFT REVENUE BUDGET 2022/23 (Pages 41 - 56)

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

7 CAPITAL BUDGET 2022/23 – INITIAL PROPOSAL (Pages 57 - 68)

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

8 SHARED EQUITY POLICY (Pages 69 - 106)

To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.

9 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC (Pages 107 - 110)

To consider adopting the following:-

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

10 **RESPONSE TO THE LOCAL HOUSING CHALLENGE - DEVELOPMENT BY
YSBYTY PENRHOS STANLEY, HOLYHEAD** (Pages 111 - 116)

To submit a report by the Head of Housing Services.

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THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the virtual meeting held on 29 November 2021

- PRESENT:** Councillor Llinos Medi Huws (Chair)
Councillor Ieuan Williams (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors R Dew, Carwyn Jones, R Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery,
Bob Parry OBE FRAGS, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Robin Williams
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,
Deputy Chief Executive,
Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer,
Director of Education, Skills and Young People,
Head of Profession (HR) and Transformation,
Head of Regulation and Economic Development,
Interim Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer,
Head of Adults' Services,
Programme, Business Planning and Performance Manager (GM),
Policy and Welsh Language Manager (FO),
Senior Manager – Primary (OD),
Scrutiny Manager (AGD),
Policy Officer (RWJ),
Committee Officer (MEH).
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors Glyn Haynes, K P Hughes, T LI Hughes MBE, Dylan Rees,
Dafydd Roberts.
- APOLOGIES:** None

The Chair welcomed Mr Rhys Hughes, who has been appointed as Interim Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer to the meeting.

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No declaration of interest was received at the meeting.

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

None to report.

3 MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 25 October, 2021 were presented for the Executive's approval.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 25 October, 2021 be confirmed as correct.

4 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 December 2021 to July 2022 was presented for the Executive's consideration. The Policy Officer highlighted the following changes :-

• New items on the Forward Work Programme

- Item 4 - Schools' Digital Strategy for the Executive's 13 December, 2021 meeting.
- Item 9 – HRA Housing Rents and Housing Service Charges 2022/23 for the Executive's 14 February, 2022 meeting.

2022/2023 Budget Items (dates to be confirmed, subject to Welsh Government timescale):-

- Item 17 – Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2022/2023
- Items 18 to 21 – Fees and Charges items
- Item 23 – Capital Strategy and Capital Programme
- Item 24 – Capital Budget 2022/2023
- Item 4 - Schools' Digital Strategy for the Executive's 13 December, 2021 meeting.

Rescheduled items

- Item 12 – Road Maintenance and Highways Asset Management Policy rescheduled from December, 2021 to the Executive's 14 February, 2022 meeting.

New Item to be included in the Executive's Forward Work Programme

- Establishing the North Wales Region's Corporate Joint Committee (CJC) for the Executive's 13 December, 2021 meeting.

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

5 SCORECARD MONITORING REPORT – QUARTER 2, 2021/22

The report of the Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Transformation incorporating the Corporate Scorecard for Quarter 2, 2021/2022 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor Dafydd R Thomas, Portfolio Member for Corporate Business said that the majority (70%) of the Corporate Health Performance indicators monitored are performing well against targets (Green or Yellow RAG). Although performance with regard to attendance at work at 4.09 days lost to absence per FTE is Amber at the end of Quarter 2, as a more challenging target has been set for the year and the performance would have been ragged Green had the target not been changed. He expressed that he was pleased with the performance as it has been a challenging period due to the pandemic. He also referred that the long term sickness figures which has reduced over the last 3 years. The

Portfolio Member further referred that 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. The pandemic continues to impact on the reused, recycled and composted materials across Wales and these are issues that are being overseen by a Steering Group established during Quarter 1, which includes representatives from WRAP Cymru, the WLGA and an elected member from the Corporate Scrutiny Committee. The Group is 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 2021/2022.

The Programme, Business Planning and Performance Manager reported that the Quarter 2 report has shown that Authority's two out of the three well-being performance indicators has been reached, however the mitigation measures put in place by the Senior Leadership Team will need time to take effect.

The Vice-Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee in the absence of the Chair said that at the Corporate Scrutiny Committee discussed the Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 2 and expressed concerns as regards to the decline in performance for the percentage of waste reused, recycled or composted – specifically the reduction in the green waste tonnage collected compared to the same period in 2020/21. The Committee also expressed concern regarding the responsiveness of the Council's telephone system and implications for customer satisfaction whilst communicating with the Council. The Committee also made reference to increasing demand and pressure in Children's Services going into the winter period coupled with the ongoing risk posed by the pandemic. However, having considered the Quarter 2, 2021/2022 scorecard report and the updates provided by the Officers, the Corporate Scrutiny Committee resolved to accept the report, to note the areas which the Senior Leadership Team is managing to secure improvements into the future and to recommend the mitigation measures as outlined to the Executive.

The Leader wished to thank the staff of the Council for their continued work during the challenging period of the pandemic as the performance indicators are performing well against the targets within the services of the Council.

It was RESOLVED to accept the Scorecard monitoring report for Q2 2021/22, to note the areas which the Senior Leadership Team are managing to secure improvements into the future and to accept the mitigation measures as outlined in the report.

6 WELSH LANGUAGE PROMOTION STRATEGY 2021-2026

The report of the Head of Democratic Services incorporating the Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member – Welsh Language said that the Authority 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 the wide use on Anglesey. He further said that it is important to note that the Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 is an interim promotion strategy and it is challenging to prepare such a document due to the lack of current data on the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey. He further noted that the Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft) builds on the foundations of the first strategy and adopts a consistent target and priority areas i.e. Children, young people and the family; the workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure; the Community. The Portfolio Holder – Welsh Language further said that an action plan for the first year is incorporated into the Strategy and the 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. He noted that the Welsh Language Promotion Strategy has been before the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee recently and a consultation process has been undertaken on the Strategy which resulted in a total of up to 30 responses.

The Scrutiny Manager, in the absence of the Chair of the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee said that the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee held on 9 November, 2021 and raised questions as to whether there are any particular risks or concerns regarding the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey. Comments referred that it was a challenge to scrutinise the Strategy and to provide comments as to whether it will be successful or otherwise due to the lack of current data being available. Questions were raised as to whether the Strategy could incorporate the use/encourage the use of the Welsh language in the private sector. Concerns were expressed that the percentage of Welsh speakers on the Island has fallen and continues to be at a level since the 1950's and the effect it could have on the community and the future of the Welsh language. She noted that the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee supported the recommendations within the report.

It was resolved –

- **To approve the publication of the Welsh Language Strategy 2016-21 draft Assessment Report on the corporate website.**
- **To recommend to the Full Council the approval of the Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-21 (draft) and that the relevant officers be authorised to undertake any further revision of the draft strategy prior to publication on the Council's website by no later than 31 December, 2022.**

7 REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING - QUARTER 2, 2021/22

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the financial performance of the Council's services at the end of Quarter 2 of the 2021/22 financial year was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance said that 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 whilst moving through the remainder of the financial year. The overall projected financial position for 2021/22, including Corporate Finance and the Council Tax fund, is a projected underspend of £1.529m which 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. The Portfolio Member for Finance further said that he wished to give assurance that the Authority will not impose that the schools will have to fund the teachers' pay increases from their budgets as has been seen in other local authorities. He outlined to the Executive the financial risks over the 2nd part of the financial year as noted in Paragraph 10 of the attachment to the report.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer reported that there are uncertainties in the financial position at second quarter this year due to the pandemic, inflation and pay increases together children and adults' services and homelessness. He referred to Table 9 within the report – Welsh Government Covid-19 Grant Funding - £2.7m has been claimed up to October 2021 and over £2m has been received by WG. An additional £700k has also been claimed and a decision is awaited as regards to this amount from WG.

Councillor Dafydd Roberts, Chair of the Finance Scrutiny Panel reported that the Panel in considering the report felt that it provided a clear and self-explanatory statement of the Quarter 2 position and the Panel noted and welcomed the positive performance.

It was resolved –

- **To note the position set out in Appendices A and B to the report in respect of the Authority's financial performance to date and expected outturn for 2021/22. The position is dependent on 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.**
- **To note the summary of Contingency budgets for 2021/22 detailed in Appendix C to the report.**
- **To note the position of the invest to save programmes in Appendix CH to the report.**
- **To note the monitoring of agency and consultancy costs for 2021/22 in Appendices D and DD to the report.**

8 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING - QUARTER 2, 2021/22

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the Capital Budget Monitoring – Quarter 2, 2021/22 report was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that a capital budget for 2021/22 was set at £56.947m as is shown in Table 2.1 of the report. The profiled budget spent to the end of the second quarter for general fund is 95%. However, 25% of the annual budget has been spend to date totalling to £12.7m. The reasons for this is that a number of the capital schemes are weighted towards the latter part of the financial year as was noted within the report.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer reported that it is difficult to predict the capital budget monitoring for Q2 as schemes are dependent on grant funding for different projects. He referred to the HRA budget and noted that increase in building materials costs and the shortage of contractors can delay some projects. He further said that it is hoped that the Capital Budget for 2022 will be approved earlier in the year so as to allow staff to carry out tendering procedures for projects.

Councillor Dafydd Roberts, Chair of the Finance Scrutiny Panel reported that the Panel in considering the report expressed concerns to the shortage and costs of building materials and contractors to carry works.

It was resolved to note the progress of expenditure and receipts against the capital budget 2021/22 at Quarter 2.

9 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET MONITORING – QUARTER 2, 2021/22

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the financial performance of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Budget for Quarter 2 2021/2022 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that it is important to note that the HRA is ring-fenced and its reserves cannot be transferred to the General Fund.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer reported that the pandemic has delayed the ability to procure former Council houses and delays in the new build programme caused by delays and shortages of materials. The HRA surplus/deficit at the end of Quarter 2 shows an overspend of £363k compared to the profiled budget. The Capital expenditure is £1,518k below the profiled budget.

It was resolved to note the following –

- **The position set out in respect of the financial performance of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for Quarter 2 2021/22.**
- **The forecast outturn for 2021/22.**

10 COUNCIL TAX BASE FOR 2022/23

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer in relation to the calculation of the tax base for 2021/22 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Finance reported that the calculations have been made in accordance with the Welsh Government Guidelines for Council Tax Dwellings (CT1v.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 total base proposed for 2022/23 for the purpose of tax setting is 31,079.93. This compares with 30,880.22 for 2021/22 and is an increase of 0.65%.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer advised that the calculations in Appendix A of the report 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 decision by the Executive on 25 October, 2021 to increase the second home premium.

It was resolved –

- **To note the calculation of the Council Tax Base by the Director of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer – this will be used by the Welsh Government in the calculation of the Revenue Support Grant for the Isle of Anglesey County Council for the 2022/23 financial year, being 31,079.93 (Part E6 of Appendix A to the report).**
- **To approve the calculation by the Director of Function (Resources) and Section 151 Officer for the purpose of setting the Council Tax Base for the whole and parts of the area for the year 2022/23 (Part E5 of Appendix A to the report)**

- **That, in accordance with the Local Government Finance Act 1992 and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) Regulations 1995 (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 the Isle of Anglesey County Council as its tax base for the year 2022/23 shall be 32,042.00 and for the parts of the area listed in table 3 of the report, shall be as set out therein.**

11 TRANSITIONAL PLAN

The report of the Deputy Chief Executive in relation to the Transitional Plan for the County Council was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Council Business said that the Transitional Plan provides the operational parameters for Officers to deliver key strategic objectives through defined actions during the Island's immediate post-pandemic recovery period. The Plan evolves from the 2020-22 Annual Delivery Plan.

The Deputy Chief Executive reported that the Transitional Plan provides 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 the new Council Plan under the new administration post May 2022. The strategic objectives of the plan is:-

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

The above 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.

The Vice-Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee in the absence of the Chair said that at the Corporate Scrutiny Committee discussed the Transitional Plan and noted concerns as to the need to enable the visitor and hospitality sector to capitalise on the Island's increased popularity whilst protecting its assets in communities, the need to manage tourism to the advantage of the Island and its economy and to strengthen the Council's tourism sector. The Committee also raised the need to maintain and modernise critical community services such as care and education across the Island and also the risk to the provision of residential home care should Welsh Government decide to take the same approach as that in England where care home workers have by law to be fully vaccinated. The Committee also enquired as to whether the Transitional Plan replaces the Corporate Plan and whether its 12 month timespan therefore commits and/or ties the new Council to the objectives contained within the plan. The Corporate Scrutiny Committee recommended that the Executive adopts the Transitional Plan.

Councillor Carwyn Jones said that it is important to work collaboratively and in partnership at all levels to maximise outcomes and respond to changing needs, demands and opportunities. In delivering the objectives within the Plan the Island need to re-energise the local economy and embedding positive economic change. He highlighted the projects as noted in Paragraph 6 of the report to the Executive. He further said that energising the local economy to ensure increased resilience and possible growth in the future is paramount and there will be a need to deliver a green recovery that priorities sustainable economic growth, addresses climate change and respects the natural environment.

It was resolved to recommend to the County Council that it adopts the Transitional Plan which will provide the operational parameters for Officers to deliver key strategic objectives through defined actions during the Island's post-pandemic recovery period.

12 WELSH IN EDUCATION STRATEGIC PLAN 2022-2032

The report of the Director of Education, Skills and Young People incorporating the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The Portfolio Member for Education, Libraries, Culture and Youth said that Section 84 of the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 requires a local authority to prepare a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP). The purpose of these regulations is to improve opportunities for local authorities to plan Welsh medium 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 the long term national ambition for 1 Million Welsh speakers by 2050.

The Director of Education, Skills and Young People reported that the report is the 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 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 the Welsh language.

The Scrutiny Manger in the absence of the Chair of the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee said that the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee held on 9 November, 2021 raised as to whether the WEP can be adapted as it is a 10 year Plan. Reference was made to the challenges within the Secondary sector to attract teachers to be able to teach subjects through the Welsh language and concerns expressed that the percentage of subject taught through the medium of Welsh was 34.8%. Questions were also raised as to what are the main challenges in the future in terms of the position of the Welsh language within education on a local level. She noted that the Partnership and Scrutiny Committee recommended the approval of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032.

It was resolved to approve the following –

- **The Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032.**
- **The definition of the role of Catchment Language Co-ordinators.**

- **Authorisation of the relevant Officers in consultation with the Portfolio Member, to complete any further reviews of the draft strategy.**

13 STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY 2022-2025

The report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development incorporating the Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-2025 was presented for the Executive's adoption.

The Portfolio Member for Planning and Public Protection said that 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.

It was resolved to recommend the adoption of the Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-25 to the Full Council.

14 COMMUNITY BENEFIT CONTRIBUTIONS STRATEGY

The report of the Deputy Chief Executive on the Community Benefit Contribution Strategy was presented to the Executive for consideration.

The Portfolio Holder for Major Projects and Economic Development said that since the adoption of the 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 Council felt it was timely to update the CBC's 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 whilst contributing to national objectives including the progress to a low carbon economy and achieving net zero by 2050. With a number of solar farm developments, tidal proposals, onshore and offshore wind and hydrogen developments.

The Deputy Chief Executive reported that it is important that the County Council continues to negotiate and secure voluntary community benefits for Anglesey and to communicate with developers the expectations for voluntary community benefits for hosting major developments. He further said that aligning the CBC's Strategy with latest policy, legislation and guidance (including the Wellbeing of Future and Generations Act, Future Wales and the drive towards net zero 2050) is important for the island in the future.

It was resolved to support and formally adopt the revised Community Benefit Contributions Strategy.

The meeting concluded at 11.45 am

**COUNCILLOR IEUAN WILLIAMS
CHAIR**

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THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the virtual meeting held on 13 December, 2021

PRESENT:	Councillor Llinos Medi (Chair) Councillor Ieuan Williams (Vice-Chair) Councillors Richard Dew, Carwyn Jones, R. Meirion Jones, Alun Mummery, R.G. Parry, OBE FRAGS, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Robin Williams.
IN ATTENDANCE:	Chief Executive Deputy Chief Executive Director of Function (Resources) & Section 151 Officer Acting Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer Director of Education, Skills and Young People Head of Service (Regulation and Economic Development) Head of Profession (HR) and Transformation IT Team Manager (MGH) Policy Officer (RWJ) Committee Officer (ATH)
APOLOGIES:	None
ALSO PRESENT:	Councillors Glyn Haynes, Kenneth Hughes, Trefor Lloyd Hughes, MBE, Aled Morris Jones, Dafydd Roberts, Mr Arwel Wyn Owen (Head of Adults' Services)

The Chair in welcoming all those present to this meeting of the Executive took the opportunity to thank everyone who had gone the extra mile over the past year to ensure the continuation of the Council's business and the safety and well-being of the Island and its residents; on behalf of the Executive she wished them, the Council's elected members and its staff and their families the best over the coming Christmas and New Year period. Referring to the current Covid-19 situation both on Anglesey and beyond and the uncertainty it is creating, she urged everyone in receipt of an invitation for a booster vaccination to take up the offer, and also to continue observing the measures in place to manage the spread of the virus, namely by wearing a mask, ensuring indoor spaces are ventilated and by regular handwashing.

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillors R. Meirion Jones and Ieuan Williams declared a personal and prejudicial interest with regard to items 6, 7 and 8 on the agenda and were not present when those matters were under consideration.

Mr Rhys H. Hughes, Director of Education, Skills and Young People declared a personal and prejudicial interest with regard to items 7 and 8 on the agenda and withdrew from the meeting when those matters were discussed.

The Chair in declaring an interest in items 6 and 8 on behalf of the following members of the Executive confirmed that those members had received dispensation to take part in the

discussion and voting on items 6 and 8 by a panel of the Standards Committee sitting on 12 November, 2021 – Councillors Richard Dew, Llinos Medi Huws, Carwyn Jones, Alun Mummery, R.G.Parry, OBE, FRAgS, Dafydd Rhys Thomas and Robin Williams.

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

None to report.

3. THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

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

- Item 4 – Lowering the Age of Admission at Ysgol Llandegfan – a new item for the Executive's 24 January, 2022 meeting.
- Item 7 – Local Housing Strategy – rescheduled from the Executive's January meeting to its 14 February, 2022 meeting.
- Item 11 – School Transport: Public Services Vehicles Accessibility Regulations – a new item for the Executive's 14 February, 2022 meeting
- Housing Development over 10 units: Land near Penrhos Stanley Hospital - a new item for the Executive's 24 January, 2022 meeting not included on the published Forward Work Programme.

