## **Public Document Pack**



Mr Dylan Williams
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

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

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

RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD	NOTICE OF MEETING	
PWYLLGOR GWAITH	THE EXECUTIVE	
DYDD MAWRTH	TUESDAY	
23 MEDI 2025	<b>23 SEPTEMBER 2025</b>	
10.00 o'r gloch	10.00 am	
YSTAFELL BWYLLGOR, SWYDDFEYDD Y CYNGOR AC YN RHITHIOL DRWY ZOOM	COMMITTEE ROOM, COUNCIL OFFICES AND VIRTUALLY VIA ZOOM	
SWAAAAA PWAAIIAAr	olmes 752518 Committee Officer	

#### **AELODAU/MEMBERS**

### Plaid Cymru/The Party of Wales

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

### Y Grŵp Annibynnol/The Independent Group

Dafydd Roberts, (sedd wag/vacant seat)

#### COPI ER GWYBODAETH / COPY FOR INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

#### AGENDA

## 1. APOLOGIES

## 2 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

To receive any declarations of interest from any Member or Officer in respect of any item of business.

## 3 <u>URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS</u> APPOINTED OFFICER

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

**4 MINUTES** (Pages 1 - 8)

To submit for confirmation, the draft minutes of the meeting of the Executive held on 17 July 2025.

- 5 THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 9 18)
  - To submit the report of the Head of Democratic Services.
- 6 SELF-ASSESSMENT AND PERFORMANCE REPORTING (Pages 19 22)

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

- 7 <u>DRAFT SELF-ASSESSMENT 2024/25</u> (Pages 23 46)
  - To submit the report of the Head of Profession HR and Transformation.
- 8 SCORECARD MONITORING QUARTER 1, 2025/26 (Pages 47 62)

To submit the report of the Head of Profession, HR and Transformation.

- 9 REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING QUARTER 1, 2025/26 (Pages 63 88)
  - To submit the report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.
- 10 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING QUARTER 1, 2025/26 (Pages 89 102)

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

11 <u>HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET MONITORING – QUARTER 1,</u> 2025/26 (Pages 103 - 112)

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

**MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN 2026/27 – 2028/29** (Pages 113 - 144)

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

## 13 <u>PETITION REQUEST FOR A COMMUNITY REVIEW OF PENTRAETH</u> <u>COMMUNITY COUNCIL</u> (Pages 145 - 148)

To submit the report of the Head of Democratic Services.

## **14 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC** (Pages 149 - 150)

To consider adopting the following: -

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

## 15 PURCHASE OF FORMER PEBOC SITE, LLANGEFNI (Pages 151 - 174)

To submit the report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development.



## THE EXECUTIVE

# Minutes of the meeting held in the Committee Room and virtually on Zoom on 17 July, 2025

PRESENT: Councillor Robin Williams (Deputy Leader) (Chair)

Councillors Neville Evans, Carwyn Jones, Dyfed Wyn Jones,

Alun Roberts, Dafydd Roberts.

IN ATTENDANCE: Chief Executive

Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer

Director of Education, Skills, and Young People

Head of Adult Services (for item 12)

**Head of Democracy** 

Head of Profession (HR) and Transformation (for item 10) Corporate Planning, Performance and Programme Manager

(GP) (for item 10)

Programme Manager (Corporate) (AH) (for item 12)

Committee Officer (ATH)

Democratic Services Support Assistant (Webcasting)(CH)

**APOLOGIES:** Councillors Gary Pritchard (Leader), Nicola Roberts

Mr Rhys H. Hughes (Deputy Chief Executive) Mr Fon Roberts,

(Director of Social Services).

**ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors Kenneth Hughes, Derek Owen.

#### 1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were submitted and were noted as documented above.

#### 2. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

No declaration of interest was received.

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

None to report.

#### 4. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 24 June 2025 were presented for confirmation.

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meeting of the Executive held on 24 June 2025 be confirmed as correct.

#### 5. THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

The report of the Head of Democracy incorporating the Executive's Forward Work Programme for the period from August, 2025 to March, 2026 was presented for confirmation.

