



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

GŴYS A RHAGLEN

SUMMONS AND AGENDA

ar gyfer

for a

**CYFARFOD RHITHWIR
O GYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN**

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

ar

on

**DYDD MAWRTH
7 RHAGFYR 2021**

**TUESDAY
7 DECEMBER 2021**

➔ am 2.00 o'r gloch ➔

➔ at 2.00 pm ➔

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. MINUTES

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

- 26 October 2021 (Extraordinary)
- 22 November 2021 (Extraordinary)

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

4. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS

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

5. NOTICE OF MOTION PURSUANT TO RULE 4.1.13.1 OF THE CONSTITUTION

- To submit the following Notice of Motion by Councillor Jeff M Evans, endorsed by Councillor Robert LI Jones, Peter Rogers, Bryan Owen:-

"My intent is to seek the support of Anglesey County Council in seeking reassurance and positive action from the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, the Welsh Ambulance Service and Welsh Government in provision of effective Health Support Services, including the Ambulance Service to meet the needs and demands of the community, thus combatting the difficulties and decline in health services, which are having such a detrimental effect on the health and wellbeing of the community".

- To submit the following Notice of Motion by Councillor Robert LI Jones, endorsed by Councillors Aled Morris Jones, Bryan Owen, Kenneth P Hughes, Peter Rogers:-

"I am asking for our County Council to make a NET ZERO CARBON BUILDINGS DECLARATION, together with PLANNED ACTIONS TO DELIVER COMMITMENTS STARTING WITH IMMEDIATE EFFECT. TOMORROW IS TOO LATE".

- To submit the following Notice of Motion by Councillor Richard Dew, endorsed by Councillor Llinos Medi Huws:-

- To require all public firework displays within the local authority boundaries to be advertised in advance of the event, allowing residents to take precautions for their animals and vulnerable people.
- To actively promote a public awareness campaign about the impact of fireworks on animal welfare and vulnerable people – including the precautions that can be taken to mitigate risks.
- To encourage local suppliers of fireworks to stock ‘quieter’ fireworks for public display.

6. WELSH LANGUAGE PROMOTION STRATEGY

To submit a report by the Chief Executive, as presented to the Executive on 29 November 2021.

7. TRANSITIONAL PLAN

To submit a report by the Deputy Chief Executive, as presented to the Executive on 29 November 2021.

8. STATEMENT OF GAMBLING POLICY 2022-2025

To submit a report by the Head of Regulation and Economic Development, as presented to the Executive on 29 November 2021.

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

Minutes of the virtual meeting held on 26 October 2021

- PRESENT:** Councillor Glyn Haynes (Chair)
Councillor Dafydd Roberts (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors John Griffith, Richard Griffiths, K P Hughes, T LI Hughes MBE, Vaughan Hughes, Llinos Medi Huws, A M Jones, Carwyn Jones, Richard Owain Jones, G O Jones, R LI Jones, R Meirion Jones, Alun W Mummery, Bryan Owen, R G Parry OBE FRAGS, Gary Pritchard, Dylan Rees, Alun Roberts, J A Roberts, Margaret Murley Roberts, Nicola Roberts, P S Rogers, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Ieuan Williams and Robin Williams
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,
Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer,
Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer,
Director of Social Services,
Director of Education, Skills and Young People,
Head of Democratic Services,
Head of Regulation and Economic Development,
Head of Highways, Waste and Property,
Head of Adults' Services,
Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Transformation,
Committee Officer (MEH).
- ALSO PRESENT:** None
- APOLOGIES:** Councillors R Dew and Jeff Evans

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

None received.

2. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 7 September, 2021 were confirmed as correct.

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

The Chair made the following announcements:-

- Congratulations was extended to the Ynys Môn Housing Department who have been working with Gwynedd Council on the First Time Buyers Empty Homes Grant Scheme. They have won the Chartered Institute of Housing's 2021 award for Supporting Future Generations in Wales.
- The County Council's scheme to regenerate Holyhead Market Hall has also won a national award – AJ100 Community Impact Award from the Architect's Journal.

- Congratulations was extended to Carl Edwards, Gethin Jones and Tudur Jones, Council Staff, together with other Members of Gwalchmai Biking Club who have raised £13,000 for Dementia and Alzheimer Charity whilst cycling from Trearddur Bay to Aberystwyth – a total of 116 miles.
- Congratulations was extended to Mrs Celyn M Edwards on her appointment as the Chief Executive of Isle of Anglesey Charitable Association.

* * * *

Condolences were extended to Councillor Ieuan Williams and his family in the loss of his father in law recently.

Condolences were extended to any Member of the Council or Staff who had suffered a bereavement.

The Chair further referred to the tragic events that unfolded in Leigh-on-Sea Essex on the 15th October, resulting in the untimely death of Sir David Amess MP. He expressed his deepest sympathy with Sir David Amess' family.

4. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2020/21

Submitted – a report by the Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Transformation as was presented to the Executive on 25 October, 2021 was submitted for the Council's acceptance.

The Portfolio Holder for Corporate Business reported that the Annual Performance Report provides an evaluation of how well the Council delivered against its three key well-being objectives during 2020/21 as reflected in the performance indicators data and analysis contained therein in what was a very challenging year due to the pandemic. The Council's main aim had been to keep its workforce and the people of Anglesey safe and well during this difficult time and to ensure that statutory services were maintained. He noted that further progress has been made in a number of areas across services taking planned initiatives and projects forward as described within the report. Councillor Thomas wished to thank the hard work of its staff, partners and those contracted to undertake work for the Council. However, it is expected that the Council will still face further challenges as it enters the winter period.

The Portfolio Holders for responsibilities for the services of the Council wished to thank the staff, partner organisations and contractors for their work during the pandemic in maintaining the services of the Council during the difficult period due to the pandemic.

Councillor R LI Jones said that he also would like to thank the staff for their hard work in maintaining the services of the Council and especially with the rise in Mental Health, Substance Misuse and Old People suffering Domestic Violence and young people being excluded from their families and friends. He further referred to the requirement to reduce the carbon footprint within local authorities.

Councillor J Arwel Roberts reiterated the statement that the carbon footprint needs to be reduced. He referred to the report that the Council currently holds 7 electric vehicles and 107 diesel vehicles and that an additional 4 electric vehicles have been ordered; Councillor Roberts questioned whether 4 electric vehicles was adequate. The Leader of the Council responded that the Council's vehicles fleet is currently under review to ascertain as to the number of vehicles that will be required in the future as travelling to different meetings has been reduced due to virtual meetings taking place. She further said that negotiations are on-going with Welsh Government as to the financing of electric and hydrogen fuel vehicles and the use of public transport.

It was RESOLVED that the 2020/21 Performance Report is an accurate reflection of the Authority's work over the period and that it should be published by the statutory date 31st October, 2021.

5. PROTOCOL FOR MULTI LOCATION (HYBRID) MEETINGS

The report by the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Transformation was submitted for the Council's acceptance.

The Portfolio Holder for Corporate Business said that the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 (the Act) introduces the statutory requirement for hybrid meetings to be put in place for all Council and committee meetings. A draft Protocol was attached at Enclosure 1 of the report which sets out general principles around how hybrid meetings should be conducted at this time, when there are still covid restrictions in place and social distancing requirements reduce seating capacity in the Chamber/Committee Rooms. He further said that the Protocol at Enclose 1 is intended to be a working Protocol which is likely to need revision, especially in the period of training, testing, piloting and prior to implementation. It will also need to be revised once restrictions have been further eased/lifted.

Councillor Aled M Jones proposed an amendment to paragraph 3.10 of the Protocol which includes the provision 'no other person/s may be present in the room from which members are accessing a remote meeting'. Councillor Jones said that he considered that paragraph 3.10 is restrictive and not all are able to have access to a private meeting room. Councillor Jones proposed an amendment to paragraph 3.10, that it is only when confidential/sensitive items are discussed do members need to ensure that no other person is present in the room from which members are accessing a remote meeting. This amendment was seconded by Councillor Carwyn Jones. The amendment was put to the vote and was carried.

It was RESOLVED:-

- **the document at Enclosure 1 to the report, as amended in paragraph 3.10, is adopted as the Protocol for the conduct of hybrid meetings; with Officers to progress the technical solutions required to conduct such meetings;**
- **Any changes to the Protocol, which fall outside the Monitoring Officer's existing authority under 3.5.3.6.6 of the Scheme of Delegation, shall be made by the Monitoring Officer, but only with the explicit consent of all the Group Leaders. Any changes which do not have such consent to be authorised first by full Council;**
- **Whilst Covid restrictions remain in place, any informal meetings/briefings and training/development sessions to continue to be held remotely;**

6. REVIEW OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES

Submitted – a report by the Head of Democratic Services, as was presented to the Democratic Services Committee on 19 October, 2021 was submitted for the Council's acceptance.