It was resolved to confirm the Executive's updated forward work programme for the period January, to August, 2022 with the additional change outlined at the meeting.

4. ESTABLISHING A NEW PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Councillor Richard Dew, Portfolio Member for Planning and Public Protection presented the report by the Head of Regulation and Economic Development which set out the requirements on the Council consequent upon the establishment of a Border Control Post to develop and establish a new dedicated Port Health Authority (PHA).

The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (EU) has created a need to establish new border control arrangements and checks on imports. These new requirements have been placed on the Welsh Government as a consequence of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. Two new facilities are currently being developed at Parc Cybi, Holyhead to carry out new customs and border control check on goods entering and leaving the UK through the international port of Holyhead. HM Revenue and Customs are developing an Inland Border Facility (BF) and the Welsh Government is currently establishing a Border Control Post (BCP).

Whilst responsibility for the BCP sits with the Welsh Government under devolved powers from the UK Government, its establishment will result in additional duties being placed on the County Council as the host authority in connection with the Public Health (Control of Diseases) Act 1984 and retained EU legislation on the inspection of imports. A new dedicated Port Health Authority (PHA) with responsibility for enforcing health controls at the UK border must be established by July 2022 when checks on products of animal origin are due to be introduced in order to discharge the Council's statutory duties which include a range of documentary, identity and physical checks.

Regulation and Economic Development officers have been engaging with the Welsh Government since August 2020 to better understand the anticipated changes to border checks. Despite the best endeavours of Officers, a lack of information and clarity has

impacted on the Council's ability to plan and prepare meaningfully for the changes to border controls. It should be noted also that the Council does not currently possess any port health expertise, capacity or capability. Whilst work on developing the PHA is being undertaken with one off grant funding from Welsh Government, there is no certainty as regards future funding beyond the potential generation of income from carrying out documentary checks. No additional financial support has been put in place for beyond March, 2022.

The Head of Regulation and Economic Development elaborated on what the Service believes are the two options available to the Council to discharge its new port health duties, namely - to establish a new arms-length PHA for Holyhead or to discharge the duties in-house within the Council without establishing a new PHA – and the pros and cons of each. He confirmed that further detailed work is required to review and assess the suitability, deliverability and affordability of the preferred option to ensure that that is the most appropriate way forward for the Council which will also cover issues such as corporate governance, risks, liabilities, costs and the requirements for support from other Council services. A PHA Operational Plan will also have to be prepared to ensure the Council is able to discharge its statutory responsibilities in a timely and compliant manner and recruitment arrangements will have to be made to ensure the availability of experienced and suitably competent officers to undertake the new duties.

In considering the report the Executive's members expressed concern about the implications of the Council's new statutory port health duties in terms of additional costs and resource requirements. Councillor Robin Williams, Portfolio Member for Finance highlighted the absence on the part of Welsh Government of any commitment to providing additional financial support for the development, establishment and initial operation of the new PHA, and with the only source of ongoing funding being the potential income for documentary checks undertaken, fulfilling the responsibilities of the Port health function (which does not fall to all councils in Wales) could result in a significant and unfair financial burden being placed on the Island's taxpayers. Acknowledging the Officer's recognition of the need to keep pressing Welsh Government on this issue, the Portfolio Member thought that this message should be reinforced in a letter directly to Welsh Government to further impress on it the need for a commitment to providing financial support in this regard.

Also highlighted as an issue was the lack of clarity and progress with regard to the development of a Border Control Post despite the Council engaging extensively with Welsh Government over a period of time to try to understand the changes to border checks. The Executive's members felt that the lack of information and directions from Welsh Government on this point despite the best efforts of the Council's Officers to obtain assurances in this respect, had significantly impacted on the Council's preparations and its ability to plan effectively in order to deliver on its port health duties within the stated timescale. They emphasised the urgent need to reinforce communications with Welsh Government to obtain assurance and clarity on the arrangements for the Border Control Post.

It was resolved –

- **To recognise the statutory requirement to establish a new Port Health Authority.**
- **To delegate responsibility to the Head of Regulation and Economic Development Service, in consultation with the Senior Leadership Team and Portfolio Holder, to identify and develop a preferred option for establishing new Port Health Authority.**
- **To recognise that further developmental work is carried out at risk to the County Council, and that resources will be provided to the Head of Service (Regulation and Economic Development) the value and scope of which are to be agreed with the Council's Section 151 Officer.**

- **To continue to press the Welsh Government to adequately and fairly finance the Council's new and additional responsibilities for the development, establishment and initial operation of a new PHA and to underwrite all additional costs incurred by the Council which are not recovered through the income generated by the PHA. A letter to this end to be sent directly to Welsh Government as a matter of urgency.**
- **To authorise the release of £100,000 from the Council's general balances to complete the above (which the Council will seek to recover from the Welsh Government). Any additional funding above this sum will require a further decision from the Executive or Full Council in accordance with limits set out in the Council's Constitution.**

5. ESTABLISHING THE NORTH WALES REGION'S CORPORATE JOINT COMMITTEE

Councillor Llinos Medi, Leader and Portfolio Member for Social Services presented the report by the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer which sought the Executive's agreement in principle to the transfer of the North Wales Economic Ambition Board's functions to the newly established North Wales Corporate Joint Committee (CJC) with the aim of achieving a streamlined governance model, avoiding duplication.

Regulations were made by the Welsh Government on 17 March, 2021 creating four Corporate Joint Committees in Wales and the North Wales CJC was established on 1 April, 2021. The four CJsCs will exercise functions relating to strategic development, planning and regional transport planning. They will also be able to do things to promote economic well-being. Unlike other joint committee arrangements, the CJC is a separate corporate body which can employ staff and hold assets. There is a consensus among the North Wales local authorities that the CJC should continue in the direction established by the North Wales Economic Ambition Board. Further, the six Council Leaders and Chief Executives are agreed that the North Wales CJC should be built on the aims and principle set out in paragraph 8 of the report. There is also cross border agreement that the initial aim should be to establish a streamlined governance model avoiding duplication whilst having due regard to subsidiarity. The first priority therefore is to move the Economic Ambition Board to an empowered sub-committee of the CJC, noting that the region's local authority Leaders will be in control of this corporate body.

Pinsent Masons, LLP who are advising several Welsh regions have considered operational structures available to the Economic Ambition Board going forward in light of the establishment of the CJC, Welsh Government policy direction and the regionally agreed principles noted under paragraph 8 of the report. Doing nothing or co-existence is insufficient, contrary to Welsh Government policy and doesn't address how the Economic Ambition Board's functions are to be discharged by the CJC. The most efficient and viable operational structure which satisfies the requirement to transition to a CJC is to transfer the Economic Ambition Board functions to an empowered sub-committee of the CJC. Consequently, transferring the functions of a sub-committee will retain core elements of the EAB, but provide a more robust and efficient delivery model directly via the CJC corporate vehicle. Pinsent Masons have advised officers in detail on the advantages and some key issues before the conclusion was reached that transferring the EAB function to a sub-committee provides the optimal structure for the CJC. The report set out the merits of the proposed transfer and addresses considerations from the perspective of decision-making, the added value of this approach, transition for Growth Deal arrangements and governance and finance. Approving the decision sought by the report regarding the governance model would not add any financial implication for the Council. However there will be an unavoidable and as yet not fully identified ongoing cost for local authorities to be able to administer and

deliver the CJC. The direction set by the report is to make the CJC work effectively while minimising the financial burden on the Council.

The Executive's members highlighted that very little publicity has been given to the formation of the Corporate Joint Committees and that it is therefore important that the wider public be made aware that the CJCs are the product of Welsh Government and have been imposed by Welsh Government according to a prescribed model thereby creating what the Executive believes is an unnecessary and unwanted layer of bureaucracy; as they are unelected bodies they go against the grain of local democracy and local choice. Whilst the Executive's members emphasised that the Council is committed to regional working where the benefits of doing so are clear and is already operating in this way through GwE for example, they were of the view that the need for CJCs is not proven and that the costs of administering and servicing these separate bodies will put an additional financial, resource and time burden on councils who have no choice in the matter. This being so and given that the CJCs have been established through a mandate by Welsh Government the Executive believed it reasonable that Welsh Government should therefore be asked to fund them in full.

It was resolved –

- **To agree in principle that the functions of the North Wales Economic Ambition Board be transferred by way of delegation agreement to the North Wales Corporate Joint Committee on condition –**
 - **that the statutory framework that the Welsh Government is developing allows for the delegation of the relevant executive functions to a Corporate Joint-Committee;**
 - **that the North Wales Corporate Joint Committee agrees to the establishment of a sub-committee, with membership to be agreed with the Councils, to undertake the functions of the Economic Ambition Board.**
- **That the Welsh Government having instigated the creation and establishment of the Corporate Joint Committees, be requested by letter to fund those entities in full.**

6. ANGLESEY DIGITAL SCHOOLS STRATEGY

Councillor Llinos Medi, Leader and Portfolio Member for Social Services presented the report by the Deputy Chief Executive incorporating the first Digital Schools Strategy for Anglesey that sets the Authority's vision underpinned by overarching principles and key priority areas for the provision of ICT services for schools.

Having declared a personal and prejudicial interest in this matter and in items 7 and 8 below, Councillors R. Meirion Jones and Ieuan Williams were not present for this item nor for the remainder of the meeting.

In light of the Curriculum for Wales, digital competence alongside literacy and numeracy will become a mandatory cross-curricular skill which must be embedded in any adopted curriculum. Digital competence focuses on ensuring that learners have the ability to learn, understand and use technology confidently, creatively and critically. As the cyber threat to educational establishments continues to evolve, it is imperative that a collaborative approach is in place to ensure the security of this critical data. Consequently, digital technology needs to be embedded securely in all areas of curriculum delivery.

The overall vision of the strategy is to support digitally enabled schools to ensure learners thrive and realise their long-term potential. The strategy also sets out the role of the local authority in delivering this vision and is intended for all school learners, teachers, support staff, governors and members of the whole Anglesey school community. As part of the process of developing the strategy there has been engagement with a member of the ICT Forum (a representative of the primary school head teachers) and with the Island's secondary head teachers and the Head teacher of Canolfan Addysg y Bont and a summary of the responses is provided. Robust governance arrangements will be established to ensure the realisation of the strategy and progress will be reviewed quarterly through a summary report on actions, outcomes, impact, successes and issues. An annual progress report and review of the strategy will be undertaken.

The Deputy Chief Executive advised that the importance of the digital world and its technology is becoming more apparent with every week and this applies to Anglesey as much as anywhere else. The past two years, especially the pandemic period has shown how the Authority, its personnel and capabilities have adapted to deal with the crisis by making the maximum use of technology to ensure that life carries on not least in education. Digital competence is now an essential skill and the greater pupils' digital attainment on leaving school then the greater their chances of meeting the needs of the future as those evolve and change. The strategy has been formulated to provide direction to everyone within the school and learning community and it will be delivered in partnership with all the key players within the education system. Whilst the successful delivery of the strategy is important for all the Authority's partners in education it is especially important for young people in enabling them to make progress in education and/or in the work environment and also as citizens, contributing effectively to society and to their communities. The Strategic Circle at page 5 of the strategy encapsulates the Authority's vision and the key elements in implementing it. Given the speed of change in the real world, the strategy is geared towards the here and now rather than the long-term and will need to be adapted accordingly. The staff of the Council's IT and Learning Services are to be congratulated on creating a clear, concise and easy to understand strategy which is the product of considered thought and which has been put together in the midst of maintaining day to day responsibilities.

The Executive's members welcomed the Digital Strategy for schools as providing valuable investment in schools' digital technology thereby putting education on a sound footing for the future. Reference was made to the speed of developments over the past 18 months and to the adaptability which the Council has shown in adjusting to the new digitally based ways of working; the importance of maintaining this momentum was emphasised.

It was resolved –

- **To approve the draft Digital Schools Strategy.**
- **To authorise the additional funding requirement of £135,439 in order to implement the strategy.**

7. 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 14 [information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)] of Schedule 12A of the said Act and in the Public Interest Test presented.

8. ANGLESEY DIGITAL SCHOOLS STRATEGY AND CWMNI CYNNAL CYF.

Councillor Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Portfolio Member for Corporate Business presented the report by the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer which set out the issues arising with regard to the current provision consequent upon the adoption of a new Digital Strategy for Anglesey's schools. The report proposed a way forward to address those issues and sought approval and delegation to enable the proposal to be realised.

Having declared a personal and prejudicial interest in this matter, Mr Rhys H. Hughes, Director of Education, Skills and Young People along with Councillors R. Meirion Jones and Ieuan Williams were not present when it was discussed.

It was resolved to approve the recommendations of the report as the way forward.

**Councillor Llinos Medi
Chair**

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CORPORATE PARENTING PANEL

Minutes of the virtual meeting held on 7 December, 2021

PRESENT: Mrs Annwen Morgan (Chief Executive) (Chair)

Councillor Llinos Medi (Leader & Portfolio Member for Social Services)
Councillor R. Meirion Jones (Portfolio Member for Education, Libraries, Culture and Youth)
Councillor Richard Griffiths (Corporate Scrutiny Committee)
Barbara Jones (Anglesey Foster Carers' Association)
Liz Fletcher (Assistant Area Director West – Children, BCUHB) (from item 7 onwards)
Fôn Roberts (Director of Social Services),
Rhys Hughes (Director of Education, Skills and Young People)
Ned Michael (Head of Housing Services)
Saul Ainsworth (Interim Service Manager – Safeguarding)
Huw Owen (Independent Reviewing & Safeguarding Officer)
Dawn Owen (Independent Reviewing & Safeguarding Officer)
Clare Owen (Independent Reviewing & Safeguarding Officer)
Gwyneth Hughes (Senior Well-Being Manager)
Heulwen Owen (LAC Education Liaison Officer)
Ffion Roberts (Looked After Children's Nurse)
Ann Holmes (Committee Officer)

APOLOGIES: Councillor Margaret M. Roberts, Llyr Bryn Roberts (Service Manager – Intensive Intervention), Nia Hardaker (Independent Reviewing Officer), Sioned Warren (Voices from Care Cymru)

The Chair welcomed all those present and everyone introduced themselves.

1 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No declaration of interest was received.

2 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Corporate Parenting Panel held on 7th September, 2021 were presented and were confirmed as correct.

3 MATTERS ARISING

The report of the Interim Service Manager (Safeguarding) regarding access to social and leisure activities for the children and young people in the Authority's care was presented for the Panel's consideration. The report arose from discussions at the Panel's June, 2021 meeting on a report on the services available to support the emotional well-being of looked after children during and after a pandemic.

The Director of Social Services reported that the vast majority of the feedback from social workers who were contacted to provide information about the activities children and young people are involved in and whether there were any barriers to participation is that pleasingly, access to activities appears to be nearing pre-pandemic times, albeit with some increased Covid secure arrangements in place. It was also reassuring to receive feedback on the wide variety of activities children and young people are involved in

details of which are provided in the report. In addition, Ynys Môn foster carers continue to have free access to the Island's leisure centres with some children and young people making the most of the opportunities which that brings. Since the summer of 2020, Welsh Government has provided Summer of Fun funding for a summer care scheme provision for vulnerable children including children and young people cared for by the Authority for six weeks over the school holidays. The aim has been to provide children with intellectual and physical stimulation, introduce them to new activities and games, develop their skills and provide a safe space for them to enjoy the summer holidays. For the summer of 2021, eight hubs were created across the Island which included sessions run by a range of organisations as listed in the report. Additional Welsh Government funding will be provided this year from the Winter of Fun Wellbeing Fund and will be used to provide similar opportunities for vulnerable children and young people across the Island.

The Director of Social Services said that the report provides assurance about the availability of leisure activities and opportunities for play and recreation for the Authority's looked after children and young people; and although the pandemic and the restrictions it has brought have at times proved challenging, with some young people finding it more difficult than others to re-engage with activities as restrictions have eased, he was confident that all the children and young people in the Authority's care have now either resumed pre-pandemic activities or had taken up new activities to the benefit of their emotional and mental well-being. Social worker contact with foster carers and the children and young people cared for has been maintained throughout the pandemic period and support provided, for example by the distribution of activity packs. Participation and engagement are aspects which the Independent Reviewing Officers also look at as part of their review of planning and provision for looked after children.

The Interim Services Manager (Safeguarding) said that the geographical positioning of the Island lends itself to greater access to some leisure activities, particularly those connected with the outdoors on land or sea and that that was evident in the feedback received. The level of commitment and resourcefulness shown by carers in supporting leisure activities for the children in their care has been admirable and is deserving of thanks.

The Panel welcomed the report recognising the importance of social and leisure activities to the well-being of the children and young people in the Authority's care and members sought further assurance with regard to the following points –

- Looking ahead, and mindful of the continuing uncertainty about the Covid-19 situation and how it will unfold in the coming months and beyond, the prospects for future leisure activity provision for looked after children and young people and whether that is dependent on external sources of funding.

The Director of Social Services advised that approximately 400 sessions covering a variety of activities were held during the summer with the help of grant funding without which the level and range of activity would not have been possible. The funding was spent in its entirety and the uptake on some of the sessions was very good taking into account factors such as the weather. Welsh Government's Summer of Fun funding has now been available for the past two years and it has made a difference in terms of enabling the Authority to provide opportunities and experiences for looked after children and young people they may not otherwise have been able to access.

- Whether every looked after child and/or young person has been offered something in the way of activity and/or opportunity.

The Director of Social Services advised that whilst it does not follow that every looked after child or young person either needs or wants "something," the offer has been made and is available to everyone. Some looked after children and

people engage in activities through or with their foster carers and the Foster Carers Forum is proactive in making such arrangements for children in foster care. Others access mainstream leisure and social activities. The Service has put in place a robust communication process to make sure that information about opportunities and activities are shared with children, young people and their carers.

- Whether the Panel can be sure that the type of activities arranged are what children and young people want and the extent of their input into shaping activity/leisure provision. The Panel in expressing some concern that the leisure /recreational provision created was grant dependent which it saw as a risk in the event that grant funding is withdrawn, sought clarification about how the provision can be put on a more sustainable footing in future if it is seen to be having the desired effect in terms of contributing to the resilience and well-being of the Authority's looked after children and young people.