The Head of Democracy updated the Executive on the changes to the Forward Work Programme as follows –

- The Self-Assessment and Performance Reporting item is an addition to the 23 September meeting. The report seeks to amend the Constitution to combine self-assessment and performance reporting with the Annual Performance Report and to delegate the responsibility to the Executive. The report will subsequently be submitted to the Full Council.
- The Medium Term Financial Plan and Purchase of the former Peboc Site, Llangefni have also been added to the 23 September meeting.
- The Self-Assessment, Performance and Wellbeing Report 2024/25 is a new item for the 25 November meeting. The Digital Education Strategic Plan has also been rescheduled to November from October 2025.
- An addition to the March 2026 meeting is the Quarter 3 2025/26 Corporate Scorecard.

It was resolved to confirm the Executive's updated Forward Work Programme for the period August 2025 to March 2026 with the changes outlined at the meeting.

#### 6. CAPITAL OUTTURN 2024/25

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the capital outturn position for 2024/25 was presented for the Executive's consideration. Appendix B to the report provided a detailed breakdown of the progress of individual projects within the capital programme. It was noted that the figures in the report are subject to audit and may be revised as the 2024/25 accounts are finalised.

Councillor Robin Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance and Housing presented the report noting that in March 2024 the Council approved an initial capital programme of £43.838m. In July, the Executive approved the carry forward of £15.499m in slippage from 2023/24, resulting in a revised budget of £59.337m. During the year, additional schemes were incorporated into the capital programme to reflect changes in funding and the receipt of new grant allocations. In total, £18.910m was added to the capital programme including £3.074m in the final quarter. The Executive is asked to approve the additions made in the final quarter. Details of all schemes added during the year and their funding sources are shown in Appendix C to the report. Schemes added in the final quarter are shown in Appendix CH. This brought the total capital programme to £78.247m, funded as outlined in Table 1 of the report. The total expenditure for 2024/25 amounted to £64.726m, representing 83% of the budget.

Councillor Robin Williams highlighted that the main projects that have underspent their approved budget allocation are listed in Table 3. These include two projects where the Council holds the funding but is reliant on external bodies to incur the majority of the expenditure. When these two schemes are excluded, the overall budget utilised increases to 88%. Regarding the £2.529m slippage position, Councillor Robin Willams emphasised that all associated external funding has been secured and will be available to support the carried forward slippage in 2025/26.

The Executive noted that the level of underspending represents an improvement on the 2023/24 position when only 75% of the available funding was spent. It was further acknowledged that underspending on the capital programme is not unexpected when dealing with a large number of complex projects, and valid reasons for the variances are documented in the report.

#### It was resolved -

- To note the draft outturn position of the capital programme for 2024/25 (subject to audit).
- To approve the addition of £3.074m to the 2024/25 budget as a result of additional funding received during the final quarter, which brings the final budget for 2024/25 to £78.247m.
- To approve the carry forward of £2.529m of expenditure and the associated funding to the 2025/26 budget. The revised budget for 2025/26 is £46.823m.

#### 7. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT OUTURN 2024/25

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer setting out the financial performance of the Housing Revenue Account for 2024/25 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor Robin Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance and Housing presented the report noting that the revenue budget was set with a budgeted surplus of £8,369k. The gross capital budget for 2024/25 totalled £29,573k, which was reduced to a net budget of £18,485k through £10,578k in grant funding and £509k from the earmarked reserve balance. The combination of the revenue budget and adjusted capital budget gave a planned deficit of £10,116k, of which £7,011k was to be funded from the HRA reserve, with the balance of £3,105k to be funded by external borrowing.

At the end of Quarter 4, the HRA revenue account showed an underspend of £543k compared to the budget. Capital expenditure was £2,105k below budget at year end. Grant income was overachieved by £6,623k and capital receipts were £632k above budget. The year-end deficit combining both revenue and capital was £214k, which is £9,902k less than budgeted. The variance is primarily due to a reduction in the capital deficit as explained in section 9 of the report.