The Chair of the Democratic Services Committee said that earlier this year the Boundary Commission for Wales announced the start of the 2023 review of Parliamentary Constituencies in Wales, in accordance with the provisions of the Parliamentary Constituencies Act 1986. Initial proposals have recently been published for consultation with a closing date of 3 November, 2021. The constituency of Ynys Môn is not subject to any changes and is retained. He further said that there are presently 40 constituencies in Wales and proposals recommend reducing the number of constituencies to 32. Councillor Bryan Owen seconded the proposal of the Chair of the Democratic Services.

Councillor Dafydd Roberts said that he welcomed the proposal that the constituency of Ynys Môn is to be retained but proposed an amendment that the Authority should respond to the consultation process that 40 constituencies in Wales needs to be retained. Councillor Ieuan Williams seconded the proposal.

The Chair, having received legal advice, rejected the amendment on the basis that it was beyond the scope (insufficient direct connection to the Council/the Council area). Accordingly, the Chair took a vote on the substantive motion put forward by the Chair of the Democratic Services Committee and seconded by Councillor Bryan Owen.

6 members voted in favour of the resolution, 8 members voted against the resolution and 12 members abstained on the resolution.

It was RESOLVED that:-

The motion was not carried.

The meeting concluded at 12.10 pm

**COUNCILLOR GLYN HAYNES
CHAIR**

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

minutes of the virtual Extraordinary meeting held on 22 November 2021

- PRESENT:** Councillor Glyn Haynes (Chair)
Councillor Dafydd Roberts (Vice-Chair)
- Councillors R Dew, Jeff Evans, John Griffith, Richard Griffiths, K P Hughes, T LI Hughes MBE, Vaughan Hughes, Llinos Medi Huws, A M Jones, Carwyn Jones, Eric Wyn Jones, Richard Owain Jones, G O Jones, R LI Jones, R.Meirion Jones, Alun W Mummery, Bryan Owen, R G Parry OBE FRAGS, Gary Pritchard, Alun Roberts, J A Roberts, Margaret Murley Roberts, P S Rogers, Dafydd Rhys Thomas, Ieuan Williams and Robin Williams
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,
Deputy Chief Executive,
Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer,
Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer,
Director of Education, Skills and Young People,
Director of Social Services,
Head of Profession (Human Resources) and Transformation,
Head of Highways, Waste and Property,
Head of Adults' Services,
Head of Democratic Services,
Programme, Business Planning and Performance Manager (GM),
Committee Officer (MEH).
- ALSO PRESENT:** None
- APOLOGIES:** Councillors Dylan Rees and Nicola Roberts

Announcements

The Chair made the following announcements:-

Condolences were extended to the family of the former Head of Education, Mr Gwyn Pari who passed away recently.

Condolences were extended to any Member of the Council or Staff who had suffered a bereavement.

* * * *

The Chief Executive extended her best wishes to Mr J Huw Jones, Head of Democratic Services who will be retiring at the end of the month following 37 years of service to the Council.

Members of the Council also extended their thanks and best wishes to Mr J Huw Jones on his retirement.

1. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

None received.

2. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 2020/21 AND ISA 260 REPORT

Submitted – the report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer as presented to the Governance and Audit Committee on 15 November, 2021.

It was RESOLVED:-

- **To accept the Statement of Accounts 2020/21 and authorise the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer and Chair of the Council to sign the accounts;**
- **To note the acceptance of the Annual Governance Statement 2020/21 by the Audit and Governance Committee and refer the document to the Leader of the Council and the Chief Executive for signature;**
- **To note the reduction in the Council Fund underspend by £188k for the financial year 2020/21 due to amendments made during the audit period which impact on the Council Fund. This reduces the underspend for the year from £4,204k to £4,016k.**

The meeting concluded at 1.40 pm

**COUNCILLOR GLYN HAYNES
CHAIR**

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

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

R1 – The County Council is asked to approve the appended Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 and to authorise the strategy's publication on the Council's website by no later than 31 December 2021.

Reasons

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

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

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

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

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

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

C – Why is this a decision for the Council?

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

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

Yes.

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

N/A

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	<p>The Council Plan 2017-2022 states that protecting the language is a high priority for the Council. The promotion strategy identifies the main challenges facing the Welsh language on Anglesey and outlines how we intend to address those challenges over the next five years. This includes, among other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing rates of language transmission within families; • ensuring that our children and young people benefit from being bilingual; • ensuring that residents able to afford to live and set up home in their local communities; and • the Welsh language prioritised in local economic development, housing and planning schemes.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	N/A
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other	Yes. The promotion strategy is the result of purposeful collaboration with

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
	organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn. Details of the forum's member associations are included in the strategy document.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	The interests of Anglesey citizens have been represented through consultation with Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn members and, the portfolio holder and the elected members who sit on the Council's Welsh Language Promotion Group, the Scrutiny Committee (Partnerships and Regeneration) and the Executive.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	One of the main purposes of the promotion strategy is to outline how the Council intends to create opportunities for Welsh speakers to use the language in different contexts. This applies to all Welsh speakers on Anglesey, including Welsh speakers belonging to groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Research shows that bilingualism can have a positive impact on children's academic development and attainment. Increasing the rates of language transmission and immersion and creating opportunities to learn the language are some of the main objectives of the promotion strategy. These opportunities in turn may have a positive impact on the socio-economic circumstances of some residents by offering them the opportunity to develop Welsh language skills and apply for better jobs where proficiency in the language is advantageous.
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.	The purpose of the promotion strategy is to outline how the Council intends to promote the Welsh language and facilitate its wider use on Anglesey. Its implementation will lead to increased opportunities to use the language locally and contribute to the Welsh Government's target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050. This is consistent the core principles of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh should not be treated less favourably than English in Wales; and

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> persons in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they so wish.

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

F - Appendices:
Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft)

Ff - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance Notice under section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 Welsh Language Policy Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 Language Profile: An overview of the situation of Welsh on Anglesey Five year strategies: A best practice guide for county and county borough councils and National Park authorities Assessing the achievement of the five year strategies: Effective practice guidance document



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COUNTY COUNCIL

POLICY AND WELSH LANGUAGE

Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026

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

www.YnysMon.gov.uk



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Publication date: December 2021



Welsh Language Promotion Strategy

Overview

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

Further information

Please refer any enquiries about this document to:

Ffreuer Owen

Policy and Welsh Language Manager

Isle of Anglesey County Council

Council Offices

Llangefni

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Additional copies

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

Related documents

Compliance Notice under Section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011; Welsh Language Policy; Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report.

All available on the Council's website at anglesey.gov.uk/en/Council/Welsh-language-standards/Language.

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Portfolio holder's foreword

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

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

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

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

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

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

Councillor Ieuan Williams, Deputy Council Leader

Portfolio Holder – Service Transformation and the Welsh Language
December 2021



Our vision

At least 325 more Welsh speakers on Anglesey by 2026

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

Achieving our vision

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Children, young people and the family

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

2. The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

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

3. The community

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

Under each of the three priority areas we will consider:

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

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

1. Increasing the number of Welsh speakers

2. Increasing the use of Welsh

3. Creating favourable conditions – Context and infrastructure

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

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

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

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

Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ Welsh Language Commissioner, Stepping Forward: Assurance Report 2020-2021, available at welshlanguagecommissioner.wales.