The Director of Social Services advised that the Service is able to obtain the views of the children and young people in a number of ways including through the reviews conducted by the Independent Reviewing Officers and the contact they have with the children in between meetings; through social workers and carers and through Voices from Care Cymru which is working on a project to improve looked after children's participation and engagement. A discussion may be needed in instances where an activity/hobby/pursuit has cost implications but in general the Service is able to meet the wishes of the children cared for through the allocated budget and will also utilise other avenues of funding where appropriate e.g. the St David's Day fund and/or work co-operatively with foster carers and/or family to ensure that looked after children are given the same opportunities as their peers.

It was agreed to accept and to note the report for information purposes.

No further recommendation was made.

4 VOICES FROM CARE CYMRU PARTICIPATION GROUP

In the absence of Sioned Warren, Voices from Care Cymru, who was to have provided an update on the progress of the participation group to this meeting, the Chair suggested that the item be deferred to the Panel's next meeting to allow Voices from Care Cymru to provide the update and respond to the points of action agreed and to also afford the Panel the opportunity to receive assurance on the matters raised.

Following further discussion when it was highlighted that that would mean leaving the matter for another three months and after confirmation that no report had been provided in advance of this meeting, the Director of Social Services proposed that the issue be raised with Sioned Warren in a meeting which the Service had arranged with Voices from Care for later in the week with a view to a report being made available for circulation to the Panel's members for their comment and/or questions in the interim period and for the Service to respond to within an agreed timescale.

It was agreed to proceed in accordance with the arrangement put forward by the Director of Social Services as outlined.

5 REVISED TEMPLATES – PART 6 CARE AND SUPPORT PLAN AND PATHWAY PLAN

The report of the Interim Service Manager (Safeguarding) incorporating revised templates for the Part 6 Care and Support Plan and Pathway Plan was presented for the Panel's consideration.

The Director of Social Services reported that the Panel has been aware for some time about the concerns regarding the templates within WCCIS which are considered unwieldy by practitioners and more importantly, difficult to navigate for children, young people and their families. The Panel was advised at its June meeting that work would be undertaken to review the templates and given the particularly negative feedback in respect of the Part 6 Care and Support Plan and the Pathway Plan, that a review of those two documents would be prioritised. The revised templates as attached to the report are adaptations of the original templates formulated by Welsh Government and have been drafted, consulted upon, and amended during the course of the last few weeks and subsequently endorsed by the Service. The Part 6 Care and Support Plan is reduced from 43 to 15 pages and the Pathway Plan is reduced from 25 to 9 pages whilst maintaining the requirements of Welsh Government. This has been achieved by eradicating duplication and generally tidying up the order of the templates.

The Director of Social Services further clarified that as the documents are a source of performance data, the Service needs to be sure that the revised versions still meet the needs in terms of data provision before they are integrated within WCCIS. That work will be done in the next few weeks with a view to implementing the new templates by the end of January, 2022. As well as reducing the plans in length and volume the Service considers that there is also scope for making the documents more user friendly in terms of style and language so they are easy to use and understand.

The Panel welcomed any intention to look at the templates from a style perspective believing that they should be written in language that is accessible and which the user is comfortable with; it was also the Panel's view that the documents should not be too "bureaucratic" or simply a tick box exercise but need to be "live" documents capable of being easily updated as circumstances, views and wishes change. To this end it was suggested that a digital format would better lend itself to updating.

The Director of Social Services advised that the Service has developed an "app" to better enable children and young people to record their thoughts which could be fed into the templates; the Interim Service Manager (Safeguarding) in acknowledging that the documents can seem static emphasised that they are not the only way of capturing children and young people's views. The Service has had to manage the changes to the templates in the context of the legal requirements. The Pathway Plan has been done in co-production with a young person and has now been trialled with five young care leavers who have been positive about it. The Service recognises that although the revised templates are an improvement on what has gone before, they are not perfect.

It was agreed to endorse the revised Part 6 Care and Support Plan and Pathway Plan templates for implementation at the end of January, 2022.

No further recommendation was made.

6 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was resolved under Section 100 (A) (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 to exclude the press and public from the meeting during the discussion on the following item on the grounds that it involved the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraphs 12 and 13 [information relating to a particular individual/information likely to reveal the identity of an individual] of Schedule 12A to the said Act.

7 EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES FOR LOOKEAD AFTER CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The Senior Well-being Manager provided the Panel with a verbal update.

The Director of Education, Skills and Young People in providing the context to the update advised the Panel that educational arrangements have changed in the wake of the pandemic as have the arrangements for reporting on performance. In 2020 centre assessed grades were produced and in 2021 performance was based on centre determined grades. No examinations were held in those two years and grades have been based on a combination of school and teacher judgements and tests in the year. No performance data has been issued during the period of the pandemic and no comparative data is available for that period. Discussions on how to move forward in 2022 are taking place at national level with the objective being to return to a system similar to that in place previously but with no certainty that that will be the case. As the process for reporting to Scrutiny on pupil attainments has also changed it is challenging to be able to provide information on how pupils have improved.

The Portfolio Member for Education, Libraries, Culture and Youth said that the Authority mindful of pupils' need for certainty has been pressing the WJEC for an indication of the assessment arrangements that will be in place for 2022 whilst also recognising the challenge posed by circumstances that can change rapidly as the pandemic situation itself changes and evolves.

The Senior Well-being Manager provided the Panel with the following information -

- Of the 155 children currently in the care of the Authority, 120 are of school age (3 – 16 years of age) and 24 are 16 – 17 years of age. Some of the young people are in post 16 education and others are receiving support and are looking for work.
- A proportion of the Authority's looked after children are in Anglesey secondary schools whilst others attend out of county secondary provision; similarly with primary aged children.
- The data provided by schools with regard to the progress of looked after pupils shows that 83.5% were on a track with their targets, 4.6% were performing below their targets and 1.5% were performing above target; 95.5% of LAC pupils have good attendance levels.
- Some of the Authority's looked after young people were due to complete their university degrees in the summer of 2021.

Whilst thanking the Learning Service for the information and recognising that providing meaningful data in the circumstances is difficult, the Panel indicated that in order for it and the Council to be able to meet their responsibilities as corporate parents, the Panel needs to have sight of data that will give it assurance that each child in the Authority's care is making progress in accordance with expectation and is fulfilling their potential. To that end it requested that for the next meeting, it be provided with a written report setting out the targets for each looked after child, their actual performance against target, their age and school year. The Panel also noted and was encouraged by the number of looked after children now receiving their education on the Island but wanted to know the reasons why others were in out of county provision.

The Senior Well-being Manager in recognising the importance of the performance data for self-assessment and assurance purposes confirmed that the electronic Personal Education Plan is now complete and is being populated with information provided by schools. Further training on the use of the PEP is scheduled for next week.

It was agreed –

- **To note the information presented verbally.**

- To ask the Learning Service to provide the Panel at its next meeting with a report detailing the targets for each looked after child, their actual performance against target, their age and school year. The report to also address the reasons why a small number of looked after children are in out of county educational provision.

8 NEXT SCHEDULED MEETING

The arrangements for the next scheduled meeting of the Panel at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday 15 March, 2021 were noted.

Mrs Annwen Morgan
Chair

DRAFT

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	24 January 2022
Subject:	The Executive's Forward Work Programme
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Llinos Medi
Head of Service / Director:	Director of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer
Report Author:	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation / Interim Head of Democratic Services
Local Members:	Not applicable

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>In accordance with its Constitution, the Council is required to publish a forward work programme and to update it regularly. The Executive 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 February – September 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.

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

Yes.

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

Not applicable.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

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

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

F - Appendices:

The Executive's Forward Work Programme: February – September 2022

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: February – September 2022

Updated 13 January 2022



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.

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: February – September 2022

Updated 13 January 2022

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)	
February 2022							
1	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	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation (and Interim Head of Democratic Services) Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 14 February 2022	
2	Anglesey Further Education Trust Annual Report and Accounts 2020/21		Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams Cllr R Meirion Jones		The Executive 14 February 2022	
3	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	
4	Local Housing Strategy 2022-2027		Housing	Ned Michael Head of Housing Services Cllr Alun Wyn Mummery	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 20 January 2022	The Executive 14 February 2022	Full Council 10 March 2022

* Key:

S = Strategic – key corporate plans or initiatives

O =Operational – service delivery

FI = For information

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: February – September 2022

Updated 13 January 2022

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)
5	School Transport – Public Services Vehicles Accessibility Regulations	Learning / Highways, Waste and Property	Rhys H Hughes Director of Education, Skills and Young People / Huw Percy Head of Highways, Waste and Property Cllr Meirion Jones Cllr R G Parry OBE		The Executive 14 February 2022	
6	Road Maintenance and Highways Asset Management Policy	Highways, Waste and Property	Huw Percy Head of Highways, Waste and Property Cllr R G Parry OBE		To be confirmed.	
March 2022						
7	Annual Equality Report 2020/21	Social Services Portfolio Holder	Council Business Lynn Ball Director of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer Cllr Llinos Medi	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee 8 March 2022	Delegated decision March 2022	
8	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 3 March 2022	

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9	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 3 March 2022	
10	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 3 March 2022	
11	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 (Governance and Audit Cttee – February 2022)	The Executive 3 March 2022	Full Council 10 March 2022
12	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 3 March 2022	

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13	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 3 March 2022	
14	Fees and Charges 2022/23	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive 3 March 2022	
15	Independent Sector Care Home Fees 2022/23	Adults Services	Arwel Owen Head of Adults Services Cllr Llinos Medi	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive 3 March 2022	
16	Medium Term Financial Strategy and Budget 2022/23 (S) Adoption of final proposals for recommendation to the County Council.	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel Corporate Scrutiny Committee 28 February 2022	The Executive 3 March 2022	Full Council 10 March 2022

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17	Capital Strategy and Capital Programme	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive 3 March 2022	Full Council 10 March 2022
18	Capital Budget 2022/23	Resources	Marc Jones Director of Function – Resources / Section 151 Officer Cllr Robin Wyn Williams	Finance Scrutiny Panel Corporate Scrutiny Committee 28 February 2022	The Executive 3 March 2022	Full Council 10 March 2022
19	The Executive's Forward Work Programme (S) Approval of monthly update.	Council Business	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation (and Interim Head of Democratic Services) Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 21 March 2022	

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20	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3, 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 Cllr Dafydd Rhys Thomas	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 7 March 2022	The Executive 21 March 2022	
21	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	
22	Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Business Plan		Housing	Ned Michael Head of Housing Services Cllr Alun W Mummery	Finance Scrutiny Panel	The Executive 21 March 2022	
23	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 March 2022	The Executive 21 March 2022	Full Council

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24	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	
April 2022							
25	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	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation (and Interim Head of Democratic Services) Cllr Llinos Medi		The Executive 25 April 2022	
May 2022							
26	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	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation (and Interim Head of Democratic Services)		The Executive May 2022	

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June 2022						
27	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
28	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	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation (and Interim Head of Democratic Services)		The Executive June 2022
29	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
30	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

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31 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	
32 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						
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	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation (and Interim Head of Democratic Services)		The Executive July 2022	
September 2022						
34 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	Carys Edwards Head of Profession – HR and Transformation (and Interim Head of Democratic Services)		The Executive September 2022	

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35 Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 1, 2022/23 (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 September 2022	
36 Revenue Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 1, 2022/23 (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 September 2022	
37 Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 1, 2022/23 (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 September 2022	
38 Housing Revenue Account Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 1, 2022/23 (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 September 2022	

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39	Social Services Improvement Programme Progress Report		Social Services	Fôn Roberts Director of Social Services	Social Services Improvement Panel / Corporate Scrutiny Committee Dates to be confirmed	The Executive September 2022	

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
REPORT TO:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DATE:	24 JANUARY 2022
SUBJECT:	DRAFT REVENUE BUDGET 2022/23
PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S):	COUNCILLOR ROBIN W WILLIAMS
HEAD OF SERVICE:	MARC JONES
REPORT AUTHOR:	MARC JONES
TEL:	01248 752601
E-MAIL:	rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.uk
LOCAL MEMBERS:	n/a
A - Recommendation/s and reason/s	
<p>The final budget will not be approved by the full Council until 10 March 2022, however, at this point, the Executive is recommended to approve the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initial proposed budget for 2022/23 of £158.365m; • A proposed increase in Council Tax of 2%, taking the Band D charge to £1,367.46; • That the Executive seek the opinion of the public on the initial budget proposal and Council Tax rise for 2022/23. <p>The detailed report on the preparation of the 2022/23 standstill budget, the provisional settlement and funding the budget gap is attached as Appendices 1 and 2.</p>	
B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?	
<p>A number of options have been considered in reaching the proposed budget detailed in this report. The options took into account the level of net expenditure based on the draft settlement from Welsh Government and options relating to the level of Council Tax. The proposed budget aims to strike a balance between reducing Services and raising Council Tax.</p>	
C - Why is this a decision for the Executive?	
<p>The setting of the initial budget proposal is a matter delegated to the Executive.</p>	
CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?	
<p>Yes. The final decision on the 2022/23 revenue budget will be taken by the full Council at its meeting on 10 March 2022.</p>	
D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?	
<p>Yes. The final decision on the 2022/23 revenue budget will be taken by the full Council at its meeting on 10 March 2022.</p>	

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	This is an initial budget proposal which will be reviewed prior to setting and approving the final budget for 2022/23. In drawing up the budget proposal, the Executive has considered its statutory duties and the objectives set out in its Corporate Plan.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	The details of any savings proposals are set out in the report.
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom	The Council has been working with other Councils and the WLGA to press the Welsh Government for the best financial settlement possible.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	The budget proposals have / will be subject to a consultation process and the outcome of that consultation will be taken into consideration before the final budget proposal is agreed and put forward to the full Council for approval.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Any proposals included in the draft budget for 2022/23 will take into account the impact on any protected groups.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	The budget will result in an increase in the Council Tax payable by the taxpayers of Anglesey. Those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are more likely to qualify for help through the Council Tax Reduction Scheme, which should result in no financial impact / limited financial impact to those who are experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	No impact identified.
E - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Comments from the SLT have been 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 and any comments made have been taken into account in discussions on this report in the SLT.
4	Human Resources (HR)	Any proposals which impact on staff will have been identified and discussed with the HR Team.
5	Property	Any proposal which impacts on the Council's property and related budgets will have been discussed with the Property Team.
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Any proposal which impacts on the Council's information technology systems and related budgets will have been discussed with the ICT Team.
7	Scrutiny	TBC
8	Local Members	Proposals are applicable to all Members.
9	Any external bodies / other/s	

F - Appendices:

- Appendix 1 – Report on Draft Revenue Budget 2022/23
- Appendix 2 – 2022/23 Proposed Budget by Service

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

- Medium Term Financial Plan 2022/23 – 2024/25 – See Executive Meeting Agenda 27 September 2021 – Item 6

DRAFT REVENUE BUDGET 2022/23**1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. The following report sets out the Executive's provisional revenue budget for 2022/23. The budget is prepared on the basis of the assumptions set out in the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) approved by the Executive in September 2021, the provisional local government settlement which was issued by the Welsh Government on 23 December 2021, and the proposed revenue savings which have been identified by the individual services and have been discussed at the various workshops that have taken place during the summer and autumn.
- 1.2. The provisional budget approved by the Executive will then be subject to a formal public consultation process, which will run from 25 January 2022 to 8 February 2022.
- 1.3. Following receipt of the final settlement figures on 2 March 2022, the final budget proposal will be subject to a review by the Scrutiny Committee on 28 February 2022, will be recommended for approval by the Executive on 3 March 2022, with the final 2022/23 budget being approved by the Council at its meeting on 10 March 2022.

2. MAIN ASSUMPTIONS ARISING FROM THE MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

- 2.1. The Medium Term Financial Plan sets out a number of assumptions and these assumptions have been taken into account in calculating the standstill budget for 2022/23. The standstill budget is a budget which provides resources to operate services at 2021/22 levels but updated to reflect any known changes outside the control of the services (committed changes) and to reflect the costs in 2022/23.
- 2.2. These assumptions have been factored into the standstill budget along with more detailed changes (committed changes) which allow for known increases in costs e.g. contractual commitments and minor budget corrections. The draft budget also allows for additional funding, known changes to grant funding and minor budget corrections deemed necessary to ensure that the Council's budget accurately reflects the costs it faces in 2022/23.

3. PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT

- 3.1. The provisional settlement for Local Government in Wales, announced on 21 December 2021, shows an increase of £456m in the overall level of funding for Wales, which is equivalent to a 9.8% increase in cash terms. However, £18.585m relates to grants transferred in and, when the effect of these changes are adjusted for, the true figure shows an increase in funding of £437.4m, which is a 9.4% increase. The details are shown in Table 1 below:-

Table 1 2022/23 Provisional Settlement		
	Anglesey	Wales
	£'m	£'m
2021/22 AEF	104.825	4,651.494
Adjustment for the Change in the Taxbase	- 0.064	0.000
Previous Years Grants Transferred In / (Out)		
Coastal Risk Management	0.000	0.286
Gate Fees	0.000	13.300
Social Care Workforce	0.111	5.000
2021/22 Adjusted AEF	104.872	4,670.080
Provisional AEF 2022/23	114.549	5,107.507
Increase in comparison to 2021/22 AEF	9.724	456.013
% Increase in comparison to 2021/22 AEF	+ 9.27%	+ 9.80%
Increase in comparison to 2021/22 Adjusted AEF	9.677	437.427
% Increase in comparison to 2021/22 Adjusted AEF	+ 9.23%	+ 9.37%

3.2. A number of various datasets are adjusted in the allocation formula including population, the number of people in receipt of benefits, children in receipt of free school meals, school pupils etc., and these impact on the allocation to each authority differently. Some authorities fair better from these adjustments, whilst others are impacted negatively and, as a result, not every authority receives the same level of increase. In the 2022/23 provisional settlement, there is a range of increases from 11.2% (Monmouthshire) down to 8.4% (Blaenau Gwent). Anglesey's increase is 0.2% below the Welsh average, and the 11th highest increase from the 22 authorities.