The opening balance of the HRA reserve stood at £8.189k. The budget allowed for the use of £7.011k from this balance leaving a minimum reserve level of £1.177k in line with the HRA Business Plan. However, only £214k was needed to fund the combined revenue and capital in year deficit, resulting in a closing HRA reserve balance of £7,975k.

Councillor Robin Williams highlighted that the HRA is ringfenced meaning that its reserves cannot be transferred to the General Fund nor can General Fund reserves be used to fund the HRA.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer confirmed that the original intention had been to reduce the HRA reserve to a level equivalent to 5% of the income budget, approximately £1.6m. Due to underspending and more significantly, additional grant funding which covered a large portion of capital expenditure, the HRA reserve balance remains considerably higher than anticipated at the start of the financial year. It will be used to fund capital expenditure in 2025/26, thereby reducing the reserve balance and avoiding external borrowing and its associated costs. The Section 151 Officer referred to Appendix C of the report which detailed the housing development budget for 2024/25 and the schemes it supported. Some of these schemes had since been completed and were now tenanted.

The Executive acknowledged the investment in new developments and the much needed housing they provided, while also recognising the challenges ahead, particularly in meeting the requirements of the new Welsh Housing Quality Standards 2023 and the costs this would

entail. Members agreed that fulfilling these standards is important for improving housing quality and ensuring tenant wellbeing, but that doing so would require additional Welsh Government support. They were reassured by the findings of a recent stock condition survey which rated the Council's housing stock among the best of all stock-retaining authorities in Wales in terms of quality, placing the Council in a strong position.

The Chief Executive stated that the Council has an ambitious housing programme both in terms of developing new housing and investing in existing stock. However, maintaining this programme at its current level will be difficult, if not impossible, without changes. Decisions will need to be made regarding prioritisation. The Council, through the Leader and the Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance and Housing, continues to seek influence to ensure that the current level of investment can be sustained.

It was resolved to note the position in respect of the financial performance of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for 2024/25.

#### 8. ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT REVIEW 2024/25

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer incorporating the annual Treasury Management review for 2024/25 was presented for consideration. The report provides an economic update, sets out the current borrowing position, reviews investment performance and evaluates the Council's current position against the performance indicators set out in the annual Treasury Management Strategy.

Councillor Robin Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance and Housing presented the report as required by the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities and he noted that that the Governance and Audit Committee had reviewed the report on 16 July and that it would be presented to Full Council on 25 September, 2025. The report's simplified format had been positively received by the Governance and Audit Committee.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer outlined the report's key elements comprising of an overview of the economic factors which affect the Council's treasury management decisions, the Council's capital expenditure and its impact on treasury management activity and the Council's borrowing position. He advised that the Council's strategy has remained to avoid external borrowing due to high interest rates instead utilising the Council's internal cash reserves to fund capital expenditure as shown in Table 5 of the report. A shift towards external borrowing may be required towards the end of the current financial year in order to maintain adequate cash flow. If external borrowing becomes necessary, it will be short-term with refinancing anticipated in 2026/27 when interest rates are expected to fall. With regard to investment, higher balances in April due to Welsh Government funding, grants and Council Tax receipts enabled increased investment. As cash balances are used and reduce throughout the year the capacity to invest declines. However, sustained interest rates and additional grant income have resulted in higher than budgeted for returns, thereby boosting the Council's finances.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer confirmed that the Council had complied fully with the performance indicators and authorised limits set out in the 2024/25 Treasury Management Strategy (Table 7 refers). The report is positive and demonstrates prudent and responsible financial management.

The Executive welcomed the report and endorsed the Council's sensible approach to treasury management and use of public funds.

Councillor Dafydd Roberts raised a query about the sharp increase in loan repayments in 2052/53 (Appendix 1 – Total Loans outstanding as at 31 March 2025 by repayment year) and how this aligns with the Well-Being of Future Generations Act. The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer explained that some of the loans on the schedule are historic dating back a number of years, and that the aim when borrowing is to spread the repayments evenly over a number of years. With regard to 2052/53, planning will be required nearer the time either to take out new borrowing to repay some or all the debt or by refinancing in a timely way when interest rates are favourable. Early repayment can incur penalties which can exceed the interest saved.