Context

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

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

Requirements of the promotion standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Policy context

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

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

Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers

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

Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

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

More than just words

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

Planning and the Welsh language

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Welsh in education strategic plan

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

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

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

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

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

The Welsh language on Anglesey

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

Main census results

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

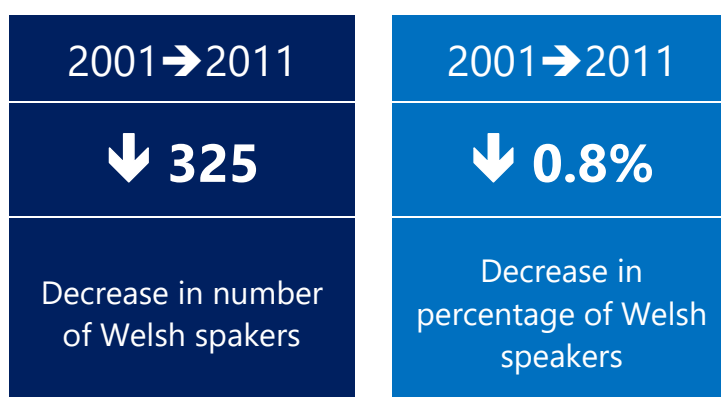
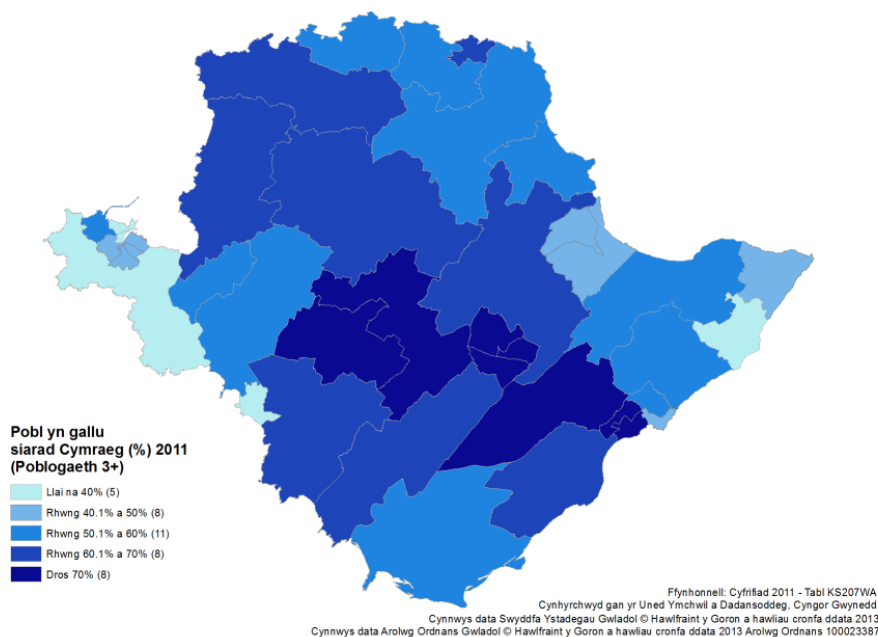


Table: Number and percentage of Welsh speakers

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

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

Map: Percentage of Welsh speakers over three years of age 2011**Table: Wards with the highest number of Welsh speakers**

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

Table: Wards with the lowest number of Welsh speakers

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

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

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

Migration

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

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

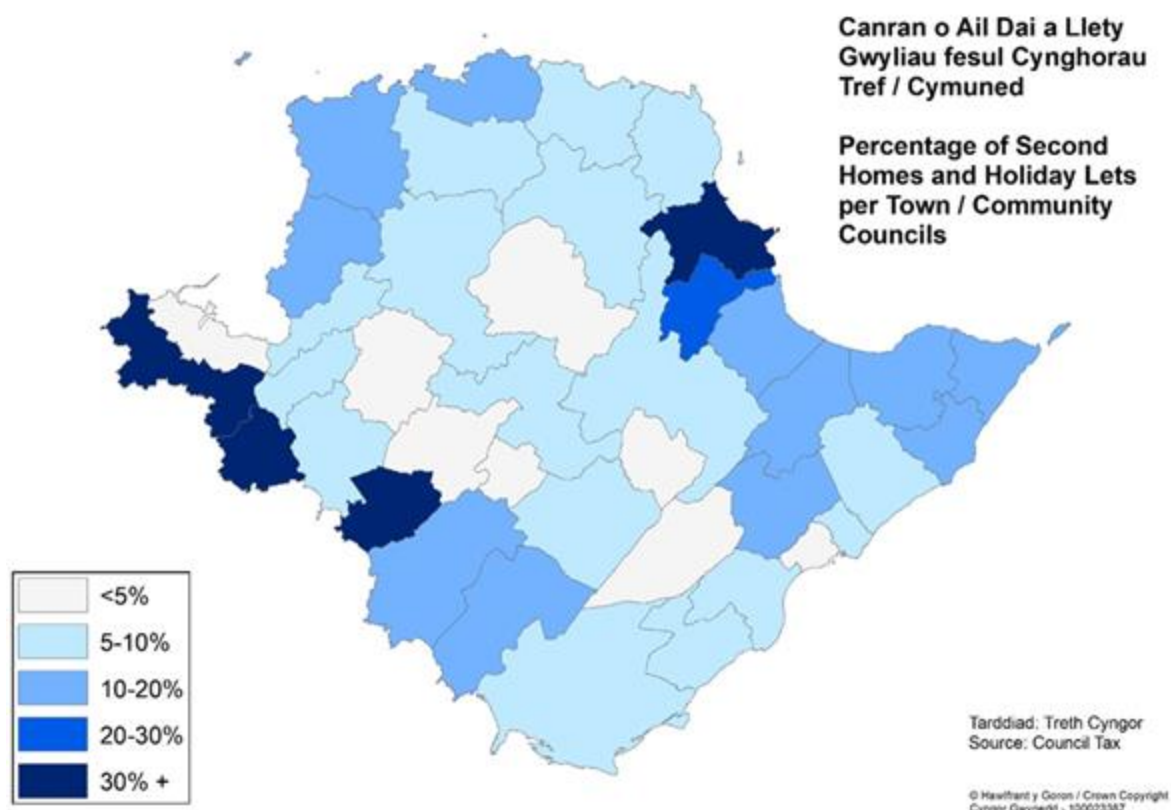
Although the exact impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migration rates is not yet known, the table below of Council tax data from summer of 2020 shows a greater concentration of holiday and second homes on Anglesey when compared to Wales as a whole.

Table: Total holiday homes

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Priority area 1: Children, young people and the family

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

The vision

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

The challenges

Passing on the language within the family

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

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

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

Non Welsh-speaking households

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

Misconceptions about the value of Welsh

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

Losing Welsh after leaving school

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

The statistics

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

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

What next?

We will ensure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measures of success

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

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

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

The vision

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

The challenges

Geographical challenges

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

Seasonal economy

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

Mobility and migration

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

The language of business

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

Individuals' lack of confidence

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

Changes to working conditions following the COVID-19 pandemic

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

The statistics

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

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

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

What next?

We will ensure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measures of success

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

Priority area 3: The community

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

The vision

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

The challenges

The housing market

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

Mobility and migration

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

Opportunities and support to learn Welsh

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

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

Individuals' lack of confidence

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

The statistics

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

What next?

We will ensure:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measures of success

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

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

Implementing the strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1: Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn member list

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

Appendix 2: Year one action plan

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

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

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

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

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

		language awareness			
More opportunities to use Welsh in communities	Preparing a memorandum of understanding for sports clubs.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Leisure department			
	Establishing a virtual Village Hall.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services department			



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Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	County Council
Date:	7 th December 2021
Subject:	Transitional Plan
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Dafydd Rhys Thomas
Head of Service / Director:	Dylan Williams - Deputy Chief Executive
Report Author:	Gethin Morgan
Tel:	01248 752 111
E-mail:	GethinMorgan@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	n/a

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

It is recommended that the Council –

Adopt the Transitional Plan which will provide the operational parameters for Officers to deliver key strategic objectives through defined actions during the Island's immediate post-pandemic recovery period.

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

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

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

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

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):		
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Anglesey citizens have played their part in the drafting of corporate wellbeing objectives and will undoubtedly play a part in the development and realisation of different associated work-streams.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Not applicable - Impact Assessments will be undertaken on associated work-streams of the Transitional Plan in order to assess the impact of changes on equality.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Not applicable
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	Not applicable at this stage - Impact Assessments will be undertaken on associated work-streams of the Transitional Plan in order to assess the impact of changes on the Welsh language and ensuring the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language.

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

F - Appendices:
Appendix A - Transitional Plan

Ff - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
Annual Delivery Document 2020-22 Council Plan 2017-2022



Anglesey Transitional Plan (post pandemic)

2022/23



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

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1. Foreword



Annwen Morgan
Chief Executive

"I am privileged to present Anglesey's Transitional Plan. This plan evolves from the 2020-22 Annual Delivery Plan. It 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 a new Council Plan under the new administration in 2022.

There are undoubtedly challenges ahead this Winter, As national Covid-19 guidelines have now been eased, it's appropriate for us to move forward – safely – towards the next stage."

"As you can see, these challenging and ambitious objectives recognise and address what the Council is trying to achieve over the next 12 months. We will make every effort to deliver on these and we believe it to be an achievable plan of work for the period irrespective of the current pandemic.