4. MAIN BUDGET CHANGES FOR 2022/23

4.1. The major changes between the 2021/22 final budget and the 2022/23 initial budget are detailed below.

4.2. Pay Inflation and Other Staffing Pressures

Pay costs will change annually to reflect the changes in staff over the year (new staff being appointed to a different point on the pay scale), staff receiving annual increments and the pay award. Normally the pay award for the current year has been agreed prior to setting the budget and as such the starting point for the pay budget is known. However, at present the non teaching staff pay award for 2021/22, effective from April 2021, has yet to be agreed and this provided an element of additional uncertainty around the accuracy of the pay budgets. The employer's final offer is a 1.75% pay increase and the budget calculations assume that this will be the final pay award for 2021/22. The non teaching pay budget for 2021/22 (including employer national insurance and pension contributions) is £47.5m and, therefore, each additional 1% increase to the pay award will add approximately £500k to the Council's costs.

Given the above, estimating the pay award for 2022/23 is more difficult than normal. Estimating the level of the potential pay award for 2022/23 is further complicated by rising inflation and significant increases in the level of the national living wage and the real living wage in October 2021. These factors will invariably lead to the Unions to press for a pay award which is much higher than in previous years.

The teachers' pay budget for 2021/22 is approximately £31m (including employer national insurance and pension contributions). The pay award is set by the Welsh Government and is effective from September each year. This gives us some certainty over the teachers' pay budget for part of 2022/23, but there is a significant amount of uncertainty over the pay award from September 2022 onwards, for the reasons noted above. The pay award is set by the Welsh Government who have confirmed that funding for the 2022/23 pay award has been incorporated into the settlement, although they have not indicated the level of pay award that is funded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced, in September 2021, an increase of 1.25% in employer national insurance contributions, which takes the standard contribution rate from 13.8% to 15.05%, an increase of 9.06%. This increases the Council's costs by approximately £500k.

Taking all of the above into account, it is estimated that the overall pay budget will increase by £4.053m in 2022/23.

4.3. Non Pay Inflation

For a number of years, the level of inflation in the UK has been low and very simple to estimate, however, inflation has risen significantly in 2021, with the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) rising to 4.2% in October 2021, with higher increases for certain goods, including energy and building materials. It is forecast to reach 5% in early 2022, before beginning to fall back in the latter part of 2022.

The Council's non pay costs are made up of a number of different contracts and procurement methods all of which are affected by inflation in different ways:-

- Long term contracts where the inflation calculation is incorporated into the contract using pre-determined inflation indices and using the figure as at a particular point in time. These type of contracts tend to favour the Council when inflation rates are rising, but they do reflect what is happening with particular types of goods which impact on the contractor's costs, e.g. the inflation factor for the refuse collection contract will be heavily linked to the cost of fuel as this is a major cost for the contractor.
- Contracts where the annual increase is negotiated. These include residential and nursing care home fees and other care contracts. CPI is not the main factor on these price increases as the main cost is staffing. The level of inflation is linked to pay and, in particular, what the increase in the national living wage is.
- Long term framework agreements where the annual price is set by the framework and not as part of an individual agreement between the Council and the supplier / contractor. These include our main energy contracts. Again, the price increase will be linked to specific factors relating to the goods supplied, rather than using CPI as the basis for the increase.
- Goods and services that are purchased as and when required, either through a one off tender process, obtaining quotations or simply by placing an order. These costs are subject to inflationary pressures as the price the Council pays is dependent on the price at the time the order is placed or tender received.

In drawing up the standstill budget, the level of inflation as determined by a specific contract has been allowed for. Where no formal agreement exists detailing how inflation is determined, a general level of 2% has been allowed for, with energy budgets increased by 3% and Social Services contracts, where costs are driven by increases in staffing costs, 5% has been allowed for.

Over the last 4 years, a general 3% increase has been applied to non-statutory fees and charges budgets and this figure has again been applied in 2022/23, although services have the discretion to increase individual fees and charges by more or less than this figure, provided that their overall income rises by 3%.

The net increase of the adjustments for non pay inflation and non statutory income is £2.479m.

4.4. Pupil Numbers

Each year, the effect of the change in pupil numbers in the primary and secondary sectors is taken into account as part of the budget setting process, with the pupil numbers as at September 2021 being used as the basis for the 2022/23 budget. For 2022/23, the number of primary school pupils has continued to fall, with a further drop of 126 pupils, whilst the number of secondary school pupils has increased by 89. In addition, the number of pupils at Canolfan Addysg y Bont has increased by a further 12 pupils. The net effect of these changes is an overall increase in the delegated schools budget of £295k.

4.5. Levies

The Council's budget includes levies raised on the Council by other bodies who have the statutory power to set a levy. The main levy raised is by the North Wales Fire Authority, which sets an overall levy for the 6 North Wales authorities and this is allocated across the 6 authorities on population. At its meeting on 20 December 2021, the North Wales Fire and Rescue Authority resolved to increase its levy on the 6 constituent authorities by 6.3%, which results in an increase to the levy on the Council of £225k. This takes the levy which is funded by the Council to £3.915m.

There is now a requirement for the 6 North Wales Authorities to set up a Corporate Joint Committee (CJC) to be responsible for strategic transport and planning policy and regional economic development. Work is ongoing to determine the responsibilities of the CJC and the CJC will determine the levy it will charge on each authority at a meeting at the end of January 2022. For the purposes of the initial budget, an estimate of £20k has been included as an estimate of the CJC levy, however, this may change.

4.6. Capital Financing Charges

Capital Financing Charges are made up of the Minimum Revenue Provision, annual interest charges on outstanding loans and interest received on investments. The change in the Minimum Revenue Provision policy in 2018 has resulted in an over provision of MRP in previous years. This over provision does allow some scope to reduce the MRP charge in future years, whilst still ensuring that the provision made is prudent. The Council took out interest free loans some years ago to pay for energy saving works in Council buildings. These loans are now starting reach a point where they have been repaid in full and allows the capital financing costs to be reduced. Interest received on investments has been at an all-time low during 2020 and 2021, and is not expected to rise significantly during 2022/23, and the interest received budget has been adjusted accordingly. The net effect of the three points noted above is to reduce the capital financing budget by £183k.

4.7. Contingencies and Other Minor Changes

As part of the budgeting process, a number of contingency budgets are built into the budget to cover fixed term costs, potential risks that may require funding during the year or as a general contingency which is utilised during the year as additional budget pressures arise or as unexpected events occur. These contingency budgets are reviewed on an annual basis, and it has been concluded that £122k can be taken out of the budget to take account of the adjustments to these contingency budgets and other minor budget changes not covered in the adjustments detailed above.

4.8. Funding Expectations from Welsh Government

In determining the level of Aggregate External Finance (AEF) provided to each Council, the Welsh Government has made it clear that the AEF has provided funding for a number of cost pressures which the Council will face in 2022/23 and no additional funding will be provided by Welsh Government, and it is for each Council to provide sufficient funding in the annual budget to cover these costs. The main areas that need to be allowed for are as follows:-

- **Payment of the Real Living Wage to Care Staff**

The Council's own care staff are paid above the real living wage level but it is likely that the external providers pay less than this level. The difference between the national living wage (statutory) and the real living wage is £1 per hour. In drawing up the initial budget, 5% was allowed for as inflation on external provider care fees. The requirement for external providers to pay the real living wage to care staff will increase their costs above this 5% level, and it is estimated that an additional £200k will be required to meet the additional costs.

- **Homelessness Prevention**

During the Pandemic, the level of expenditure on Homelessness Prevention significantly increased and was funded by the Welsh Government's Covid Hardship Fund. This funding ends in 2022/23, with funding being incorporated into the settlement. The estimated additional cost of maintaining this level of service is £530k. It should be noted that a separate grant of £15m across Wales is being made available and, although the distribution method has yet to be agreed, it is estimated that Anglesey may receive £180k of this additional grant funding. The remaining £350k has therefore been allowed for as the additional funding requirement, although this may need to be amended once the grant allocation is known.

- **Covid Hardship Fund**

In 2020/21 and 2021/22, additional costs and loss of income as result of Covid, have been funded through the Welsh Government's Hardship Fund. As we move out of the pandemic, there is an expectation that dealing with Covid will become business as usual, and some of these additional costs (additional cleaning, temporary staff, PPE etc.) will become normal business costs for the Council. As a result, Welsh Government will not have specific funding in place in 2022/23, but have recognised these increased costs in the settlement. Estimating the actual additional costs for the Council going forward is difficult as it is dependent on the number of cases and the severity of future strains of the virus. It is, therefore, prudent to have contingency funding in place which can also be supplemented by the Council's general reserves and balances if required. A contingency sum of £300k for 2022/23 to meet these additional costs, although it should be noted that some costs which were covered by the hardship fund have been incorporated into the main budget (increased residential and nursing home fees, additional cleaning in schools and homelessness prevention). The sum allocated is based on the assumption that we will move from a pandemic to the virus being endemic during 2022, but there is always a risk that the position will worsen once again and the pandemic continues with further restrictions.

- **Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021**

The Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 places a number of new specific duties on local authorities in Wales, including how Council meetings are held and undertaking performance assessments. The Act also sets out the requirements for regional Corporate Joint Committees (CJCs) which is covered by the levy (see above). It is estimated that an additional £78k will be required to meet these additional duties and responsibilities. The Council has undertaken capital investment in new technology during 2021/22 to allow for hybrid Council meetings to take place.

4.9. Increasing the 2nd Homes Premium

At its meeting on 25 October 2021, the Executive approved to increase the premium on second homes to 50%. This creates an estimated additional £451k of funding. The Executive agreed to use £65k to fund two additional staff in the Council Tax team (this change has been incorporated into the pay budget). This leaves a remaining sum of £386k to be allocated to projects to help people purchase their own home and to promote the local economy.

4.10. Investing to Address Service Issues and Risks

The Council's services have been subject to a long period of austerity where capacity and service provision have been reduced. Since 2013/14, over £25m of savings have been achieved in order to balance the budget each year. However, this has resulted in increased risks and issues in a number of services. The settlement from Welsh Government now provides the Council with an opportunity to address some of these risks and to re-invest in critical front line services.

As part of the budget setting process, Heads of Service and Service Directors were asked to determine what level of funding would be required to help them address service issues and risks. Based on the initial bids, the Executive has reviewed the level of sums requested and has included the following sums in the initial budget proposals. These are detailed in Table 2 below, along with a summary of risks and issues which the investment will address.

Table 2

Summary of the Proposed Investment in Services

Service	Sum Allocated £'000	Risks and Issues Addressed
Education	1,120	
Children's Services	489	There are currently pressures in relation to the costs of specialist residential placements which cannot be dealt with locally. In addition, the number of children who are referred to the Specialist Children's Service has increased by 67% over the last 3 years and changes to various pieces of legislation will result in additional pressure on this team. The additional investment in the service will allow for these increased demands to be covered.
Adult Services	258	Additional investment will provide funding to deal with increased demand but will also increase the capacity within the service, to transform and modernize business processes and the delivery of services. This will reduce commissioning risks and provide better methods to measure the performance and effectiveness of the service.
Regulation	196	The additional investment will cover three main areas within the Service: Maritime, Public Protection and Economic Development. Maritime – The investment will improve the capacity to ensure that all users of maritime areas can be managed more effectively and it will allow for the better identification and mitigation of marine risks and the management of watercraft.

Service	Sum Allocated £'000	Risks and Issues Addressed
		<p>Public Protection – Ensuring a safe and healthy living and working environment for residents and business is a clear corporate duty. The additional investment will allow the Service to respond effectively to environmental concerns and incidents.</p> <p>Economic Development - The Island is facing many socio-economic challenges. It is imperative that the Service possesses the ability to address these issues in a co-ordinated and effective manner, with the aim of securing inward investment to the Island, influencing regional economic activities and supporting the Island's critical economic assets.</p>
Highways, Waste & Property	446	The additional investment will provide funding to address emerging risks and priorities across the service (decarbonisation, Ash dieback, changes in service demands and the public's expectations post Covid in terms of hygiene and cleanliness of public buildings). It will also allow for projects to be developed to bid for external grant funding in particular in response to the Council's objective to become a carbon zero organization by 2030.
Resources	58	The additional funding will increase the capacity within the Service which will allow for the modernisation of business systems and business processes. This will improve efficiency and provide better customer service to both internal and external customers.
Transformation	297	The additional funding will increase the capacity within the Service to provide support to services to continue to modernize and improve services and processes, in particular improving IT systems
TOTAL	2,864	

The short timescale between the announcement of the provisional settlement by Welsh Government and the need to publish the initial budget proposal has not allowed for all of the proposed investments to be fully examined and challenged by Members. Further work will take place before the adoption of the final budget proposal in March to examine the detailed proposals put forward by Heads of Service and Service Directors.

5. THE FUNDING POSITION

5.1. After taking into account the provisional settlement from Welsh Government (as set out in paragraph 3) and the main budget changes (as set out in paragraph 4), the funding position prior to any increase in Council Tax is set out in Table 3 below:-

Table 3		
Budget Funding Gap 2022/23		
	£'m	£'m
2021/22 Final Budget		147.420
Main Budget Adjustments (as set out in Paragraph 4)		
Pay Inflation and Other Staffing Costs	4.053	
Non Pay Inflation	2.479	
Pupil Numbers	0.295	
Levies	0.245	
Capital Financing Charges	(0.183)	
Contingencies and Other Minor Amendments	(0.122)	
		6.767
Funding Expectations from Welsh Government		0.928
Use of Additional Funding from 2 nd Home Premium		0.386
Investing to Address Service Issues and Risks		2.864
Initial Proposed Net Revenue Budget 2022/23		158.365
Funded By		
Revenue Support Grant (RSG)	(89.056)	
Share of Non Domestic Rates Pool	(25.493)	
Total Aggregate External Finance		(114.549)
2021/22 Council Tax Budget (adjusted for the change in the taxbase and increase in second home premium)		(42.957)
Total Funding Prior to Increase in Council Tax		(157.506)
Funding (Surplus) / Deficit (before any change in Council Tax)		0.859

5.2. In order to fund the funding deficit of £0.859m, it would be necessary to increase Council Tax by 2%. This would take the Band D charge to £1,367.46, which is an annual increase of £26.82 and a weekly increase of £0.52.

6. BUDGET RISKS

6.1. In setting the budget, there are a number of financial risks which need to be assessed which may result in a financial cost to the Council. Some of these risks have been allowed for in the budget proposal, but others have not been allowed for in the budget and would be covered by the Council's general balances and reserves, should the risk materialise into a financial cost in 2022/23.

6.2. The Council's current level of unallocated general balances stands at £9.3m. The proposed capital budget for 2022/23 allocates £1.68m of these balances as capital funding, which reduces the unallocated balance down to £7.6m.

- 6.3. The current position of the 2021/22 revenue budget estimates that there will be an underspend and, although it is difficult to accurately estimate the final level of underspending, it is expected that it will be at least £1m. This sum will then be added back into the Council's general balances and, if the expected underspend is £1m, then this would increase the Council's general balances to £8.6m.
- 6.4. As a rule of thumb, the Executive has set the minimum general balance as 5% of the net revenue budget. Based on the proposed net revenue budget for 2022/23 of £158.365m, the minimum required sum would be £7.9m.
- 6.5. There are a number of financial risks which are not covered in the budget or potentially are only partly addressed in the budget, these include:-
- **Covid Costs and potential loss of income** - The budget includes a sum of £300k as a contingency, but this may be insufficient should the Covid situation worsen again in 2022/23 and further restrictions are re-introduced.
 - **Pay Award** – as noted in paragraph 4.2 above, the budget has been inflated to reflect the estimated pay awards for 2021/22 and 2022/23, but there is still significant uncertainty over the pay awards. If the final agreed awards are higher than the sum allowed for in the budget, the additional cost will be funded from the Council's general balances in 2022/23 before being corrected in the 2023/24 budget.
 - **General Inflation** – Over the past 12 months, the level of general price inflation has increased significantly from the level which it has stood for a number of years. The fact that the Council has a number of large long term contracts with external suppliers (highway maintenance, school meals, school transport, energy supply etc.), does provide a level of protection from increases in prices, as the price is covered by the terms of the existing contract. However, there is still a risk that increases in prices will place additional financial pressure on the revenue budget in 2022/23.
 - **Service Demand** – The budget allows for the provision of services at the current level of demand in certain services where the demand can fluctuate (Children's Services, Adult Social Care, Homelessness, Council Tax Reduction Scheme). Any significant increase in service demand will create additional financial costs for the Council which would not be covered by the existing budgets.
 - **Grant Income** – In addition to the funding received through the Aggregate External Finance, the Council receives significant levels of additional funding in the form of specific grants from the Welsh Government and others. When the level of specific grant funding falls, it is not always possible to react quickly to the change as the service funded by the grant is integrated into the service funded from the Council's core budget. There is, therefore, a delay between the reduction in funding and the Council's ability to reduce the associated cost through the reconfiguration of the service.
 - **Port Health Authority** – The Council will be required to undertake new duties as the Port Health Authority for Holyhead. The additional duties will require the Council to recruit staff and create additional capacity with no certainty as to whether the income generated would cover the cost of the service. Discussions are ongoing with the Welsh Government and HMRC as to whether the risk can be underwritten by them. If those discussions are unsuccessful, there may be an additional cost for the Council in 2022/23 which is not funded in the proposed budget.
- 6.6. Given the risks noted above, which are greater than in any normal year, it is prudent for the Council to carry a level of general balance that is higher than 5% of the net revenue budget.

7. REVISED MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

- 7.1. The Medium Term Financial Plan estimates that the Council's net revenue budget will need to increase by £3.3m in 2023/24 and £3.6m in 2024/25, simply to meet the costs of pay and price inflation, increased costs on tendered contracts and the continued increase in demand for services.

- 7.2.** The 2022/23 provisional settlement indicates an indicative rise in the AEF for Wales as 3.5% in 2023/24 and 2.4% in 2024/25. If this rise was replicated for Anglesey, then it would generate an additional £4.1m in 2023/24 and £2.8m in 2024/25. Although it should be noted that the funding is dependent on the anticipated income from Non Domestic Rates being achieved across Wales and how the changes to the datasets impact on Anglesey allocation through the distribution formula.
- 7.3.** Based on the above, it would be possible to continue to invest in services in 2023/24, with the level of investment depending on the Council Tax rise but the position begins to worsen again in 2024/25, with a 2% rise in Council Tax required merely to maintain the existing level of service. However, it should be noted that the figures are based on a number of assumptions which can change significantly over the next two years.