It was resolved to note the Treasury Management Review report for 2024/25 and to recommend its approval by the Full Council at its meeting on 25 September 2025.

#### 9. DRAFT FINAL ACCOUNTS 2024/25 AND USE OF RESERVES AND BALANCES

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer incorporating the draft Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) for 2024/25 and the draft Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor Robin Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance and Housing presented the report outlining the draft main financial statements for the 2024/25 financial year. The report included a summary of the Council's general balances, earmarked reserves, school balances and HRA reserve and their proposed use in 2025/26 and subsequent years. The report also set out the opinion of the Council's Section 151 Officer on the adequacy of the reserves and whether they offer sufficient financial resilience and cover for the risks facing the Council. As risks can change, the level of general balances and earmarked reserves will be kept under review over the coming months. Councillor Robin Williams noted that the figures are unaudited and may change following the audit process. A report on the final Statement of the Accounts will be presented to the Governance and Audit Committee and the Full Council upon completion of the audit.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer explained that the Statement of the Accounts is a complex technical document which is prepared in accordance with accounting standards and regulations. While it may not be the most accessible source of information for taxpayers regarding how the Council manages public funds, some sections such as the notes can prove useful. In terms of the timeline, the Council published its draft Statement at the end of June, meeting the revised deadline of 30 June which supersedes the original 31 May deadline now considered impractical. The draft accounts have been submitted for audit with the aim of achieving sign off by the end of October, 2025. The Section 151 Officer expressed appreciation for the Accountancy Service's staff whose efforts made compliance with the timeline possible.

While the CIES shows that the Council has made a surplus of £45m on the cost of services, this reflects the accounting cost rather than the amount funded from grants and taxation and when the necessary adjustments have been made the true surplus is reduced to £3.74m and has been added to the General Balances. Table 2 of the report summarises the various reserves and balances held by the Council including movements in and out of those reserves which are detailed more fully in Appendix 4. Earmarked reserves are summarised in Table 5 with further details provided in Appendix 5. New earmarked reserves requested and their purpose are listed in Table 4 of the report. The Section 151 Officer referred to the reduction in school balances for 2024/25 but confirmed that the schools sector remains financially stable overall and compares well with schools in other local authorities. Only four primary schools are in a deficit position, three of which have minor shortfalls with each of the four schools with plans in place to address the deficits.

The Chief Executive along with the Executive thanked the Accountancy Service's staff for their commitment and diligence in completing the draft accounts within the required timeframe.

#### It was resolved -

- To note the draft unaudited financial statements for the financial year 2024/25. The full Draft Statement of Accounts 2024/25 is published on the following link <a href="https://www.anglesey.gov.wales/documents/Docs-en/Finance/Statement-of-Accounts/2024-to-2025/draft-statement-of-accounts-2024-to-2025.pdf?nocache=1">https://www.anglesey.gov.wales/documents/Docs-en/Finance/Statement-of-Accounts/2024-to-2025/draft-statement-of-accounts-2024-to-2025.pdf?nocache=1</a>
- To note the position of the Council's general balances of £15.705m.
- To note the balance of earmarked reserves of £18.295m and approve the creation of £1.958m of new earmarked reserves.
- To formally approve the transfer of £0.094m of earmarked reserves back to the Council's General Balances.
- To note the balance of school reserves of £5.074m.
- To note the balance of the HRA reserve of £7.978m.

#### 10. PANEL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

The report of the Head of Profession (HR) and Transformation which set out the proposed themes for the Panel Performance Assessment was presented for the Executive's consideration and endorsement.