The content of the Transitional Plan outlines a number of key priorities that will impact on the long term needs as an Island. It demonstrates to all - our partners, communities and staff what our priorities are over the next 12 months.

As we progress to a stage where we learn to live a life alongside COVID 19, I'd like to pay my thanks for all the work that's happened over the past 18 months which was undertaken under such difficult circumstances. The challenges remain, but together we can make a difference and by pulling together we can show the strength of our small island."



Llinos Medi
Council Leader



2. Introduction

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

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

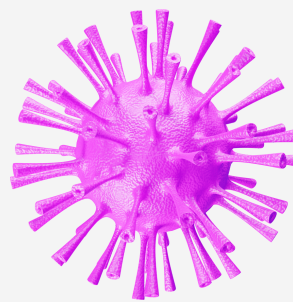
The focus now is on continuing to play our role in a world which lives with Coronavirus. Anglesey will need to respond with agility and innovation to manage risk and shape future opportunities as the next normal emerges.

The County Council remains committed to providing essential key services in a safe manner, whilst further adapting what and how we do things to meet the future and evolving needs of the Island. IACC has been part of a local, regional and national response, collaborating, but contributing to the delivery and implementation of national plans, regulations, and guidance.

Compliance continues to be important, managing the effects of covid and meeting statutory requirements is challenging due to capacity issues.

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

3. Responding to the Pandemic



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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





Gwasanaeth Olrhain Cysylltiadau Gogledd Cymru

North Wales Contact Tracing Service



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

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

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

4. The Immediate Future (next 12 months)

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

A.

Re-energising the local economy and embedding positive economic change

B.

Enabling the visitor and hospitality sector to capitalise on the Island's increased popularity whilst protecting our assets and communities

C.

Maintaining and modernising critical community services such as Care and Education across the island

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

New ways of Hybrid working for staff and elected members will be an imperative requirement and will be integral to success. With that in mind, the Council will be developing supportive working practices, updating HR policies and protocols, updating technological broadcasts of committees whilst also enabling and ensuring that staff wellbeing is placed at the forefront of the new delivery mechanisms.

This Transitional Plan builds on and evolves our Annual Delivery Document 2020-22 and sets out the agenda for the remainder of the term of this Council, May 2022 and then the following 6 months up to November 2022.

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

5. Monitoring and delivering

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

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

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

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

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

The Strategy Circle below demonstrates how the transitional plan objectives intertwine with our Well-being Objectives and the National Well-being Goals.



6. Delivering the Objectives

A. Re-energising the local economy and embedding positive economic change

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

Linkages to the Council Well-being Objectives & National Well-being Goals		Prosperous 	Resilient 	Healthier 	More Equal 	Cohesive Communities 	Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language 	Globally Responsive 
	Wellbeing Objective 1 - Ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their long-term potential							
	Wellbeing Objective 2 - Support vulnerable adults and families to keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible							
	Wellbeing Objective 3 - Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment							

Re-energising the local economy and embedding positive economic change

We will -

01

Construct 6 new business units on the Bryn Cefni Business Park, Llangefni and prepare an additional 6 plots for sale on the open market. Construct 7 new business units at Penrhos in Holyhead (in collaboration with the Welsh Government)

02

Strengthen the role of Holyhead and the Port as a key International 'Gateway' by working with partners to deliver a range of projects, including:

- Repair of the Breakwater
- Development of the Port including land reclamation
- Holyhead Hydrogen Hub
- Station improvements

03

Deliver projects identified in the North Anglesey Economic Regeneration Action Plan, including:

- North Anglesey Small Business and Community Grant fund
- Amlwch Port Signage Strategy
- Concept proposal for parkland on Cymdeithas (formerly Anglesey Charitable Trust Land at Amlwch Port)
- Continue to pursue opportunities for new business unit provision

04

Support the delivery of the North Wales Growth Deal (Covid recovery prospectus) to support the priority areas to help our economy to recover in the short term

05

Establish a new Port Health Authority to undertake new border control responsibilities and checks

Re-energising the local economy and embedding positive economic change

06

Continue to deliver on a green, sustainable recovery and enhancing the vitality and viability of Town Centres

- Undertake an audit of Anglesey town centres to identify potential improvements
- Address empty and problematic buildings
- Develop and deliver landscape and tree planting projects

07

Continue to progress the Energy Island Programme

- Engage and influence the development of a potential new nuclear power station at Wylfa
- Work with major project developers to ensure their proposals deliver local benefits, and mitigate negative impact
- Review and update the programmes purpose and objectives to be more aligned with UK Government and Welsh Government's climate and energy policy, requirements, and commitments

08

Develop and pursue UK Government Levelling Up and Community Renewal Funding support

09

Work with local businesses to empower and enable them to exploit opportunities provided by Council contracts through a revised procurement process

10

Continue to deliver Welsh Government grants to businesses

6. Delivering the Objectives

B. Enabling the visitor and hospitality sector to capitalise on the Island's increased popularity whilst protecting our assets and communities

We will sustain the appeal of the Island for residents and visitors alike and ensure that necessary safe and respectful behaviours are practiced. We will continue to engage with the Island's tourism and hospitality sector, including the Anglesey Tourism Association, to ensure its activities respond to local needs and opportunities.

Linkages to the Council Well-being Objectives & National Well-being Goals		Prosperous 	Resilient 	Healthier 	More Equal 	Cohesive Communities 	Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language 	Globally Responsive 
	Wellbeing Objective 1 - Ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their long-term potential	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Wellbeing Objective 2 - Support vulnerable adults and families to keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
✓	Wellbeing Objective 3 - Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Enabling the visitor and hospitality sector to capitalise on the Island's increased popularity whilst protecting our assets and communities

We will -

01

Preparing new Destination and AONB (Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty) Management Plans

02

Investing to improve the quality and enjoyment of the Breakwater Country Park, Dingle and maritime infrastructure for the benefit of local residents and visitors

03

Welcoming 40+ cruise ship visits to Anglesey / North Wales safely during Season 2022

04

Delivering small scale visitor infrastructure improvements at popular locations to improve local residents and visitors experiences, as well as positively influence visitor behaviour

05

Establishing an Anglesey Leisure Cycling & Active Travel programme of works

06

Changing the way we work with residents and communities by raising awareness and buy in to Place Shaping as a means of enhancing community resilience

6. Delivering the Objectives

C. Maintaining and modernising critical community services such as Care and Education across the island

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

Linkages to the Council Well-being Objectives & National Well-being Goals		Prosperous 	Resilient 	Healthier 	More Equal 	Cohesive Communities 	Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language 	Globally Responsive 
	Wellbeing Objective 1 - Ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their long-term potential							
	Wellbeing Objective 2 - Support vulnerable adults and families to keep them safe, healthy and as independent as possible							
	Wellbeing Objective 3 - Work in partnership with our communities to ensure that they can cope effectively with change and developments whilst protecting our natural environment							

Maintaining and modernising critical community services such as Care and Education across the island

We will -

01

Ensure we reduce the requirement for emergency and temporary accommodation units by sourcing permanent homes for individuals who currently reside in temporary accommodation

03

Building 83 new energy efficient homes with A energy performance ratings in line with our Low Carbon Strategy to meet local demand and ensure individuals within communities have opportunities to have affordable home across a wide range of tenures to meet their housing need

05

Progress a new Extra Care facility in the South of the island

07

Review and re-commission Supported Living provision for Adults with Learning Disabilities

02

Prepare and adopt a Climate Change Plan to protect future generations and communities

04

Further develop Cartrefi Clyd on Anglesey in Rhosybol, Holyhead and Llangristiolus with a view of offering respite and Day Care service for children with a disability

06

Review and re-commission Day Care provision for Adults with Learning Disabilities

08

Progressing new primary school facilities in Llangefni

Further Information

For more information on any element of this document or if you have any comments, please contact:

Human Resources and Transformation

Anglesey County Council

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This document is available in Welsh and can be made available on disk or in braille upon request by visiting the Council's website:

www.anglesey.gov.uk/councilplan

Further information may also be obtained as follows:

Policies, plans and strategies published by the Council and can be accessed at:

www.anglesey.gov.uk

The Annual Performance Report is available on the Council website:

www.anglesey.gov.uk/councilplan

Audit and Inspection Reports produced by the Council's Regulators are available from their respective websites, as follows:

- Wales Audit Office: www.audit.wales
- Care Inspectorate Wales: www.careinspectorate.wales
- Estyn: www.estyn.gov.wales



Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	Executive and Full Council
Date:	29/11/2021 and 07/12/2021
Subject:	Statement of Gambling Policy 2022 – 2025
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Richard Dew
Head of Service / Director:	Christian Branch Head of Regulation and Economic Development
Report Author: Tel: E-mail:	Sion Hughes 07747 118 406 slhpp@anglesey.gov.uk
Local Members:	

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The Executive is requested to recommend to the Full Council the adoption of the Statement of Gambling Policy 2022-2025.