8. MATTERS FOR DECISION

- 8.1.** The final budget will not be approved by the full Council until 10 March 2022, however, at this point, the Executive is recommended to approve the following:-
- The initial proposed budget for 2022/23 of £158.365m;
 - A proposed increase in Council Tax of 2%, taking the Band D charge to £1,367.46;
 - That the Executive seek the opinion of the public on the initial budget proposal and Council Tax rise for 2022/23.

PROPOSED BUDGET 2022/23 BY SERVICE				
Budget	2021/22 Budget	2022/23 Proposed Budget	Movement	% Change
	£'m	£'m	£'m	%
Lifelong Learning				
Schools	42.628	45.245	+ 2.617	+ 6.14
Central Education	10.974	10.889	- 0.085	- 0.78
Culture	1.208	1.270	+ 0.062	+ 5.13
Total Lifelong Learning	54.810	57.404	+ 2.594	+ 4.73
Highways, Waste & Property				
Highways	6.384	6.907	+ 0.523	+ 8.19
Property	0.922	1.404	+ 0.482	+ 52.25
Waste	8.825	9.257	+ 0.432	+ 4.89
Total Highways, Waste & Property	16.131	17.568	+ 1.437	+ 8.91
Regulation & Economic Development				
Economic Development & Maritime	1.955	2.221	+ 0.266	+ 13.63
Planning & Public Protection	2.247	2.386	+ 0.139	+6.18
Total Reg & Economic Development	4.202	4.607	+ 0.405	+9.65
Adult Services	27.733	29.732	+ 1.999	+ 7.21
Children Services	11.188	12.115	+ 0.927	+ 8.29
Corporate Transformation				
Human Resources	1.368	1.480	+ 0.112	+ 8.16
ICT	3.200	3.708	+ 0.508	+ 15.88
Transformation	0.869	0.999	+ 0.130	+15.02
Total Corporate Transformation	5.437	6.187	+ 0.750	+ 13.80
Housing	1.247	1.914	+ 0.667	+ 53.48
Resources	3.236	3.484	+ 0.248	+ 7.67
Council Business	1.708	1.857	+ 0.149	+ 8.71
Total Service Budgets	125.692	134.868	+ 9.176	+ 7.30
Corporate Budgets				
Corporate Management	0.636	0.736	+ 0.100	+ 15.67
Levies	3.695	3.921	+ 0.226	+ 6.12
Corporate & Democratic	3.010	3.305	+ 0.295	+ 9.80
Capital Financing Costs	7.393	7.210	- 0.183	- 2.48
Benefits Granted	0.109	0.109	0.000	0.00
HRA Recharges	(0.700)	(0.800)	- 0.100	- 14.28
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	6.181	6.304	+ 0.123	+ 2.00
Contingencies	1.333	2.640	+ 1.307	+ 98.05
Discretionary Rate Relief	0.071	0.072	+ 0.001	+ 1.41
Total Corporate Budgets	21.728	23.497	+ 1.769	+ 9.44
TOTAL BUDGET	147.420	158.365	10.945	+ 7.42

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL	
Report to:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Date:	24 JANUARY 2022
Subject:	CAPITAL BUDGET 2022/23 – INITIAL PROPOSAL
Portfolio Holder(s):	COUNCILLOR R WILLIAMS
Head of Service / Director:	R MARC JONES
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	MARC JONES – DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER 01248 752601 rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	n/a

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1.1 The Executive is required to propose a capital budget for 2022/23, which will be presented to full Council for approval at its meeting on 10 March 2022.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 To recommend to the full Council the following capital programme for 2022/23:-

	Ref	£'000
2021/22 Schemes Brought Forward	Para 4.1 & Table 2	1,322
Refurbishment / Replacement of Assets	Para 4.2.	5,042
New One Off Capital Projects	Para 5.2 & Table 3	1,432
New One Off Capital Projects (Funded from Reserves and Unsupported Borrowing)	Para 5.3 & Table 4	783
21 st Century Schools	Para 6	8,598
Housing Revenue Account	Para 7	18,784
Total Recommended Capital Programme 2022/23		35,961
Funded By:		
General Capital Grant		1,486
Supported Borrowing General		2,157
General Balances		1,681
21 st Century Schools Supported Borrowing		1,168
21 st Century Schools Unsupported Borrowing		5,261
HRA Reserve & In Year Surplus		10,099
HRA Unsupported Borrowing		6,000
Capital Receipts		600
External Grants		4,854
Earmarked Reserves		1,195
General Fund Unsupported Borrowing		138
2021/22 Funding Brought Forward		1,322
2022/23 Total Capital Funding		35,961

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option?		
A number of additional schemes are to be considered in the capital programme, with the main driving factor in funding being affordability and the maximisation of external grant funding.		
C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?		
The matter is delegated to the Executive to propose the capital budget.		
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 capital budget ensures funding to maintain the Council's assets and forms part of the strategy to meet the objectives set out in the Council's corporate plan.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Continued maintenance of the Council's assets will prevent larger costs in the future
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom	Capital projects in respect of 21st Century Schools and the HRA are aligned to priorities set out by the Welsh Government
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	The capital budget will be subject to a formal budget consultation prior to final approval by the Council in March 2022
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	The capital budget ensures funding to maintain the Council's assets and forms part of the strategy to meet the objectives set out in the Council's corporate plan.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	None identified.
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	No impact identified.

E - Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Strategic Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Comments from the SLT have been 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 and any comments made have been taken into account in discussions on this report in the SLT.
4	Human Resources (HR)	Any proposals which impact on staff will have been identified and discussed with the HR Team
5	Property	Any proposal which impacts on the Council's property and related budgets will have been discussed with the Property Team.
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	Any proposal which impacts on the Council's information technology systems and related budgets will have been discussed with the ICT Team.
7	Scrutiny	TBC
8	Local Members	Proposals are applicable to all Members.
9	Any external bodies / other/s	
F - Appendices:		
Appendix 1 – Report on the Capital Budget 2022/23 Appendix 2 – Proposed Capital Budget 2022/23		
FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):		
Capital Strategy Report – full Council 9 March 2021 Capital Budget 2021/22 – full Council 9 March 2021		

DRAFT CAPITAL BUDGET 2022/23**1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1. The draft Capital Budget for 2022/23, set out below, takes into account the principles set out in the Capital Strategy which was approved by the Executive in March 2021 and the full Council in March 2021.

2. PRINCIPLES OF THE CAPITAL STRATEGY

- 2.1. The Capital Strategy for 2021/22 was approved by the Executive and full Council and will be updated for 2022/23 to reflect the new funding levels, any changes in the Council's priorities and any changes set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2022/23, which will be approved by the Executive and full Council in March 2022.

- 2.2. The current Capital Strategy sets out the following principles for the Council in determining its capital programme

- Each year, capital funding will be allocated to ensure an investment in existing assets to protect them into the future;
- The Council will maximise external capital funding wherever possible and affordable;
- Capital funding will also be prioritised on assets required to help the Council deliver its statutory responsibilities;
- The Council remains committed to the 21st Century Schools Programme and will continue to fully utilise 21st Century Schools external funding.

- 2.3. The strategy then went on to provide a little more information on how these principles would be delivered and included the following key points:-

- That the 21st Century Schools programme is considered separately from the remainder of the general capital programme;
- That the replacement of existing and obsolete assets has the benefit of reducing revenue costs and that the capital programme will allocate funding to replace or improve existing I.T. equipment, vehicles and Council buildings;
- It is a statutory requirement to offer disabled facilities grants and that the capital programme will allocate funding annually to comply with this requirement;
- A sum will be allocated annually to fund road improvement works. The sum will depend on the amount required to achieve any minimum contract values, the level of external and internal funding available and an assessment of the state of repair of the Authority's roads;
- Projects that require match funding will be assessed on a case by case basis, with any decision to allocate funding being based on how the project fits into the Council's corporate priorities, any ongoing revenue implications and the ratio of Council funding to external funding;
- Projects funded from unsupported borrowing will only be undertaken if the reduction in revenue costs or increased income generated is sufficient to meet any additional capital financing costs.

- 2.4. The Capital Strategy also sets out how any new bids should be assessed, as follows:-

- How closely the project will contribute to the priorities of the Corporate Plan;
- Whether the project attracts significant external funding;
- Whether the project will lead to revenue savings;
- Whether the project will help mitigate a corporate risk.

3. FUNDING THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2022/23

3.1. The funds available to finance the capital programme for 2022/23 are shown in Table 1 below. It should be noted that the figure for the General Capital Grant and Supported Borrowing are based on the provisional Local Government settlement figures. The final figure will not be known until the final settlement figures are announced on 2 March 2022. The level of funding under both headings have remained fairly constant over a number of years and are not anticipated to change significantly between the provisional and final settlement.

Table 1
Anticipated Capital Funding Available for 2022/23

Source of Funding	£'000	£'000
General Fund Capital Programme		
Schemes/Funding brought forward from 2021/22	1,322	
General Capital Grant	1,486	
Supported Borrowing	2,157	
Capital Receipts	600	
Capital Reserve	250	
General Balances	1,681	
Service Reserves	110	
Earmarked Reserves	835	
Unsupported Borrowing	138	
Funding for the General Capital Programme (Council Fund)		8,579
21st Century Schools		
Supported Borrowing	1,168	
Unsupported Borrowing	5,261	
Welsh Government Grant	2,169	
Funding for 21st Century Schools		8,598
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)		
HRA Reserve	3,080	
HRA - In-year Surplus	7,019	
Welsh Government Major Repairs Allowance	2,685	
Unsupported Borrowing	6,000	
Funding for HRA		18,784
Total Capital Funding 2022/23		35,961

3.2. The General Capital Funding received from Welsh Government for 2022/23 totals £3.643m. There has been little increase in the general capital allocation received from Welsh Government for a number of years as additional capital funding has been directed to specific projects e.g. 21st Century Schools. If this level of funding continues in 2023/24 and beyond, the Council's capital programme will either be limited to the refurbishment and replacement of existing assets or the allocations shown above will have to be reduced in order to free up funding to meet other commitments. However, for 2022/23, the general capital grant has reduced by £677k compared to the funding received in 2021/22.

- 3.3. The potential for any significant capital receipts is limited as the majority of any remaining assets which remain unsold have been already earmarked to fund existing or future capital projects (21st Century Schools, leisure improvements and smallholdings).
- 3.4. In previous years, funding has been available from an earmarked reserve which was specifically set up to fund capital projects. Over the past few years, this reserve has been used as a source of funding but the balance has fallen considerably and the remaining balance will be held to fund any emergency capital works which may arise during the year or to provide match funding if the offer of significant grant funding was received during the year which required a small amount of match funding.
- 3.5. The HRA funding is earmarked for HRA projects only and cannot be used for any other projects. The plan allows for the use of £3.080m in 2022/23, leaving £1.5m as the ongoing reserve balance. This is in accordance with the HRA Business Plan which has been previously approved by the Council.

4. DRAFT CAPITAL PROGRAMME (Committed Schemes)

4.1. 2021/22 Schemes Carried Forward

The following schemes will not be completed in 2021/22 and will carry forward to 2022/23.

Table 2
2021/22 Schemes Brought Forward

2021/22 Schemes Brought Forward	2022/23 £'000
Penrhos Phase 2	493
Tourism Gateway	170
Holyhead Landscape Partnership	190
Holyhead Regeneration (THI Phase II)	350
Llangefni Gateway Joint Venture	119
Total Schemes Brought Forward	1,322

4.2. Refurbishing/Replacing Existing Assets

4.2.1 Each year, sums are allocated in the capital programme in order to maintain, upgrade or replace existing assets. The sums allocated have been reviewed by the Finance Team in consultation with the relevant service and the following sums are recommended for 2022/23:-

- **Disabled Facilities Grant (DFGs)** – In previous years, £750k has been allocated and this was supplemented in the last 3 years by the use of Intermediate Care Fund grants. The Director of Social Services has indicated that the use of the Intermediate Care Fund grant to top up the core budget is no longer possible and, as such, a core budget of £750k will be required in 2022/23 to meet the demand for adaptation works.

- **Refurbishment of Schools** – The backlog maintenance in schools is significant and cannot be funded in the short to medium term. Whilst some of this may be mitigated by the 21 Century School Programme, some urgent works on buildings unaffected by this programme are still needed. The Property Services Team has identified the most urgent work to utilise the usual allocation of £1m. However, the sum that can be expended on schools ideally needs to be carried out over holiday periods to avoid health and safety risks and disruption. This means that some longer term projects need to be started now so they can be completed before serious risks arise. Secondary schools in particular are in a very poor condition and need substantial investment. However, some building issues are becoming critical and cannot wait for the 21st Century Schools Programme. Ideally, the authority should be allocating approximately £2.5m annually.
- **Refurbishment of Non School Buildings** – Again, a backlog of work has been identified in the Council’s offices, residential homes, day care facilities, libraries and leisure centres and there is insufficient funding to undertake this work in any one year. £600k has been allocated in previous year and this level of funding will be sufficient to meet the cost of the majority of the priority work required to be undertaken but, in 2022/23, an additional £100k has been allocated, bringing the total budget up to £700k.

Highways Resurfacing – The Annual Status and Option Report confirms that an annual budget of £2m is required in order to sustain the Steady State (Preventative) condition of our roads. A budget below this required amount would inevitably result in less efficiency and reduced value for money with additional costs to the Highway Authority with more money being spent on emergency works and also the risk of increased third party claims being made against the Authority. The Executive recognises the importance of the continued investment in the Council’s road network, but also recognises that £2m is a significant proportion of the Council’s core capital budget and allocating this sum each year will be difficult. The proposal is to fund £2m from the Council’s core capital funding, which includes the use of £1.110m from the Council’s General Balances.

- **Vehicles** – The Council is committed to becoming a carbon neutral organisation by 2030 and, in order to achieve that commitment, the Council needs to reduce the number of petrol and diesel powered vehicles. £200k is to be allocated from an earmarked reserve which is in place for the purpose of funding projects designed to reduce the Council’s carbon footprint. This will allow for the purchase of electric vehicles. An additional £100k is to be allocated to fund the continued cyclical replacement of the Council’s fleet of gritters.
- **I.T. Assets** – Continued investment is required to maintain the Council’s core infrastructure and to replace devices used by staff to access systems. £171k has been identified as a sum required to maintain the core infrastructure, with £121k required for desktop devices.

5. OTHER BIDS FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING

- 5.1. Services were requested to put forward bids for capital funding. These bids were assessed by the Finance Team, and then prioritised by the Senior Leadership Team. Excluding the 21st Century Schools programme and the Housing Revenue Account, the general core funding available, including earmarked reserves and general balances, for 2022/23 totalled £7.257m, of which £5.042m is required for the above, leaving £2.215m to fund any new one off projects.

5.2. The Senior Leadership Team has reviewed the bids for funding and the following projects are recommended to be included in the 2022/23 capital programme (see Table 3 below):-

Table 3
Recommended One off Capital Projects to be Funded in 2022/23

Project Title	Description	Sum Recommended £'000
Economic Development and environmental wellbeing projects	Match funding to be used as and when grant funding becomes available.	100
Upgrade of Public Toilets	A programme of works to upgrade a number of public toilets on the Island. The detailed plan will be reported to the Executive in due course. £100k of the cost to be funded from the Highways, Waste and Property service reserve.	480
Flood Relief Schemes	To provide match funding (15%) for small scale schemes and also to provide match funding (15%) for prioritised major schemes in order to draw down Welsh Government (WG) grant funding. WG grant would, therefore, total £1.592m.	281
External Canopies at 3 Secondary Schools	The canopies would increase the area available for children to sit to eat their lunches. This project would be funded from general balances	371
Maritime Infrastructure	The funding would allow work to be undertaken on pontoons at Amlwch harbour and St George's Pier Menai Bridge. This project would be funded from general balances.	200
TOTAL NEW BIDS FOR CAPITAL FUNDING IN 2022/23		1,432

5.3. The remaining £0.783m of funding is from earmarked reserves, service reserves and unsupported borrowing. The recommended projects are shown in Table 4 below:-

Table 4
Projects to be Funded from Earmarked Reserves, Service Reserves and
Unsupported Borrowing

Project Title	Description	Sum Recommended £'000
Coastal Infrastructure	The funding will provide improvements to a number of sites and will include improvements to footpaths, provide better access, improve cycle routes and provide EV charging points. The cost to be funded from the reserve to fund projects which reduce the Council's carbon footprint	200
Repairs to Melin Llynonn	Although the management of the mill has transferred to a private individual, a long term lease cannot be entered into until work is undertaken to repair the mill and allow it to become operational. An earmarked reserve is held by the Council to fund the work, but further funding is required from the Education Service reserve and through unsupported borrowing. The additional income generated from the lease will fund the annual capital financing costs of the unsupported borrowing	103
Ongoing Programme to Upgrade Recycling Equipment	New equipment is required at the Council's recycling centre and the cost will be funded from a specific recycling reserve.	380
Fitness Equipment at David Hughes Leisure Centre	The Council commenced a project to upgrade the fitness equipment at its 4 Leisure Centres and this is the final upgrade. As with previous upgrades, the cost will be funded via unsupported borrowing, with the annual capital financing costs being funded from the additional income that is generated. The experience at the 3 other centres shows that this is a viable funding option.	100
TOTAL NEW BIDS FOR CAPITAL FUNDING IN 2022/23 FUNDED FROM RESERVES AND UNSUPPORTED BORROWING		783

6. 21ST CENTURY SCHOOLS

- 6.1. Due to the significant amount of Welsh Government funding the schemes will attract, and the need to modernise the existing school estate, the Council is committed to funding these schemes through the use of unsupported borrowing and the capital receipts from the sale of old school sites. The 2022/23 Capital Programme allows for the completion of the final Band A project (new Ysgol Corn Hir) and the commencement of Band B projects (extension to Ysgol y Graig).
- 6.2. The estimated cost of the programme in 2022/23 is £8.598m (net of any capital receipts), which will be funded from £2.169m Welsh Government grant, £1.168m supported borrowing and £5.261m unsupported borrowing.

7. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

- 7.1. The Housing Revenue Account is a ring fenced account in terms of both revenue and capital expenditure. The proposed programme for 2022/23 will see the continued investment in the existing stock to ensure continued compliance with the WHQS standards, with £9.555m being invested. A further £9.229m will be spent on developing new properties and in re-purchasing former right to buy properties.
- 7.2. The programme will be funded from: the HRA Reserve (£3.080m), the revenue surplus generated in 2022/23 (£7.019m), Welsh Government grants (£2.685m) and new unsupported borrowing (£6.000m).
- 7.3. The long term investment programme, and how it will be funded over the next 30 years will be set out in the Housing Revenue Account business plan which will be presented to the Executive in due course.

8. SUMMARY RECOMMENDED CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2022/23

- 8.1. The recommended capital programme for 2022/23 is summarised in Table 6 below and analysed in further detail in Appendix 2.

Table 6
Summary Recommended Capital Programme 2022/23

	Ref	£'000
2021/22 Schemes Brought Forward	Para 4.1 & Table 2	1,322
Refurbishment / Replacement of Assets	Para 4.2.	5,042
New One Off Capital Projects	Para 5.2 & Table 3	1,432
New One Off Capital Projects (Funded from Reserves and Unsupported Borrowing)	Para 5.3 & Table 4	783
21 st Century Schools	Para 6	8,598
Housing Revenue Account	Para 7	18,784
Total Recommended Capital Programme 2022/23		35,961
Funded By:		
General Capital Grant		1,486
Supported Borrowing General		2,157
General Balances		1,681
21 st Century Schools Supported Borrowing		1,168
21 st Century Schools Unsupported Borrowing		5,261
HRA Reserve & In Year Surplus		10,099
HRA Unsupported Borrowing		6,000
Capital Receipts		600
External Grants		4,854
Earmarked Reserves		1,195
General Fund Unsupported Borrowing		138
2021/22 Funding Brought Forward		1,322
2022/23 Total Capital Funding		35,961

PROPOSED CAPITAL BUDGET 2022/23

Scheme	Budget £'000	External Grants £'000	General Capital Grant £'000	Supported Borrowing £'000	Unsupported Borrowing £'000	HRA Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Earmarked Reserves £'000	General Balances £'000
2021/22 Committed schemes b/f									
Penrhos Phase 2	493	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Llangefni Gateway Joint Venture	119	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism Gateway	170	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holyhead Landscape Partnership	190	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holyhead Regeneration (THI Ph II)	350	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total 21/22 Committed Schemes	1,322	1,322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refurbishment / Replacement of Assets									
Disabled Facilities Grant	750	0	750	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refurbishment of Schools	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Refurbishment of Non School Buildings	700	0	450	0	0	0	0	250	0
Highways Resurfacing	2,000	0	14	876	0	0	0	0	1,110
Vehicles	300	0	100	0	0	0	0	200	0
I.T.Assets	292	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0
Total Refurbishment / Replacement of Assets	5,042	0	1,314	1,876	0	0	292	450	1,110
New One Off Capital Projects									
Flood Relief Schemes	281	0	0	281	0	0	0	0	0
Economic Dev – Match Funding	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upgrade of Public Toilets	480	0	72	0	0	0	308	100	0
External Canopies (3 Secondary Schools)	371	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371
Maritime Infrastructure	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
Total New One Off Capital Projects	1,432	0	172	281	0	0	308	100	571

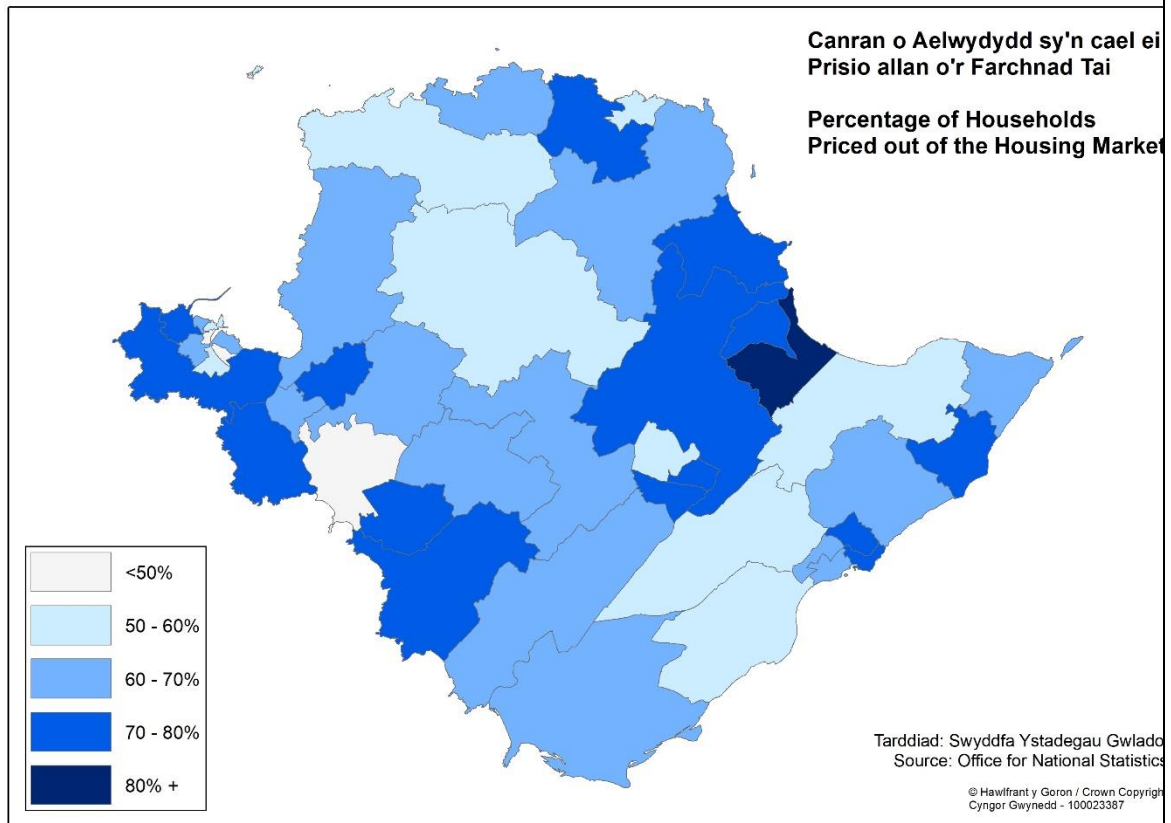
Scheme	Budget £'000	External Grants £'000	General Capital Grant £'000	Supported Borrowing £'000	Unsupported Borrowing £'000	HRA Reserve £'000	Capital Receipts Reserve £'000	Earmarked Reserves £'000	General Balances £'000
Other One Off Capital Projects (Funded from Earmarked Reserves, Service Reserves & Unsupported Borrowing)									
Coastal Infrastructure	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
Repairs to Melin Llynonn	103	0	0	0	38	0	0	65	0
Upgrade Waste Recycling Equipment	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	0
Fitness Equipment – David Hughes LC	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Total Other Capital Projects	783	0	0	0	138	0	0	645	0
21st Century Schools									
Band A	3,768	0	0	0	3,768	0	0	0	0
Band B	4,830	2,169	0	1,168	1,493	0	0	0	0
Total 21st Century Schools	8,598	2,169	0	1,168	5,261	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	17,177	3,491	1,486	3,325	5,399	0	600	1,195	1,681
Housing Revenue Account									
WHQS Planned Maintenance Programme	9,555	2,685	0	0	0	6,870	0	0	0
New Developments & Re-Purchase of Right to Buy Properties	9,229	0	0	0	6,000	3,229	0	0	0
TOTAL HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT	18,784	2,685	0	0	6,000	10,099	0	0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2022/23	35,961	6,176	1,486	3,325	11,399	10,099	600	1,195	1,681

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	The Executive
Date:	24 January, 2022
Subject:	Responding to the local housing challenge- Shared Equity Policy
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cll. A Mummery
Head of Service / Director:	Ned Michael
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Elliw Llyr, Policy, Commissioning and Strategy Manager 01248752137 Elliw Llyr@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s
<p>R1 Recommend that the Executive approve the Shared Equity Policy.</p> <p>1. Background</p> <p>As part of it’s range of initiatives to offer affordable housing, Housing Services propose to introduce a Shared Equity Policy which will assist those who are unable to buy their home on the open market and those unable to gain access to Social Housing. Buying a home remains outside the range of many first-time buyers due to high property prices relative to local incomes and the deposits required.</p> <p>The Share Equity Policy assists in meeting two objectives identified within our Housing Strategy which are:</p> <p>Theme 1 – Development of the right homes for Anglesey’s future</p> <p>Theme 2 – Making best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities</p> <p>With the action being that we will ‘offer social rented properties, intermediate rents, self build and assistance to first time buyers’.</p> <p>Recent information has highlighted that the lack of affordable homes available for local people to purchase has been linked to people now being able to work from home and therefore re/locating to Anglesey coupled with an increase in second homes and the holiday let market such as Air B&Bs. A recent report by the Joint Planning Service for Gwynedd and Anglesey stated that:</p>

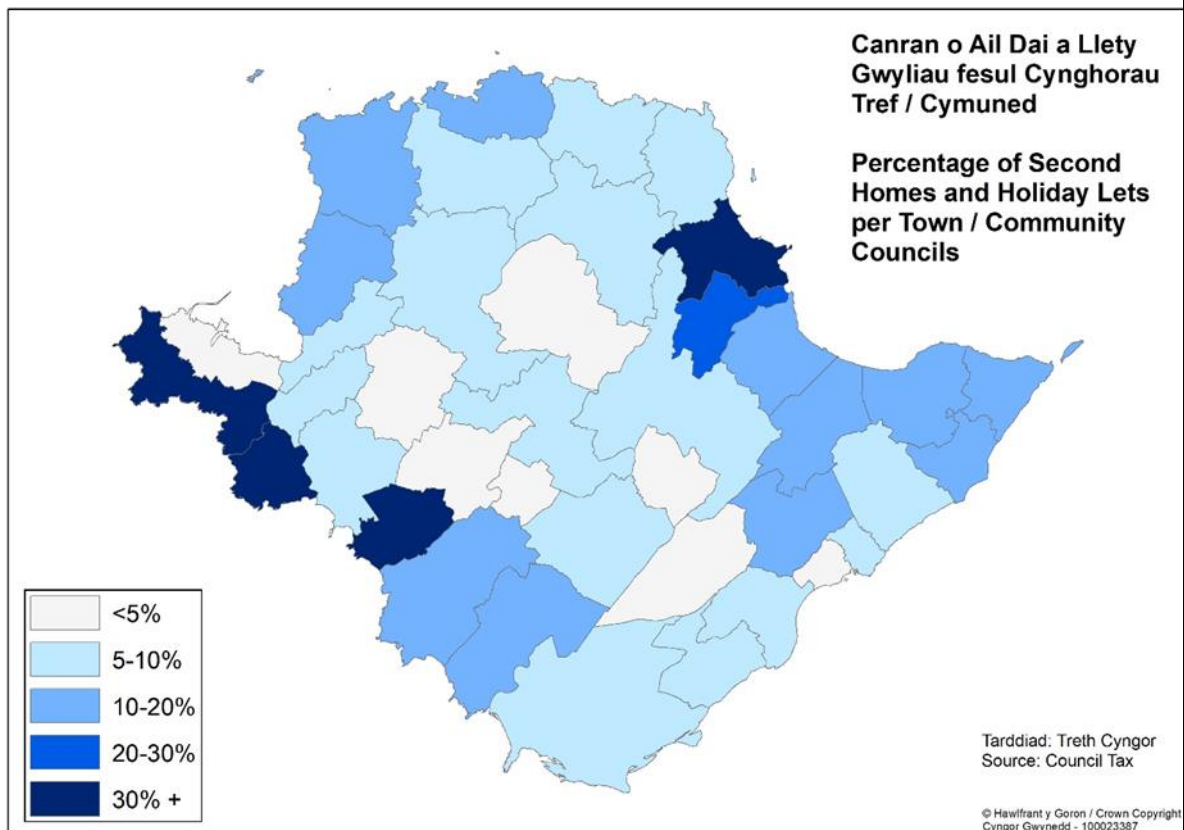
A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

'The average median house price in Anglesey (2019) was £170,000. With an average income of £27,445 the income to house price affordability ratio in the county is 6.2:1. This means on average that 62.2% of local people are priced out of the housing market. This statistic increases greatly in the wards where there are high numbers of holiday homes. For instance, in the Rhosneigr where 35.12% of the houses in the community council area are holiday homes, the median average house price is £263,000. With an average household income of £31,596, the house price to affordability ratio in the area is almost double the county's average at 8.3:1'. The map below shows the percentage of households priced out of the housing market per ward:



The following map demonstrates the distribution of holiday accommodation across Anglesey:

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s



Housing Needs Survey

A housing needs survey was posted on the Council's website for a period of 6 weeks, ending on the 21st December 2021, in order to find the accommodation needs of the people living on the Island.

66 responses were received with 57 respondents currently looking for a home on the Island.

69% (44) of the respondents were looking for a property to purchase, with 11 of these looking to purchase a property through a shared equity scheme.

Common answers to the question "*In your opinion, is anything preventing you from finding a suitable home?*" were that open market house prices are too high in comparison to local wages and the effect of second homes and holiday accommodation on the local housing market.

Affordable Housing Register

As of December 2021 there are 458 applicants registered for affordable properties on the Tai Teg website, with 260 of these applicants looking to purchase an affordable property on Anglesey.

Implementation of the Shared Equity Policy

The Policy sets out which type of properties will be eligible for funding and the responsibilities of both the Purchaser and Council within the Policy. Priority will

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

be given to individuals having a connection of 5 years or more to a Community Council Area.

As a member of the Tai Teg Partnership, the Council will be utilising the administrative procedures adopted by Tai Teg which is also utilised by other Councils and Housing Associations across North Wales to administer the Shared Equity Policy. The administrative procedures entail the process of promoting and assessing potential applicants against the requirements of this Policy.

Tai Teg provides different options regarding affordable units available, whether it is rented (intermediate rent) or purchase properties that are more affordable than properties that are for sale on the open market. The website provides information on schemes and the criteria that must be met to be approved and placed on the register.

It is expected that an annual budget will be set for the implementation of the policy, which will be financed through both the Council General Fund and the Housing Revenue Account.

In principle, it is expected that properties on sale on the open market whereby Shared Equity is offered to assist with the purchase will be financed through the General Fund and New Build properties will be financed through the Housing Revenue Account.

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

Our Empty Homes Schemes are assisting local households to access affordable homes to buy; this Policy will widen the range of affordable homes we can offer for both existing and Council build properties. The option not to offer an Equity Share will limit our offer to assist local households.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This is a new Policy which will be financed via the Council Tax Premium and the Council New Build will be financed via the Housing Revenue Account.

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

Yes

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

This Policy will be implemented once a final decision is received on the Budget for 2022-23 and approval is given by the Executive (24 January,2022)

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	People who have a local connection to their communities are currently unable to afford to buy a home. This Policy assists people to be able to remain within their local communities
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	This Policy assists people to be able to remain within their local communities
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.	A recent housing needs survey shows that 69% (44) of the respondents are looking to purchase, with 11 of these looking to purchase a property through a shared equity scheme. This information and responses from our Housing Strategy 2022-27 consultation has been utilised to develop this Policy
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	None identified, see Equality Impact Assessment
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	People who have a local connection to their communities and are currently unable to afford to buy a home. This Policy assists people to be able to remain within their local communities
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	No negative impact identified. See Welsh Language Impact Assessment

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	Supportive of recommendation
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	Supportive of recommendation
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	Supportive of recommendation
4	Human Resources (HR)	n/a
5	Property	n/a
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	n/a
7	Procurement	n/a
8	Scrutiny	n/a
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:
Shared Equity Policy Equality Impact Assessment Welsh Language Impact Assessment

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

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn
Shared Equity Policy
Draft v0.2

Revision history

Version	Date	Summary of changes
0.1	September 2021	Made following initial discussions of policy
0.2	October 2021	

Next review date	
The policy will be reviewed on:	October 2022
The review will be conducted by:	Housing Strategy, Policy and Commissioning Team

Contact details:

Housing Services, Council Offices, Llangefni, Anglesey, LL77 7TW

01248 752200

adrantai@ynysmon.gov.uk

We are happy to provide this information in alternative formats on request - please use the contact details above.

This document is available in English.

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn y Gymraeg.

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- 2. Background**
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Appendices

- 1. Examples of how the scheme works**

1. Policy aims and purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to introduce a Shared Equity Scheme for the following types of properties:-

- a) Properties which are for sale on the open market
- b) Properties which are identified by the Council as being available as Shared Equity which is funded from the Housing Revenue Account, Council Tax Premium or from Planning Obligations

The Policy offers First Time Buyers (FTB) an opportunity to obtain an equity loan to enable them to purchase a suitable home in their local area which they would otherwise be unable to afford. The scheme aims to help low income households who would be otherwise be unable to purchase a home.

The Council will take an equity share up to 30% of the purchase price in properties as described in a) and b) above (with discretion to increase this up to 50% in exceptional circumstances). The maximum purchase price for applicants will be capped at £250,000. This will result in FTBs requiring a smaller deposit (minimum 5% of purchase price) and mortgage, thereby making it a more affordable route into home ownership.

The Housing Strategy 2022-27, under the **Theme 2 – Making best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities**, states that we will offer advice, grants and loans to bring back empty homes into use, this includes offering shared equity and assistance to first time buyers by utilising the Council Premium Tax to fund these initiatives.

The Housing Prospectus shows that of those applicants registered on Tai Teg, 190 wish to purchase their home. The Prospectus includes information at a Community Council level, this information can be used when comparing the outputs of this policy and the identified need when reviewing its implementation.

This Policy outlines how the Council will develop and acquire shared equity properties to meet housing need in the area and is based on best practice.

2. Background

Shared ownership (SO) and shared equity (SE) products have been a part of UK housing policy for at least three decades. They were originally developed to address issues of affordability in the 1970s when inflation was very rapid and people who could easily afford to buy over their working lifetime were excluded by high mortgage repayments in the early years of a traditional mortgage due to high interest rates.

Later they became one of a range of low-cost homeownership initiatives aimed at extending home ownership, based on expectations that households' incomes would increase so that they could move to 100 per cent purchase within a reasonable time (*Allen, P., 1982; Booth and Crook, 1986*). More recently, SO/SE products have been used as a means of providing shallow subsidy to increase homeownership rates by enabling marginal purchasers to buy as house prices rose faster than incomes and more households were excluded (*NAO, 2006*).