Councillor Carwyn Jones, Portfolio Member for Corporate Business and Customer Experience presented the report on the arrangements for a Panel Performance Assessment which is a requirement under the Local Government Elections (Wales) Act 2015. Every council must arrange for a PPA once during each 5 year electoral cycle. The PPA is not an audit or inspection but rather an independent external review of how well the Council meets its performance requirements. It combines off-site analysis with an on-site assessment which is held over four days and has been arranged for 10 to 13 November 2025. The Panel's constitution in defined by legislation. Its members will be agreed upon beforehand by the Chief Executive and the Executive in collaboration with the Welsh Local Government Association which has appointed two officers to support the Panel's work. Having considered the challenges facing the Council, it is proposed that the two areas outlined in section 2 of the report - linked to the Council's strategic objectives and its approach to working with partners and communities to achieve those objectives - be the focus of the assessment. The timeline for each stage of the PPA is set out in section 7. Following assessment, the Panel will issue a report for the Council detailing its conclusions and recommended actions.

The Corporate Planning, Performance and Programme Manager confirmed that the WLGA is responsible for co-ordinating the Panel's work and that the Council continues to work closely with the WLGA. He assured the Executive that the arrangements for the PPA are progressing.

The Chief Executive said that the Council is keen to learn from the process and he highlighted engagement with councils that have previously undergone a PPA to identify effective practices to ensure as smooth as possible a process and to maximise the benefits of the assessment in order to inform the Council's improvement plans.

The Executive welcomed the opportunity to gain an independent external perspective on performance through the PPA in particular its consultation with partners and the chance to articulate what the Council does and the work involved.

It was resolved to agree the matters to be considered by the Panel as set out in Appendix 1 to the report, namely –

- The arrangements for achieving the Council Plan's strategic objectives do the Council's arrangements provide assurance that it is delivering the Council Plan efficiently, and
- Is the Council working effectively with its communities and partners to achieve the Council Plan's strategic objectives.

#### 11. EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC

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

## 12. FULL BUSINESS CASE (FBC) - AETHWY EXTRA CARE AND RESIDENTIAL CARE

The report of the Director of Social Services incorporating the Full Business Case (FBC) for the Aethwy Extra Care and Residential Care Home scheme was presented for the Executive's consideration.

The report was presented by the Programme Manager who provided an update confirming that the scheme is now well developed with the detailed design completed and a main contractor appointed under a two stage design and build contract. Tendering for subcontractor packages is expected to take place over the next three months. Discussions have been ongoing with Welsh Government to agree a process for presenting, challenging and approving the Full Business Case. A proposed timeline includes submitting the draft FBC to Welsh Government in July based on estimated costs with an update in November following receipt of the tender prices. The final FBC to be considered by the Welsh Government's Investment Panel in December 2025, with a grant approval letter anticipated in January 2026 if the FBC is accepted. Subject to the Executive's approving the recommendations, the dates will be discussed with Welsh Government. The reason for agreeing this process is to ensure that grant funding is secured within the period in which the tender price is still available. The business case is to seek funding towards the combined cost of developing the residential care home and community resource team elements of the scheme. A separate application will be submitted for social housing grant/housing with care funding towards the extra care costs. Remaining costs will be funded through HRA borrowing.

The Head of Adult Services emphasised the importance of making timely progress in order to maximise the available grant funding opportunities.

The Executive acknowledged the considerable effort invested in developing the Full Business Case and recognised the scheme as a major strategic investment for the Council. In light of changing demographics and an ageing population, the scheme was acknowledged as an important step in adult social care provision.

Responding to a query regarding delegated authority for officers to amend and update the FBC, the Programme Manager clarified that such authority would apply only to non-material changes.

#### It was resolved -

- To approve the Full Business Case (FBC) for the Aethwy Extra Care/ Residential Care Home scheme.
- To approve the submission of the FBC to Welsh Government.
- To delegate authority to the Director of Social Services in consultation with the
  Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance and Housing, Chief Executive,
  Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer, and the Director of Function
  (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer to amend and/or update the FBC as required
   providing the changes do not result in material changes (in terms of policy,
  principles, financial contribution [other than HRA contribution if the project
  returns a positive NPV], risks and harm to third parties.
- To commit to funding the Council's capital requirement towards the project cost via the Housing Revenue Account.

\*The realisation of the scheme will be subject to the decision of the Planning Committee and other statutory consents required.