Every three years the Gambling Act 2005, requires that the Council adopts a Statement of Gambling Policy. This Policy sets out how the Council will discharge its functions with regard to the regulation of gambling premises.

The Council's Public Protection Function is responsible for granting premises licences within the Isle of Anglesey in respect of:

1. Bingo halls;
2. Betting premises (including tracks);
3. Adult gaming centres; and
4. Family entertainment centres.

Issuing permits in respect of:

1. Unlicensed family entertainment centres;
2. Clubs;
3. Premises licenced to sell alcohol; and
4. Prize gaming.

The Council is also responsible for administering the siting of Gaming Machines within premises licensed to sell alcohol (where such machines fall outside of the licensing or permitting regimes).

The above sets out some of the Council's key responsibilities under the Act.

A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

The Act also establishes three key licensing objectives: (the "**Licensing Objectives**"):

1. preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
2. ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
3. protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The draft Policy will promote these three licensing objectives and aim to regulate gambling in the public interest.

The draft Policy has been produced in accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance on 'form and content of the Policy'.

It is a revised and updated version of the Council's previous policy, with the following changes:

1. Appendix 3 has been updated to align with current Gambling Commission Guidance to Licensing Authorities;
2. Part 4 now refers to Anglesey Children and Families Services; and
3. Part 9.5 'Renewals'- reference to 2017 is removed, as this is out of date.

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

It is a legal requirement that the Statement of Gambling Policy is adopted by the Council.

No other options are available.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The Executive is required to make recommendations to the Council as the policy forms part of the Council's Policy Framework.

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

Yes.

It forms part of the Council's Policy Framework.

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

Yes.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	Not relevant
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Not relevant
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Consultation process undertaken with organisations listed in Appendix 2
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Consultation process undertaken with organisations listed in Appendix 2
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	None foreseen
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Not relevant
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	None foreseen

E – Who did you consult?**What did they say?**

1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory)	No comment
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	No comment
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	No comment
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	

E – Who did you consult?		What did they say?
7	Procurement	
8	Scrutiny	
9	Local Members	

F - Appendices:

Gambling Policy Statement of Licensing Policy, Gambling Act 2005 2022 - 2025
Appendix 1 Map of Anglesey
Appendix 2 List of Consultees
Appendix 3 Scheme of Delegation

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

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The Isle of Anglesey County Council



Draft

Gambling Policy

Statement of Licensing Policy, Gambling Act 2005

2022 - 2025

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1. Introduction.

The Isle of Anglesey is located in the North West of Wales. The Island is predominantly lowland and it has a coastal Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Large numbers of visitors are attracted, who make an important contribution to the local economy. Agriculture remains an important activity and is integral to the island's identity and culture. The 2011 Census records a population of 69,769 with 30,600 households. Holyhead is the largest town on Anglesey, and the majority of the largest settlements are located around the coast. The largest settlement away from the coast is Llangefni, which is the County town. Anglesey has strong international transport links to Ireland through the Port of Holyhead. The A55, which is part of the Trans-European Road Network (TERN), and the North Wales coastal railway, connects the area to the rest of North Wales and the United Kingdom. A map of the County is provided at Appendix 1.

The Gambling Act 2005 (the "**Act**") governs the provision of all gambling in Great Britain, other than the National Lottery and spread betting. It received Royal Assent on 7th April 2005.

The Act established the Gambling Commission (the "**Commission**") with a national remit, as well as a number of local regulators, the Licensing Authorities. The Commission regulates commercial gambling in Great Britain in partnership with Licensing Authorities. Isle of Anglesey County Council (the "**Council**") has responsibilities as a Licensing Authority and so has various obligations under the Act.

The focus of the Commission is generally on operators and issues of national or regional significance. Licensing Authorities will generally take the lead on regulating gambling locally. The Commission and the Licensing Authorities may also work directly together on particular issues.

The Act provides for three categories of licence:

- (i) Operating licences
- (ii) Personal licences
- (iii) Premises licences

The Act also provides for a permitting regime, for certain establishments that do not require a premises licence, and a number of other specific provisions, including the entitlement for premises licenced to sell alcohol to site limited numbers of specified gaming machines.

The Commission is responsible for issuing Operating and Personal Licences.

The Council is responsible for granting premises licences within the Isle of Anglesey in respect of:

- Bingo halls;
- Betting premises (including tracks);
- Adult gaming centres; and
- Family entertainment centres;

issuing permits in respect of:

- Unlicensed family entertainment centres;
- Clubs;
- Premises licenced to sell alcohol; and
- Prize gaming;

and

administering the siting of Gaming Machines within premises licensed to sell alcohol (where such machines fall outside of the licensing or permitting regimes)

The above sets out some of the Council's key responsibilities under the Act but is not a prescriptive list.

Statement of Principles

The Act requires that the Council prepare a statement of principles that the Council proposes to apply in exercising its functions under the Act. This Statement of Gambling Policy (the "**Gambling Policy**") is produced pursuant to this requirement.

The Gambling Policy has been prepared having regard to the provisions of the Act, subordinate regulations, guidance issued by the Commission to licensing authorities and responses received during the consultation process. A full list of persons consulted during preparation of the Gambling Policy is provided in Appendix 2.

The Gambling Policy will come into effect on the date of adoption by the Council and will be reviewed as necessary but at least every three years from the date of adoption.

The Gambling Policy is subject to changes to statute. If there is any conflict between this Gambling Policy and relevant primary or secondary legislation or statutory guidance, the relevant provisions of that legislation or guidance shall take precedence.

2. Fundamental Principles

The Act establishes three key licensing objectives: (the "**Licensing Objectives**"):

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
- ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

The policy will promote these three licensing objectives and aim to regulate gambling in the public interest.

When exercising its functions under the Act, it is a requirement that the Council, shall aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as the Council thinks it is:

- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonably consistent with the Licensing Objectives; and
- in accordance with this Gambling Policy.

3. Licensing Authority Functions

The Council as a licensing Authority is responsible for a number of functions required under the Act:

- The licensing of premises where gambling activities are taking place by issuing premises licences
- Issuing permits for Club gaming and Club machines
- Receive notifications for up to two gaming machines in alcohol licensed premises
- Issue licenced premises gaming machine permits where alcohol licensed premises require more than two machines.
- Permit lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed family entertainment centres
- Issuing Provisional Statements
- Registering Small Society Lotteries
- Issue permits for prize gaming
- Receive Temporary Use notices
- Receive Occasional Use Notices

4. Competent Authority For the Protection of Children

The Gambling Act 2005 (Licensing Authority Policy Statement)(England and Wales) Regulations 2006 (the "**Policy Regulations**") require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the authority about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

- The need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the Licensing Authority's area; and
- The need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.

Accordingly the Council designates the Isle of Anglesey Children and Families Services for this purpose.

The Council recognises that it may be prudent for other organisations to perform this role if the Council believes it is right to do so for the prevention of physical, moral or psychological harm to children.

5. Determination of Interested Parties

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 158 of the Act to determine whether a person is an interested party in relation to a premises licence, or an application to or in respect of a premises licence.

The Act defines a person as an interested party in relation to a premises licence if, in the opinion of the Licensing Authority which issues the licence or to which the application is made, the person:

- lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities;
- has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities; this could also include, for example, trade associations, charities, faith groups and medical practices; or
- represents persons who satisfy either of the above; (for example Residents' and Tenants' Associations).

Where a person, whether or not directly affected by an application for a Premises Licence or living in the vicinity of premises where such an application has been made, puts themselves forward as representing the interests of residents in the vicinity, the Licensing Authority may ask them to provide appropriate evidence that they are acting as representatives of others.

When considering whether a person is an interested party, each case will be judged on its merits taking into consideration the relevant circumstances, including those contained in the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities.

The Council will not seek to establish any fixed rule as to which persons qualify under the above but considers that each case must be considered on its own particular facts and judged on its merits.

References in this Gambling Policy to an "**Interested Party**" will be to those persons who are regarded as interested parties in relation to the relevant circumstances pursuant to the above policy.