While there have been many different versions over the years, central government policy has concentrated on two core models:

- **shared ownership** where the purchaser buys a proportion of the property with a traditional mortgage, while the other portion is owned by a social landlord who receives rent on this element;
- **shared equity** where the purchaser buys 100 per cent of the property but obtains an equity loan to cover part of the value.

Interest rates

Purchasers who use either SO or SE hold a traditional mortgage only on the proportion they are purchasing, so the impact of changes in interest rates is reduced. Instead, SO purchasers pay a rent relating to capital value. SE purchasers may in some circumstances pay a charge but this does not vary with market interest rates. The cost of this reduction in outgoings comes in terms of loss of capital gains but the price at the time of purchase of future tranches can be high or low depending on the market. These variations are related to equity values rather than interest rates. So SO and SE reduce the risk from interest rate changes by reducing the size of the traditional mortgage. The total amount that is repaid is linked to the value of the property at the time, and not the amount that was originally borrowed.

(Shared ownership and shared equity: reducing the risks of home-ownership JRF, 2010)

A research paper by House of Commons Briefing Paper Shared Ownership (England: the fourth tenure) 2020 highlighted that such initiatives can be:

Complex - shared ownership is a complicated hybrid tenure, which can be difficult for potential buyers, providers and lenders to understand. This complexity is compounded by variations in product names used by different providers and the range of additional eligibility requirements across different localities.

Responds to affordability issues - in a rising housing market it becomes more expensive to buy further shares in the property and staircasing itself involves additional costs for the shared owner, including valuation, legal and mortgage fees. The increasing costs of shared ownership have made it more challenging for households to progress to full ownership. Around 4,000 households staircased to 100% ownership in 2018/19, equivalent to 2.3% of all shared-equity homes owned by housing associations.

Mortgage availability – limited mortgage availability and less favourable interest rates on shared ownership mortgages are regarded as a factor limiting the uptake of shared ownership.

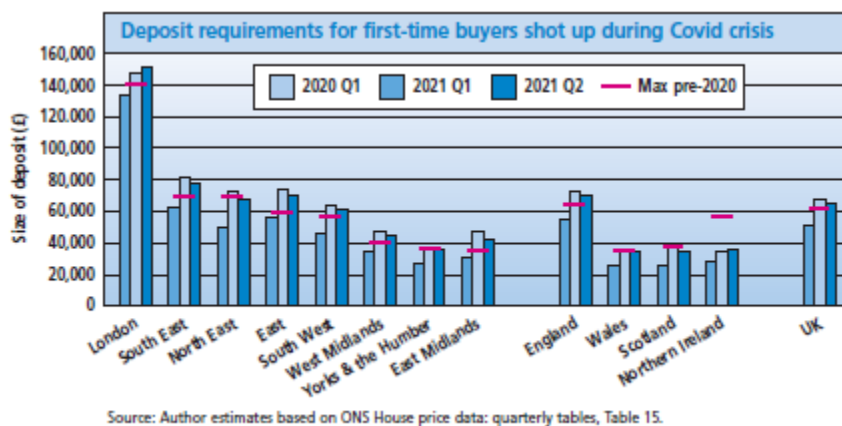
Limited demand in some areas – demand for shared ownership varies around the country, as does the financial viability of development. Demand is greatest where affordability is most stretched – largely in the south of England. In some areas the Government’s Help to Buy: Equity Loan scheme is financially more attractive to first-time buyers.

Reselling – the process for selling a shared ownership property is not straightforward. Furthermore, the secondary market is small which can make it difficult to match buyers and sellers or move within the tenure.

Although the above refers to Shared Ownership schemes these could be macro factors that influence the implementation of this policy and inform it’s review over time.

The CIH UK Housing Review Autumn Briefing Paper, 2021 highlights that some FTBs are at a disadvantage and that inequality is driven by the housing market. It also states that debt vulnerability will grow if FTBs stretch their finances to get on the housing ladder only to face higher mortgage rates and limited capital gains over the next few years.

The table below shows the increase in the amount of deposit required by FTBs during the Covid crisis:



The Review states that ‘Covid has disrupted household behaviour patterns, perhaps permanently, with real consequences for the housing market. Households’ lockdown experiences and greater opportunities for flexible working have triggered strong demand for extra space, a huge uplift in activity levels and inevitable upward pressure on prices. This was amplified by the introduction of the stamp duty holidays in 2020 – a response to the politics of homeownership alongside the desire to stimulate the wider economy – giving a particular boost to existing owners and (across much of the UK) investors.’

3. Duties and Responsibilities

The scheme is discretionary and subject to available funding.

3.1 Council Duties and Responsibilities

This initiative is financed from the Housing Revenue Account, Council Tax Premium and/ or Planning Obligations with a maximum equity share given by the Council of £75,000 with a capped purchase price for applicants at £250,000. The amount depends on the price of homes in the area where the household need to buy and the financial means of the household.

- 3.1.1** Applicants will be prioritised based on date of approval.
- 3.1.2** Neither the Council nor Tai Teg will provide financial advice to applicants and any guidance given will be limited to factual information only. Applicants will be encouraged to seek independent financial advice from an advisor with an understanding of the shared ownership product and associated lender requirements.
- 3.1.3** The maximum amount of assistance provided by the Council is £75,000 unless otherwise agreed, the maximum amount of loan assistance will be 30% of the value of the qualifying property.
- 3.1.4** The equity loan is secured by means of a second legal charge on the property, after the first charged mortgage.
- 3.1.5** The Council could receive an increase in the value of the equity share value of the property as well as a value at less than the original equity share when the property is sold.
- 3.1.6** The Council will charge an administration fee for officer's time spent on administration tasks relating to the property.

3.2 Responsibilities of both Council and Owner

3.2.1 Re-sales

The Owner is required to notify the Council of their intention to sell the property. Where such notification is received, the Council will appoint an independent RICS qualified surveyor within 14 days to ascertain the current market value of the property. The cost of this will be re-charged to the Owner.

The Council has 8 weeks from receipt of notification that the Owner wishes to sell their property to agree to purchase the property at the Open Market Value. If the Council is unable to agree to purchase the property the Owner is entitled to advertise the property on the open market and repay the Council's equity based on the valuation or sale price, whichever is greater.

- 3.2.2** Amounts repayable to the Council will be recycled for future use facilitated by this Policy

3.2.3 Stair-casing

Owners are able to increase the share that they own at any time. The price paid for any increased share is based on the full open market value of the property at the time of stair-casing as assessed by a RICS qualified surveyor.

Where the Council receives notification of the Owners intention to stair-case, an independent surveyor will be appointed within 14 days. The cost of this will be re-charged to the Owner. A valuation will be valid for three months from the date received by the Council. It is expected that Owners will complete their stair-casing purchase within that time period, however, where

there have been delays outside of the control of the Owner the Council may allow this to be extended to six months. The Owner will be able to staircase up to 90% of the property value

3.2.4 Downward stair-casing

Downward stair-casing involves the repurchase of some of the equity from the existing Owner. Independent surveyors, as appointed by the Council, will be re-charged to the Owner. Following this transaction, the Owner continues to live in the property owning a smaller share. Downward stair-casing is at the discretion of the Council as the provider and will be considered only in exceptional circumstances. This could be because the Owner is at risk of repossession or falling into arrears and no alternative solution can be found. The Council will not agree to own more than 50% of the equity share

3.3 Owners Duties and Responsibilities

The applicant must meet the Assessing Eligibility below (4) as well as the following requirements:

- 3.3.1** The applicant will need to secure a repayment mortgage for the duration of the mortgage loan.
- 3.3.2** Households will move into the home and use it as their primary residence . People occupying holiday or other temporary accommodation (for example hospital or student accommodation) are not regarded as normally resident unless they can demonstrate that this has been their sole or main home for a period of at least 5 years. Normally resident does not include people detained in prison or resident in a bail hostel.
- 3.3.3** The Owner is responsible for the maintenance of the property .
- 3.3.4** Any subsequent lending made against the property by the Owner must not be done without prior consent of the Council.
- 3.3.5 Building Insurance**
It is the Owner's sole responsibility to obtain and secure building and contents insurance for the property. The Council will request a copy of the building insurance policy documents or any other insurances relating to the property by giving 28 days notice in writing.
- 3.3.6 After Sales**
Owners will be responsible for paying fees associated with Land Registry registration, the payment of stamp duty land tax and legal fees.
- 3.3.7 Subletting**
This policy prohibits subletting. This is to protect public funds from misuse and to ensure that applicants are not entering into shared equity for financial gain (apart from the creation of equity). Requests to sublet will ordinarily be refused by the Council. In exceptional circumstances the Council may grant permission for a shared owner to sublet. In all cases, sub-letting or lodgers.
must be approved by the Council in writing.
- 3.3.8** The Owner could receive an increase in the value of the equity share value of the property as well as a value at less than the original equity share when the property is sold.

4. Details of the Policy

4.1 Assessing Eligibility

Shared equity aims to help people who are in housing need but unable to purchase a home on the open market without assistance.

- 4.2.1** All prospective purchasers must be registered and approved by [Tai Teg](#). Registration is at no cost to the applicant but the assessment for a property under this scheme is subject to a fee. The assessment will require that applicants will need to produce relevant documents e.g. payslips, bank statements, savings statement. The affordability assessment ensures that the person(s) is/are able to obtain a mortgage but the amount available through these means and through savings is insufficient to afford the outright purchase of a home suitable to meet their needs.
- 4.2.2** The applicant must be a first-time buyer or may have previously owned a property but are not currently a homeowner. Existing shared equity owners are also able to apply for assistance.
- 4.2.3** The maximum purchase price is capped at £250,000 for applicants.
- 4.2.4** The household needs to be able to raise a minimum 5% deposit on the share of the home, which they will own and to be able to obtain a mortgage on the share they will purchase.
- 4.2.5** The applicant will be prioritised as describe below:

Priority 1 Applicants who have a 5 year or more residency in the Community Council area in which the property is located.

Priority 2 Applicants who have a 5 year or more residency in one of the Community Council areas adjoining the Community Council area in which the property is located.

Priority 3 Applicants who have lived or worked in Anglesey for a period of 5 years.

And that the applicants circumstances are

- stable and would enable them to take on and maintain mortgage payments and to raise a deposit

But

- Cannot afford to buy on the open market without assistance

5. Communications Plan

The Council will use a variety of approaches to advertise Shared Equity properties across the Island. This will include advertising New Build Shared Equity homes in advance of their completion via Tai Teg and the Council social media. The extent of marketing will be determined on a site-by-site basis for new build schemes.

Resale properties will be advertised through Tai Teg.

6. Definitions for the Purposes of this Policy

Planning Obligations	As defined under the Supplementary Planning Guidance, September 2019
First Time Buyers (FTB)	First-time buyer or may have previously owned a property but are not currently a homeowner
Exceptional circumstances	There is a medical need to purchase a property which has been adapted or can be adapted
The Owner	The occupier of a property who owns part of the property with the Council
The Council	Isle of Anglesey County Council which has a second charge on the property
Tai Teg	Tai Teg provides different options regarding affordable units available, whether it is rented (intermediate rent) or purchase properties that are cheaper than properties that are for sale on the open market. The website provides information on schemes and the criteria that must be met to be approved and placed on the register.
Housing Revenue Account (HRA)	A record of all revenue expenditure and income relating to the provision of council housing and related services.
Market Value	The price that property would achieve if sold on the open market by a willing buyer/seller
Administration Fee	A fee of £500 will be charged
Re-sale	The process whereby the Owner sells the property on
Stair-casing	The process of acquiring additional shares from the Council
Downward stair-casing	Involves the repurchase of some of the equity from the existing Owner by the Council

Appendix 1 Examples of how the scheme works

House price identified by the household that is suitable for their needs = £120,000

- Annual Household income = £23,000
- Mortgage @3.5 times income = £80,500
- Plus 5% deposit = £6,000
- Shortfall = £120,000 minus £84,500 = £35,500 or 30% of the property value.

How the loan Works

The shortfall between the amount affordable to the applicant and the property price is paid by the Council with the amount being calculated as the percentage of the current property value. If the property is sold in the future, then it is this percentage of the market value, at the time the property is sold, that is repayable to the Council and “recycled” for future use. The household has full home ownership responsibilities for the property which includes full maintenance but do not pay any interest on the loan awarded by the Council. Should the property value reduce the amount repayable to the Council will be based on the future value of the property as shown in Example a).

If the value of the property increases the amount repayable to the Council will be based on the future value of the property as shown in Example b).

Example a

A couple use the scheme to purchase a 2 bedroom property in 2020 for £120,000. The couple provide a deposit of 5% of the purchase price (£6000) and 30% of the purchase price is funded by an equity loan of £36,000 from the Council. They take a mortgage of £78,000 for the remainder. The couple therefore hold a 70% share in the property (£84,000). After three years they move away from Anglesey and sell the property in 2023 for £118,000. The couple receive 70% of the sale price i.e. £82,600 and 30% must be repaid to the Council, i.e. £35,400.

Example b

A couple uses the scheme to purchase a 2 bedroom property in 2020 for £120,000. The couple provide a deposit of 5% of the purchase price (£6,000), and 30% of the purchase price is funded by an equity loan of £36,000 from the Council. They take a mortgage of £78,000 for the remainder. The couple therefore hold a 70% share in the property (£84,000). They sell the property in 2025 for £132,000. The couple receive 70% of the sale price, i.e. £92,400 and 30% must be repaid to the Council, i.e. £39,600

Households will be able to purchase additional equity in the property in “tranches” of 10% of the market value Example c).

Example c

A couple use the scheme to purchase a 2 bedroom property in 2020 for £120,000. The couple provide a deposit of 5% of the purchase price (£6,000), and 30% of the purchase price is funded by an equity loan of £36,000 from the Council. They take a mortgage of £78,000 for the remainder. The couple therefore hold a 70% share in the property value (£84,000).

After three years, they find they can afford to increase their share of the property by 10% to 80%. They obtain a valuation of the property by a qualified Chartered Surveyor who states that the property is worth £125,000. Their current 70% share based on the new valuation is now worth £87,500. An 80% share based on the new valuation is £100,000. The couple will therefore pay £12,500 to the Council in order to increase their equity share to 80%. When they sell the property in 2025 for £132,000 they receive 80% of the proceeds (£105,600) and 20% (£26,400) is repaid to the Council.



Equality Impact Assessment Template (including the Welsh language and the Socio-Economic Duty)

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

Version	Date	Summary of changes
V0.1	October 2021	
V0.2	January 2022	Q17

Step 1: Background	
1 - What are you assessing?	Shared Equity Policy
2 - Is this a new or existing proposal?	New proposal to offer an equity share in existing and new build properties
3 - What are the aims and purpose of this proposal?	An opportunity for people to purchase a home which would not be able to afford to purchase a property on the open market

Step 1: Background	
4 - Who is responsible for the proposal you are assessing?	Housing Services- Strategy, Policy and Commissioning Unit
5 - Who is the lead officer for this assessment?	Housing Strategy, Policy and Commissioning Manager
6 - Who else is involved in undertaking this assessment?	Strategy, Policy and Commissioning Unit Empty Homes Officer Housing Development Manager Policy and Welsh Language Manager
7 - Is the proposal related to other areas of work? For example, are there other proposals of policies that should be taken into consideration as part of this assessment?	Interim Housing Strategy 2021-22 and Draft Housing Strategy 2022-27
8 - Is the proposal relevant to how the Authority complies with the public sector general duty relating to people who are protected by the Equality Act 2010? As a general rule, any policy that affects people is likely to be relevant across all protected groups.	The elimination of discrimination and harassment
	The advancement of equality of opportunity
	The fostering of good relations
	The protection and promotion of human rights
9 – Is the proposal a strategic decision? If so, the Socio-Economic Duty is relevant - see appendix 1.	

Step 1: Background	
<p>10 - Who would be affected by the proposal(s) (adversely or positively, directly or indirectly)?</p> <p>If this is a strategic proposal, ensure that you give specific consideration to whether the proposal would affect more on people living in less favourable social and economic circumstances than others in the same society (see appendix 1)</p>	<p>People who have a local connection to their communities and are unable to afford to buy a home. The aim of the offer of assisting is likely to have a positive impact on the socio-economic circumstances of some individuals by allowing them to be involved in property ownership. This in turn can reduce the uncertainty that may be associated with unstable living arrangements, such as co-living and family/friends or renting. Also support people to live closer to support/family networks.</p>

Step 2.1: Information Gathering – Welsh Language Standards and the Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011	
11 - Does this proposal ensure that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language, in accordance with the Council's Welsh Language Policy?	Any services associated with the offer will be provided in Welsh in accordance with the requirements of the Welsh language standards and the Council's Welsh language policy
12 - Is there an opportunity here to offer more opportunities for people to learn and / or use the Welsh language on a day-to-day basis?	It will offer people the opportunity to stay within their communities and contribute and use local services available in Welsh. It will also offer people the opportunity to access local education opportunities, including Welsh-medium education
13 – Will this area of work proactively offer services in Welsh for users?	
14 – Is this proposal likely to protect and promote the Welsh language within communities?	We believe it will and it contributes to the achievement of the priority area vision of three Welsh Promotion Strategy 2021-26, namely; 'Residents can afford to live and buy houses in their local communities.'
To help you to answer the questions above, the corporate Impact Assessment Guidance lists a series of questions which should be considered when assessing how proposals impact on the Welsh language in general. The extent to which these questions are relevant will depend on the proposal in question. However:	

Step 2.1: Information Gathering – Welsh Language Standards and the Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you are looking at how the implementation of the Council’s key policies, strategies or guidance would affect the Welsh language; or • If your initial response to the above questions raises any concerns or evidence to suggest that the proposal would treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language, or would have a detrimental impact on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language; <p>a more comprehensive impact assessment on the Welsh language should be carried out. A separate template is available on MonITor. The Welsh Language Commissioner’s good practice advice document is also available on MonITor to assist you further.</p>	

Step 2.2: Information Gathering – Human Rights Act 1998	
15 - Are there any Human Rights issues? If so, what are they? For example, could this proposal result in the failure to safeguard the right to privacy?	(The 16 basic rights are listed at Appendix 2). no

Step 2.3: Information Gathering – Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015		
16 – Does this proposal meet any of the seven national well-being goals outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015? (Descriptions of the wellbeing goals are listed at Appendix 3)	A prosperous Wales	yes
	A resilient Wales	yes
	A healthier Wales	yes
	A more equal Wales	yes
	A Wales of cohesive communities	yes
	A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	yes
	A globally responsible Wales	New Build will be of high energy standard

Step 2.4: Information Gathering – Engagement / Consultation / Evidence / Filling gaps in information	
Please see the pre-consultation and pre-engagement checklist, which is available on MonITor	
17 - What has been done to date in terms of involvement and consultation with regard to this proposal?	A housing need questionnaire has been issued and information collated from our Housing Strategy consultation responses
18 – What other information have you used to inform your assessment? Please list any reports, websites, links used etc here and include the relevant evidence in the table in Step 3 below	Information from the Housing Strategy and Housing Prospectus
19 - Are there any gaps in the information collected to date? If so, how will these be addressed?	