6. Exchange of Information

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between the Council and the Commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with the respect to the exchange of information between the Council and other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.

The Council will act in accordance with the provisions of the Act in any exchange of information, and recognises that nothing in the Act authorises a disclosure which contravenes the Data Protection Act 2018 or the General Data Protection Regulation 2018. The Council shall also act in accordance with relevant guidance issued by the Commission, as well as related regulations made under the Act. It will adopt the principles of better regulation that regulatory activities should be carried out in a way which is transparent, accountable, proportionate, and consistent and should be targeted only at cases in which action is needed. The purpose is to promote efficient and effective approaches to regulatory inspection and enforcement which improve regulatory outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens on business.

The Council intends for its decision making process to be transparent. To that end all representations made to the Council in the course of an application in respect of a Premises Licence will be shared with all parties to that application (being the applicant, the Responsible Authorities and any Interested Parties).

The Council shall comply with freedom of information legislation (including without limitation the Freedom of Information Act 2000) to the extent that such legislation applies to the Council and to the information in question.

It is not the Council's intention at this time to establish additional protocols in respect of exchange of information however this will be kept under review. Should any such protocols be established with other bodies in respect of information exchange then such policies will be made publicly available.

The Council may from time to time exercise its powers under section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to exchange data and information with the police and other parties (for example an enforcement officer, a licensing authority, HMRC, the First Tier Tribunal and/or the Secretary of State) to fulfil its' statutory objective of reducing crime in the area.

7. Inspection and Criminal Proceedings

The Policy Regulations require that the Council states the principles it will apply in exercising its functions under part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises; and the powers under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified in that section.

The Council will be guided by the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities, the Regulators Code and the Council's Enforcement Policy and will take account of the Commission's guidance on test purchasing when considering making test purchases at gambling premises. The Council will also follow its own policies and procedures regarding the use of underage test purchasers.

The Council will monitor and take into account the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.

In exercising its functions and powers under the Act in respect of enforcement, the Council will endeavour to:

- **Act proportionately:** regulators will only intervene when necessary; remedies will be appropriate to the risk posed and costs identified and minimized.
- **Be accountable:** regulators will be able to justify decisions and be subject to public scrutiny.
- **Be consistent:** rules and standards will be joined up and implemented fairly.
- **Be transparent:** regulators will be open and endeavour to keep regulations simple and user friendly;
- **Apply enforcement in a targeted way:** regulation will be focused on the problem and minimize unnecessary burdens on business.

Premises will be subject to a scheme of routine inspection, the frequency of which will be determined by the risks posed by the premises i.e. those premises considered to pose a greater risk will be subject to more frequent inspections than those posing a lower risk.

When determining risk, consideration will be given to:

- the nature of the gambling activities carried out on the premises;
- the location of the premises in relation to schools etc.; and
- the procedures put in place by the management to meet the licensing objectives.

Additional monitoring visits may be made, at the discretion of the Council's licensing team, where it is considered necessary to meet the needs of the licensing objective or following receipt of a complaint. The District will be monitored for unlicensed premises.

The Council will seek to work actively with the police in enforcing licensing legislation. It encourages the police to share information about licensees and licensed premises under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Council has a general enforcement policy which is in accordance with the codes of practice developed by the Crown Prosecution Service and will apply where appropriate in relation to the management of criminal cases.

The Commission is the enforcement body for Operating and Personal licences. Concerns about manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not dealt with by the Council but should be notified to the Commission.

8. Relevant factors when considering applications and reviews

8.1 Applications

An application for a Premises Licence can only be made by a person who either:

- holds an Operating Licence authorising him to carry out the activity in respect of which a Premises Licence is sought; or
- has made an application for an Operating Licence which has not been determined.

Applications for the grant, transfer or variation of a Premises Licence must be accompanied by an assessment that demonstrates how the applicant will promote the Licensing Objectives in the form of a written Operating Schedule. The Applicant may ask the Council for advice as to the scope of information to be provided.

When applying for a new Premises Licence (or variation of an existing Premises Licence) the applicant must also carry out a Local Risk Assessment.

The level of detail to be provided will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the application being made.

Each application will be considered on its individual merits and in accordance with the Act, relevant guidance and this Gambling Policy.

8.2 Objections and Representations and Review

An Interested Party or Responsible Authority has a right to make relevant representations in writing on an application or to seek a review of a licence.

Only representations that relate to the Licensing Objectives, or that raise issues under this Gambling Policy, are likely to be relevant.

Due consideration will be given to all relevant representations unless such representation is frivolous or vexatious. Whether a given representation is frivolous or vexatious is a question of fact and is to be determined on a case-by-case basis

When determining an application to grant a Premises Licence or to review a premises licence, regard will be had to the proximity of the premises to schools, vulnerable adult centres, or residential areas with a high concentration of families with children.

Whether such premises are regarded as being in close proximity to the prospective gambling premises will vary depending upon the size and nature of the gambling premises concerned.

The Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities and the Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP), set out additional matters that the Council shall take into account when considering applications for Premises Licences.

Where gambling facilities are provided at premises as a supplementary activity to the main purpose of the premises (e.g. roadside service areas and shopping centres) the Council will expect the gambling area to be clearly defined and adequately supervised at all times.

The Council will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.

Each case will be determined on its merits and will depend to a large extent on the type of gambling that is proposed for the premises. Therefore, if an applicant can effectively demonstrate how concerns regarding the Licensing Objectives might be resolved, this will be taken into account.

8.3 Irrelevant Considerations

Moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for Premises Licences. It should also be noted that the prevention of public nuisance and anti-social behaviour are not specific licensing objectives (unlike under the Licensing Act 2003).

Pursuant to the Act, when deciding whether or not to grant a Premises Licence, the Council will not have regard to the expected demand for gambling premises that are the subject of the application.

8.4 Conditions

There are certain conditions which are applied to Premises Licences by virtue of the Act (and regulations made under the Act). In addition, under the Act the Council has the power to attach conditions when issuing a Premises Licence.

In exercising this power the Council shall have regard to its responsibilities under the Act and to the policy set out in this paragraph. In considering the imposition of conditions the Council will draw upon relevant advice and guidance issued by the Commission and shall consider the circumstances of each individual case on its merits.

The Council will not attach conditions to a Premises Licence unless the Council considers such conditions necessary, reasonable and proportionate to the use of premises for gambling consistent with the Licensing Objectives, guidance issued by the Commission, the Commission's codes of practice, and this Gambling Policy.

When considering any application, the Licensing Authority will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible and conditions will generally be considered unnecessary if the Council considers that the matters that they are intended to address are already adequately dealt with by other legislation

Conditions will only be imposed to meet the requirements of the Licensing Objectives. Conditions will be proportionate and appropriate to:

- the business, organisation or individual concerned;
- the scale of the gambling operation set out in the application; and
- the risks perceived by the Council.

Conditions attached to Premises Licences will, so far as possible, reflect local crime prevention strategies. For example, the provision of closed circuit television cameras may be appropriate in certain premises.

When considering conditions to be attached to licences, the Council will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.

In this respect, the Council recognises that, apart from the licensing function, there are a number of other mechanisms available for addressing issues of unruly behaviour that can occur away from licensed premises, including:

- planning controls;
- ongoing measures to create a safe and clean environment in these are in partnership with local businesses, transport operators and other
- Council departments;
- regular liaison with the police on law enforcement issues regarding disorder and anti-social behaviour; and
- the power of the police, other Responsible Authorities or an Interested Party to apply for a review of the Premises Licence.

8.5 Access

Regulations made under the Act set out the access provisions for each type of premises in England and Wales.

When reviewing an application the Council will have particular regard to any issues in respect of sub-divisions of a single building or plot and will ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access are observed.

The Council in this context will consider the following factors in respect of premises that are subject to an application for a Premises Licence:

- whether the premises have a separate registration for business rates;
- ownership of neighbouring premises;
- whether neighbouring premises can be accessed from the street or public passageway; and
- whether the premises can only be accessed from other licensed gambling premises

The Gambling Commission's relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:

Casinos:

The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street. In this context, "street" includes any bridge, road, lane, footway, subway, square, court, alley or passage (including passages through enclosed premises such as shopping malls), whether a thoroughfare or not.

No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons

No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which are subject to a gambling Premises Licence.

Adult Gaming Centre:

No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises

Betting Shops:

Access must be from a street (see definition above) or from another set of premises which are subject to a betting Premises Licence.

There must be no direct access from a betting shop to other premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services.-

Tracks:

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino; or
- an adult gaming centre

Bingo Premises:

No customer should be able to access the premise directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre; or
- a betting premises, other than a track

Family Entertainment Centre:

No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:

- a casino;
- an adult gaming centre; or
- a betting premises, other than a track.

Part 7 of the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities contains further guidance on this issue, which this authority will also take into account in its decision making.

8.6 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres

Where a person intends to operate an establishment wholly or mainly to make gaming machines available, and there is no relevant Premises Licence in place, that person may apply to the Council for a permit to operate an unlicensed Family Entertainment Center (subject to compliance with the relevant provisions set out in the Act, related regulations and related guidance).

An application for such a permit may be granted only where the Council is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application.

Relevant considerations for the Council when considering whether to grant such a permit shall include (without limitation) the applicant's suitability, including any convictions that might make the applicant unsuitable to operate a family entertainment center, and the suitability of the premises with respect to location and issues about disorder.

The Council expects any applicant for such a permit to have policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context not be limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations such as training of staff

regarding suspected truancy, and treatment of unsupervised children, very young children, or children causing disorder in and around the premises.

Prospective applicants should have regard to relevant provisions in the Act, associated regulations and associated guidance as to those categories of gaming machine that are permitted for use in an Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centre (or any other establishment licensed or otherwise permitted by the Council)

8.7 Small Society Lotteries

The Council is responsible for registering societies to run Small Society Lotteries. Applicants and operators should have regard to the relevant provisions in the Act and to relevant sections of the Commission's Guidance to Licensing Authorities

The Authority will adopt a risk based approach towards its enforcement responsibilities for small society lotteries. This authority considers that the following list, although not prescriptive, could affect the risk status of the operator:

- submission of late returns (returns must be submitted no later than three months after the date on which the lottery draw was held)-;
- submission of incomplete or incorrect returns-; and
- breaches of the limits for small society lotteries-

9. Decision Making

9.1 Delegation of Functions

The Act provides that certain powers and duties of the Licensing Authority may be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub-Committee or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority.

It is considered that many of the functions will be largely administrative in nature with no perceived areas of contention. In the interests of efficiency and cost effectiveness these will, for the most part, be carried out by officers.

The schedule of delegation of licensing functions permitted under the Act is attached at Appendix 3.

9.2 Appeals Procedure

The Act provides that, in certain cases, applicants, licensees and those making relevant representations in respect of applications to the Licensing Authority have a right of appeal against decisions made by the Council: this is set out in more detail in section 206 of the Act.

In order to make an appeal, notice should be given by the appellant to Caernarfon Magistrates Court, within a period of 21 days, beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the Council of the decision to be appealed against.

On determining an appeal, the Court may:

- dismiss the appeal;
- substitute the decision appealed against with any other decision that could have been made by the Council;
- remit the case to the Council to dispose of the appeal in accordance with the direction of the Court.
- make an order about costs.

9.3 Complaints Against Licensed Premises and Conciliation Meetings

The Council will investigate complaints against licensed premises regarding matters that relate to the Licensing Objectives. In the first instance, complainants are encouraged to raise the complaint directly with the licensee or business concerned to seek a local resolution.

Where an Interested Party has made valid representations about licensed premises or a valid application for a Premises Licence to be reviewed, the Council may initially recommend a conciliation meeting to address and clarify the issues of concern.

Such recommendation is not binding on any party and will not prejudice the right of any Interested Party to require the Council to consider their valid representations or application or for any licence holder to decline to participate in a conciliation meeting.

9.4 Licensing Reviews

The Council will carry out a review of a Premises Licence where it receives a formal application for such review from an Interested Party or Responsible Authority in accordance with the Act.

Such application may (but need not) include representations that one or more of the following activities have been or are carried out at the premises:

- use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of Class A drugs and the laundering of the proceeds of drugs crimes;
- use of licensed premises for the sale and distribution of illegal firearms;
- use of licensed premises for prostitution or the sale of unlawful pornography;
- use of licensed premises as a base for organised criminal activity;
- use of licensed premises for the organisation of racist, homophobic or sexual abuse or attacks;
- use of licensed premises for the sale of smuggled tobacco or goods;
- use of licensed premises for the sale of stolen goods and/or
- activities that may put children and/or vulnerable persons at risk.

An application for review may (but need not) be rejected if the Council is of the view that one or more of the following applies:

- the grounds are frivolous;
- the grounds are vexatious;
- the grounds are irrelevant;

- the grounds would be certain not to cause the Council to revoke or suspend a licence or to remove or attach conditions on the Premises Licence;
- the grounds are substantially the same as the grounds cited in a previous application relating to the same premises; or
- the grounds are substantially the same as representations made at the time the application for a Premises Licence was considered.

The Council may also elect to review a Premises Licence at its own discretion.

Once a review has been completed the Council must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:

- the licence holder;
- the applicant for review (if any);
- the commission
- any person who made representations;
- the Chief of Police; and
- HM Revenue & Customs

9.5 Renewals

Holders of 10 year club gaming, club machine and unlicensed family entertainment centre (uFEC) permits are reminded that it is the responsibility of permit holders to ensure that timely applications are made.

9.6 Club gaming permits and club machine permits

The authority may only refuse an application on one or more of the following grounds:

- (a) (i) for a **club gaming permit**: the applicant is not a members' club or miners' welfare institute
- (ii) for a **club machine permit**: the applicant is not a members' club, miners' welfare institute or commercial club
- (b) the premises are mainly used by children or young persons
- (c) an offence or a breach of a condition of the permit has been committed by an applicant
- (d) a permit held by an applicant has been cancelled during the last ten years
- (e) an objection has been made by the Commission or local chief officer of police.

The authority may only cancel a permit on one of the following grounds:

- (a) the premises are used wholly or mainly by children or young persons
- (b) an offence or breach of condition of the permit has been committed in the course of gaming activities.

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning three months before the licence expires and ending six weeks before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application. Permits granted can cease to have effect in certain circumstances, can be cancelled and can be varied.

The duration of the permit will not be curtailed while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

If, at the time a permit is renewed, the applicant holds a club premises certificate, the fast track procedure will apply as it does when application is first made for the permit.

9.7 Unlicensed Family Entertainment Centres

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning six months before the permit expires and ending two months before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application. The authority may only refuse to renew a permit on the grounds that:

- an authorised local authority officer has been refused access to the premises without reasonable excuse
- renewal would not be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. In this respect, the Council will have the benefit of having consulted the chief officer of police and will be aware of any concerns that have arisen about the use of the premises during the life of the permit.

The duration of the permit will not be curtailed while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

9.8 Prize gaming permits

An application for renewal of a permit must be made during the period beginning six months before the permit expires and ending two months before it expires. The procedure for renewal is the same as for an application.

A permit will not cease to have effect while a renewal application is pending, including an appeal against a decision not to renew.

10 Statement regarding Casino resolutions

Currently there are no casinos operating within the County.

Licensing of new casinos is regulated by the Act and related regulations. The Council is not one of the Licensing Authorities that is empowered to issue casino Premises Licences.

In addition the Act gives discretion to each Licensing Authority to issue a resolution not to issue casino premises licences.

The Council has made no such resolution to prohibit casinos at present.

The Council shall keep the matter of casino Premises Licences under review and may alter its policy in this regard as it sees fit. In such event the Council shall abide by relevant law and shall have regard to relevant official guidance.

11 Other Regulatory regimes

When considering matters in relation to this policy, the Licensing Authority will seek to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible. Where other regulatory regimes exist, this policy will not seek to impose any condition that would duplicate other legislative requirements. Similarly when determining applications or appeals, consideration will be given to the Act and relevant factors as detailed in this policy.

12 Demand for gaming premises

Each application for gaming premises licence will be considered on its merits. Consideration of the expected demand for a gaming premises will not be a relevant factor in determining the application, in accordance with section 153 of the Act.

13 Other Information

In relation to any objections to the grant of a new premises licence, or requests for the review of an existing licence any objections should be based on the three key licensing objectives of the Act:

- preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder, or being used to support crime;
- ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
- protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Objections that are not related to the above objectives will not be considered as relevant objections.

14 Local Risk Assessments

The LCCP require gambling operators (i.e. operators of adult gaming centres, bingo premises, family entertainment centres, betting shops, and remote betting intermediaries) to assess the local risks to the Licensing Objectives posed by the provision of gambling facilities at each of their premises, and to have policies, procedures and control measures in place to mitigate those risks.