Step 3: Considering the potential impact and identifying mitigating action

20 – Note below any likely impact on equality for each individual group, and identify what action could be taken to reduce or improve the impact. *For determining potential impact, please choose from the following: **Negative / Positive / No impact**

Protected group	*Potential Impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact
Age	Positive		
Disability	Positive		
Sex	Positive		

Protected group	*Potential Impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact
Gender Reassignment	Positive		
Pregnancy & Maternity	Positive		
Race / Ethnicity / Nationality	Positive		
Religion or Belief	Positive		
Sexual Orientation	Positive		
Marriage or Civil Partnership	Positive		
Welsh language	Positive		
Human Rights	Positive		
Any other relevant issue.			
<p>There are clear links between equality and socio-economic issues. Discrimination against protected groups can be a direct cause of socio-economic disadvantage. If any such issues become apparent when assessing non-strategic matters, they should be given due regard and recorded under the relevant protected group, or under 'any other relevant issue' above.</p>			

Please complete this section if the proposal is a strategic matter (see appendix 1)			
The Socio-Economic Duty	Potential impact	Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings)	Actions to mitigate negative impact
Is the proposal likely to cause any inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage?	Low impact		

Step 4 – Outcome of the assessment

There are four possible outcomes – bear these in mind when completing the next section:

- **No major change** - The assessment demonstrates the proposal is robust; there is no potential for discrimination or adverse impact. All opportunities to promote equality have been taken.
- **Adjust the proposal** - The assessment identifies potential problems or missed opportunities. Adjust the proposal to remove barriers or better promote equality.
- **Continue the proposal** - The assessment identifies the potential for adverse impact or missed opportunities to promote equality. Clearly set out the justifications for continuing with it. The justification should be included in the assessment and must be in line with the duty to have due regard. For the most important relevant proposals, compelling reasons will be needed.
- **Stop and remove the proposal** - The proposal shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination. It must be stopped and removed or changed. (The codes of practice and guidance on each of the public sector duties on the Commission’s website provide information about what constitutes unlawful discrimination.)

Step 4: Outcome of the assessment	
21 - Note the impacts identified and how it is intended to mitigate any negative impact in terms of equality, the Welsh language and, if relevant, socio-economic disadvantage (ie a summary of the table/s in step 3)	No major change
22 - Describe any actions taken to maximise the opportunity to promote equality and the Welsh language, the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (sustainability) and, if relevant, ensure better outcomes for those facing economic disadvantage.	No major change
23 - Would any aspect of the proposal contravene the wellbeing goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015?	No major change
24 – Is there a need to look at what could be done differently, or to reconsider the entire proposal as a result of conducting this assessment?	No major change

Step 4: Outcome of the assessment	
(Evidence of negative impact could render the proposal or decision unlawful. If you have identified negative impact, you should consider at this stage whether it is possible to proceed with the proposal).	
25 - Is there a strategy for dealing with any unavoidable but not unlawful negative impacts that cannot be mitigated?	
26 - Will the proposal be adopted / forwarded for approval? Who will be the decision-maker?	It will be approved by The Executive
27 - Are there monitoring arrangements in place? What are they?	Review within 1 year

Step 5: Action Plan

Please detail any actions that are planned following completion of your assessment. You should include any changes that have been made to reduce or eliminate the effects of potential or actual negative impact, as well as any arrangements to collect data or to carry out further research.

Ref	Proposed actions	Lead officer	Timescale

Appendix 1 – A More Equal Wales – The Socio-Economic Duty (Commencement date of the Duty: 31 March 2021)

What is the Duty?

The general aim of the duty is to ensure better outcomes for those suffering socio-economic disadvantage. When making strategic decisions such as deciding priorities and setting objectives, due regard must be given to the need to reduce the inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage.

Who is likely to experience socio-economic disadvantage?

Socio-economic disadvantage can be disproportionate in both ‘communities of interest’ and ‘communities of place’, leading to inequality of outcome, which can be further exasperated when considering ‘intersectionality’:

Communities of interest – groups who share an experience, eg homelessness; or people who share an identity, eg lone parents, carers. Also those who share one or more of the protected characteristics listed in the Equality Act 2010.

Communities of place – people who are linked together because of where they live, work, visit or spend a substantial portion of their time there.

Intersectionality - crucially, this is about understanding the way in which a combination of characteristics such as gender, race or class, can produce unique and often multiple experiences of disadvantage in certain situations. One form of discrimination cannot and should not be understood in isolation from other forms. A truly intersectional approach ensures that this does not happen.

When will the Duty be relevant?

When making **strategic decisions**. The Welsh Government has provided some examples of strategic decisions (this is not an exhaustive list):

- Strategic directive and intent.
- Strategies developed at Regional Partnership Boards and Public Service Boards which impact on public bodies’ functions.
- Medium to long term plans (for example, corporate plans, development plans, service delivery and improvement plans).
- Setting objectives (for example, well-being objectives, equality objectives, Welsh language strategy).
- Changes to and development of public services.
- Strategic financial planning.
- Major procurement and commissioning decisions.
- Strategic policy development

Further details can be found in the corporate equality impact assessment guidance.

Appendix 2 – Human Rights

Human rights are rights and freedoms that belong to all individuals, regardless of their nationality and citizenship. There are 16 basic rights in the Human Rights Act – all taken from the European Convention on Human Rights. For the purposes of the Act, they are known as ‘the Convention Rights’. They are listed below:

(Article 1 is introductory and is not incorporated into the Human Rights Act)

Article 2: The right to life

Article 3: Prohibition of torture

Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour

Article 5: Right to liberty and security

Article 6: Right to a fair trial

Article 7: No punishment without law

Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life

Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Article 10: Freedom of expression

Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association

Article 12: Right to marry

Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination

Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property

Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education

Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections

Article 1 of Protocol 13: Abolition of the death penalty

Appendix 3 - Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

This Act is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. Public bodies need to make sure that when making their decisions they take into account the impact they could have on people living their lives in Wales in the future. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals:

A prosperous Wales:

An innovative, productive and low carbon society which recognises the limits of the global environment and therefore uses resources efficiently and proportionately (including acting on climate change); and which develops a skilled and well-educated population in an economy which generates wealth and provides employment opportunities, allowing people to take advantage of the wealth generated through securing decent work.

A resilient Wales:

A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).

A healthier Wales:

A society in which people's physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood.

A more equal Wales:

A society that enables people to fulfil their potential no matter what their background or circumstances (including their socio economic background and circumstances).

A Wales of cohesive communities:

Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language:

A society that promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language, and which encourages people to participate in the arts, and sports and recreation.

A globally responsible Wales:

A nation which, when doing anything to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, takes account of whether doing such a thing may make a positive contribution to global well-being.

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Welsh Language Impact Assessment Template

Issues to consider with regard to the Welsh Language

The corporate equality impact assessment template includes specific questions about the impact of decisions on the Welsh language (questions 11-14). The extent to which these questions are relevant will depend on the proposal in question.

However:

- If you are looking at how the implementation of the Council's key policies, strategies or guidance would affect the Welsh language; or
- If your initial response to the above questions raises any concerns or evidence to suggest that the proposal would treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language, or would have a detrimental impact on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language;

a more comprehensive impact assessment on the Welsh language should be carried out. Please complete this template and attach to your equality impact assessment on the same proposal.

The **Welsh Language Commissioner's good practice advice document** is also available on MonITor to assist you further.

What is being assessed?	Shared Equity Policy
Who is carrying out this assessment?	Housing Services – Strategy, Commissioning and Policy
Assessment completion date	January 2022

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Welsh Language Impact Assessment Template

1 - Compliance with the Welsh Language Policy	
<p>1.1 Is the proposal influential in terms of dealing with the Welsh-speaking public?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will activities such as corresponding by letter, communicating by telephone, public meetings and other meetings comply with the language policy? • Will any new IT development comply with the policy? 	<p>Yes, all materials relating to this Policy will be published bilingually</p>
<p>1.2 Is the proposal likely to impact upon the public image of the organisation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will all signs comply with the language policy? • Will publications and forms be compliant? • Will any publicity material or marketing campaigns comply? • Will staff recruitment advertisements comply? • 	<p>Yes, all materials relating to this Policy will be published bilingually</p>
<p>1.3 Is the proposal likely to have an impact upon the implementation of the language policy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the proposal create new jobs? • Will the staffing arrangements facilitate the implementation of the language policy? • Will the proposal offer training through the medium of Welsh? • Will any arrangements with third parties comply with the 	<p>Yes, all materials relating to this Policy will be published bilingually</p>

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Welsh Language Impact Assessment Template

1 - Compliance with the Welsh Language Policy	
language policy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the proposal include any targets or indicators relating to the language? • How will performance be monitored and measured? 	

2 - Effect on Welsh speaking users	
2.1 Will the proposal offer a language choice for users? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it be possible for users to receive any part of the service in Welsh? 	Yes, in accordance with the Council's Policy
2.2 If there a risk for the proposal to discriminate against Welsh speaking service users? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the needs of Welsh speakers been considered in the proposal? • Are Welsh speakers likely to receive the same standard of service as provided in English? • Are Welsh language arrangements likely to lead to a delay in the service? 	No.It will be one level of service provision offered through the medium of English and Welsh. Staffing capacity is arranged in such a way as to ensure that a Welsh language medium service is available.
2.3 Is the proposal likely to make Welsh more visible? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it likely to increase use of the language by producing Welsh language materials and signs? 	No

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Welsh Language Impact Assessment Template

2 - Effect on Welsh speaking users	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it likely to influence others to make more use of Welsh, for example businesses? 	Na
<p>2.4 Will the Welsh language service in relation to the proposal be accessible?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the service be as accessible in Welsh as in English? Will the services be available at the same time? 	Yes, in accordance with the Council's Policy

3 - Effect on Welsh speaking communities	
<p>3.1 Is the proposal likely to contribute towards safeguarding Welsh in communities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is it likely to contribute towards efforts to tackle the challenges of demographic change and migration - such as providing opportunities for young people to stay in their communities? Is it likely to contribute towards the local economy in Welsh speaking areas? Will it provide Welsh medium services - such as child-minding services? 	<p>This Policy complements our Housing Strategy which promotes the opportunity for people to stay within their communities and on the Island by offering a range of different initiatives.</p> <p>According to the Census, the percentage of Welsh speakers in the population aged 16-64 (working age) fell by 27.1%, a decrease of 8% in Welsh speakers aged 3-15; but a 16% increase in the percentage of Welsh speakers over the age of 65. This means that it is extremely important to hold on to young families, encourage Welsh speakers who have moved away to return to the area and encourage individuals to learn Welsh in order to at least maintain the language. Providing housing that is affordable enough and of the right kind to address the need in the local area and in a Local Service Centre (which is a sustainable location to live in) is an important way of doing this.</p>
<p>3.2 Does the proposal take steps to promote and facilitate the Welsh language?</p>	No new service is created as part of this Policy

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Welsh Language Impact Assessment Template

3 - Effect on Welsh speaking communities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposal contribute towards Welsh medium community activities? • Does it offer opportunities for young people to use Welsh outside school hours? • Does it offer a new service that will also be available in Welsh – for example leisure or sporting activities and provision? • Does it contribute or add value to other activities relating to language, such as the work of the local Welsh language initiative (Menter Iaith), the Urdd etc. 	<p>No new service is created as part of this Policy</p>

4 - Contribution towards Welsh language standards, language policies, strategies and other relevant guidance relating to the Welsh language	
<p>4.1 The language policies of partner organisations or nearby public bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the authority working in partnership on the proposal? • Which other organisations are likely to be affected by the development? • Do those organisations have Welsh language standards or language policies? • Does the proposal contribute towards these schemes? 	<p>No new service is created as part of this Policy</p>
<p>4.2 Relevant Welsh language strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the proposal contribute towards the Anglesey Welsh 	<p>Yes, it will offer opportunities for people to have access to housing within their communities and the Island. See 3.1 above</p>

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Welsh Language Impact Assessment Template

4 - Contribution towards Welsh language standards, language policies, strategies and other relevant guidance relating to the Welsh language	
<p>Language Strategic Forum's Welsh Language Strategy 2016 – 2021 which was adopted by this Council in September 2016?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the proposal contribute towards the vision of the Assembly Government for one million Welsh speakers by 2050? 	

5 – The impacts identified and assessed	
5.1 What impacts and effects have you identified (ie summary of the responses to the above questions) together with the probability and likely severity/ significance of impact? How do you plan to address these impacts in order to improve the outcomes for the Welsh language? Detail mitigation measures/ alternative options to reduce adverse impacts and increase positive outcomes:	
Positive impact	Opportunities for people to have access to housing and support through a range of initiatives
Adverse impact	No negative impacts identified
Opportunities to promote the Welsh language e.g. status, use of Welsh language services, use of Welsh in everyday life, Welsh at work increased?	Any service provided by Housing Services in relation to the strategy will be provided in Welsh in accordance with Welsh language standards and the Council's Welsh language policy.
Evidence / data used to support your assessment:	2011 Census data on the number of Welsh speakers by age.

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Welsh Language Impact Assessment Template

6 - Consultation	
6.1 During consultation, what questions do you wish to ask about the Welsh Language Impacts? Guidance has been included in the pre-consultation and pre-engagement checklist, which is available on MonTor	
6.2 With whom are you consulting? How are Welsh language interest groups likely to respond?	
6.3 Following consultation, what changes have you made to address language issues raised?	

7 – Post consultation, final proposals and ongoing monitoring	
7.1 Summarise your final decisions, list the likely effects on the Welsh language and how you will promote/ mitigate these. Record your compliance with the Welsh language standards. You will need to refer to this summary in the equality impact assessment template (Step 4 – result of the assessment)	No negative impact identified
7.2 How will you monitor the ongoing effects during the implementation of the policy?	The action plan at the end of the equality impact assessment template should be used to note any actions planned following completion of the assessment.

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Welsh Language Impact Assessment Template

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PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD

PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

Cynllun Tai Newydd ar dir ger Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley, Caergybi

New Housing Scheme on land near Ysbyty Penrhos Stanley, Holyhead

Nid yw Paragraff(au) i gael eu cyhoeddi'n unol â pharagraffau 12, 13 & 14 rhan 1
Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972 / Paragraph(s) Not for publication by reason
of paragraph 12,13 & 14 of part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

12. Gwybodaeth ynghylch unigolyn penodol / Information relating to a particular individual

Prawf Budd y Cyhoedd yn berthnasol (gweler isod) / Public Interest Test applies (see below)

13. Gwybodaeth sy'n debygol o ddatgelu pwy yw unigolyn / Information which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual

Prawf Budd y Cyhoedd yn berthnasol (gweler isod) / Public Interest Test applies (see below)

14. Gwybodaeth sy'n ymwneud â materion ariannol neu fusnes unrhyw berson penodol (gan gynnwys yr awdurdod sy'n dal y wybodaeth) / Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)

Nid yw gwybodaeth sydd dan baragraff 14 yn wybodaeth eithriedig dan y paragraff hwnnw os oes angen ei chofrestru dan:- / Information falling within paragraph 14 is not exempt information by virtue of that paragraph if it is required to be registered under:-
Deddf Cwmnïau 1985 / the Companies Act 1985 Deddf Cymdeithasau Llesiant 1974 / the Friendly Societies Act 1974 Deddf Cymdeithasau Llesiant 1992 / the Friendly Societies Act 1992 Deddfau Cymdeithasau Diwydiannol a Darbodus 1965 i 1978 / the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1965 to 1978 Deddf Cymdeithasau Adeiladu 1986 / the Building Societies Act 1986; neu / or Deddf Elusennau 1993 / the Charities Act 1993

Prawf Budd y Cyhoedd yn berthnasol (gweler isod) / Public Interest Test applies (see below)

Y PRAWF – THE TEST

Mae yna fudd y cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu oherwydd / There is a public interest in disclosure as:-

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys manylion am faterion ariannol gyda busnes penodol i adeiladu tai cyngor newydd. Wrth ddatgelu gwerth ariannol contract posibl rhwng y Cyngor a chwmni adeiladu lleol i adeiladu nifer penodol o dai, mi fyddai'r cyhoedd a'r datblygwr yn gweld faint mae'r Cyngor yn fodlon talu am dai cyngor newydd cyn bod cytundeb pris wedi ei gytuno'n derfynol.

This report contains details regarding financial matters with a specific business for building new council houses. By disclosing the financial value of the possible contract between the Council and the local building company for building a specific number of houses, the public and other developers would see how much the Council is willing to pay for new Council houses before the price has been finally agreed.

Y budd y cyhoedd with beidio datgelu yw / The public interest in not disclosing is:-

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnwys manylion am faterion ariannol gyda busnes penodol i adeiladu tai cyngor newydd. Wrth ddatgelu gwerth ariannol contract posibl rhwng y Cyngor a chwmni adeiladu lleol i adeiladu nifer penodol o dai, mai'n bosibl y byddai'n gallu i negydu contractau gyda contractwyr eraill yn y dyfodol yn anoddach.

Byddai cyhoeddi'r wybodaeth yn gosod cysail o ran faint mae'r cyngor yn fodlon dalu am waith adeiladu.

This report contains details regarding financial matters with a specific business for building new council houses. By disclosing the financial value of the possible contract between the Council and the local building company for building a specific number of houses, it is possible that the ability to negotiate contracts with other contractors would be more difficult in future.

Publishing this information would set a precedent as regards how much the Council is willing to pay for building work.

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