These risk assessments should be reviewed and updated:

- to take account of significant changes in local circumstances, including those identified in a licensing authority's statement of licensing policy;
- when there are significant changes at a licensee's premises that may affect their mitigation of local risks; and
- when applying for a variation of a premises licence.

An operator must undertake a local risk assessment when applying for a new premises licence.

Operators are required to make the risk assessment available to licensing authorities when an application is submitted either for a new Premises Licence or variation of a Premises Licence, or otherwise on request. The risk assessment will form part of the Council's inspection regime and may be requested when officers are investigating complaints. A copy of the local risk assessment should be available at the premises.

The Council expects operators to take account of the following when preparing their risk assessment.

- information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions and incidences of underage gambling;
- Gaming trends that may reflect the spending of benefit payments;
- arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends;
- urban setting such as proximity to schools, the local commercial environment, and particular factors affecting footfall;
- the range of facilities in proximity to the licensed premises such as other gambling outlets, banks, post offices, refreshment and entertainment type facilities;
- known problems in the area such as problems arising from street drinkers, youths, participation in anti-social behaviour, drug dealing activities, etc.;

matters relating to children and young persons, including:

- any institutions, places or areas where presence of children and young persons should be expected such as schools, youth clubs, parks, playgrounds and entertainment venues such as bowling allies, cinemas etc.;
- any premises where children congregate including bus stops, café's, shops, and any other place where children are attracted;
- any areas that are prone to issues from youths participating in anti -social behaviour, including such activities as graffiti, underage drinking, etc.; and
- any recorded incidents of, or information held by the licensee in respect of, attempted underage gambling;

matters relating to vulnerable adults, including:

- information held by the licensee regarding self-exclusions
- gaming trends that may coincide with days for financial payments such as pay days or benefit payments;
- any arrangement for localised exchange of information regarding self-exclusions and gaming trends; and
- proximity of any premises which may be frequented by vulnerable people such as hospitals, residential care homes, medical facilities, doctor's surgeries, council housing offices, addiction clinics or help centres, places where alcohol or drug dependant people may congregate, etc.;

and

- other potentially relevant factors, including (but not limited to) matters of faith relating to any religious or faith denomination, including proximity to churches, mosques, temples or any other place of worship.

This list is not exhaustive and other relevant factors not in this list that are identified should be taken into consideration.

14.1 Risk Assessments - Control Measures

Control measures to mitigate perceived risk may involve a combination of systems, design, and physical measures. Appropriate control measures will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, on the particular merits of the proposed measures in context of the circumstances in question.

For example to address the risk factors to children gaining access to an over 18 restricted gambling premises, the operator may identify the following measures:

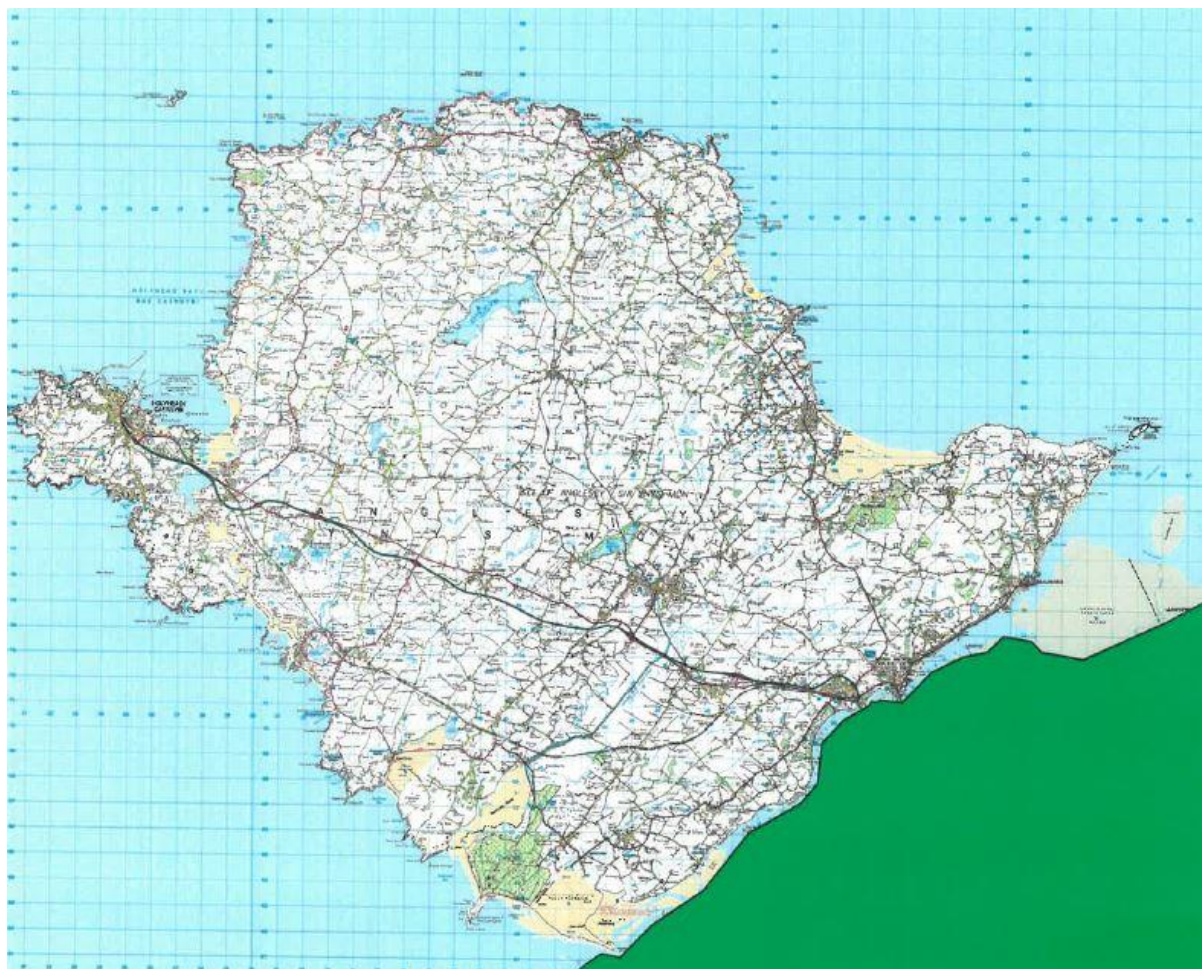
- **Systems:** PASS card or age verification policies, challenge 25 scheme, and staff training
- **Design:** Exterior design which will not attract children into the premises, the entrance layout will enable staff to monitor those entering the premises and when appropriate, challenge them on the ground of age.
- **Physical:** CCTV and electronic sensors.

15 Declaration

This statement of Licensing policy (Gambling Policy) has been produced with due regard to the licensing objectives in the Act, guidance issued by the Gambling Commission and responses from those consulted on the policy.

16 Appendices

Appendix 1 Map of the Isle of Anglesey County Council Area



Appendix 2 Consultees

- Anglesey and Gwynedd Community Safety Partnership
- Anglesey Town and Community Councils
- Association of British Bookmakers
- Bingo Association
- British Amusement Catering Trade Association BACTA
- British Beer and Pub Association
- British Holiday & Home Parks Association
- Citizens Advice
- Done Brothers
- Gamble Aware
- Gambling Commission
- GamCare
- HM Revenue and Customs
- Isle of Anglesey County Council Children and Families Services
- Isle of Anglesey County Council Environmental Health
- Isle of Anglesey County Council Planning Service
- North Wales Fire & Rescue Service
- North Wales Police
- Public consultation
- Public Health Wales
- William Hill

Appendix 3 Scheme of delegation

MATTER TO BE DEALT WITH	FULL COUNCIL	SUB-COMMITTEE OR PANEL	OFFICERS
Three year licensing policy	X		
Policy not to permit casinos	X		
Fee Setting - when appropriate		X If delegated by full Council	
Application for premises licences		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Application for a variation to a licence		X Where representations have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no representations received/ representations have been withdrawn
Application for a transfer of a licence		X Where representations have been received from the Commission or Responsible Authorities	X Where no representations received from the Commission or Responsible Authorities
Application for a provisional statement		X	X
Review of a premises licence		X	
Application for club gaming /club machine permits		X Where objections-have been received and not withdrawn	X Where no objections received/ representations have been withdrawn
Cancellation of club gaming/ club machine permits		X	
Applications for other permits			X
Cancellation of licensed premises gaming machine permits			X
Consideration of temporary use notice			X
Decision to give a counter notice to a temporary use notice		X	

X indicates the lowest level to which decisions can be delegated