Councillor Robin Williams Chair

## Isle of Anglesey County Council

Report to:	The Executive
Date:	23 September 2025
Subject:	The Executive's Forward Work Programme
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Gary Pritchard
Head of Service / Director:	Lynn Ball, Director of Function – Council Business / Monitoring Officer
Report Author:	Dyfan Sion, Head of Democratic Services
Local Members:	Not applicable

## A - Recommendation/s and reason/s

In accordance with its Constitution, the Council is required to publish a forward work programme and to update it regularly. The Executive's Forward Work Programme is published each month to enable both members of the Council and the public to see what key decisions are likely to be taken over the coming months.

The Executive is requested to:

confirm the attached updated work programme which covers October 2025 - May 2026;

identify any matters for specific input and consultation with the Council's Scrutiny Committees;

note that the forward work programme is updated monthly and submitted as a standing monthly item to the Executive.

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

## C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

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

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

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D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?
Not applicable.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

<u> </u>	7 33 233 ing the potential impact (in rele	varie).
1	How does this decision impact on our long	
	term needs as an Island?	
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will	
	prevent future costs / dependencies on the	
	Authority? If so, how?	
3	Have we been working collaboratively with	
	other organisations to come to this	
	decision? If so, please advise whom.	
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in	
	drafting this way forward, including those	
	directly affected by the decision? Please	
	explain how.	
5	Note any potential impact that this decision	
	would have on the groups protected under	
	the Equality Act 2010.	
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any	
	potential impact that the decision would	
	have on those experiencing socio-economic	
	disadvantage.	
7	Note any potential impact that this decision	
	would have on opportunities for people to	
	use the Welsh language and on treating the	
	Welsh language no less favourably than the	
	English language.	

Ε	Who did you consult?	What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team	The forward work programme is discussed
	(SLT) (mandatory)	monthly at Leadership Team meetings.
2	Finance / Section 151	See above.
	(mandatory)	
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer	See above.
	(mandatory)	
4	Human Resources (HR)	
5	Property	
6	Information Communication Technology	
	(ICT)	
7	Procurement	

Е	Who did you consult?	What did they say?
8	Scrutiny	Under normal circumstances, monthly joint discussions take place on the work programmes
		of the Executive and the two Scrutiny Committees in order to ensure alignment.
9	Local Members	Not relevant

F - Appendices:	
The Executive's Forward Work Programme: October 2025 – May 2026	

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



## Isle of Anglesey County Council

## The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: October 2025 – May 2026

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

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

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

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

Last updated on 12 September 2025

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## October 2025

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
21 October 2025 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Gary Pritchard	
	Complaints and Whistleblowing 04/2024 – 03/2025	Cllr Carwyn Jones	
	DWP Connect to Work Programme – Collaboration Agreement	Cllr Gary Pritchard	
	Results of consultation on proposal to relocate Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi learners to a new school building for 11-18 yr old learners	Cllr Dafydd Roberts	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 15.10.25
	Modernising Learning Communities documents: Business case	Cllr Dafydd Roberts	

# November 2025

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
25 November 2025 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Gary Pritchard	
	Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 2, 2025/26	Cllr Carwyn Jones	Corporate Scrutiny Committee – 18.11.25
	Self-Assessment, Performance and Wellbeing Report 2024/25	Cllr Carwyn Jones	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 18.11.25
	Revenue Budget Monitoring – Quarter 2, 2025/26	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel 6.11.25

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Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
pablication date			
	Capital Budget Monitoring – Quarter 2,	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel
	2025/26		6.11.25
	Housing Revenue Account Budget	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel
	Monitoring – Quarter 2, 2025/26		6.11.25
	Council Tax Base 2026/27	Cllr Robin Williams	
	Draft Revenue Budget 2026/27	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel
			6.11.25
			Corporate Scrutiny Committee
			18.11.25
	Digital Education Strategic Plan	Cllr Dafydd Roberts	Partnership and Regeneration
			Scrutiny Committee 13.11.25

## December 2025

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
16 December 2025 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Gary Pritchard	
	Treasury Management mid-year review 2025/26	Cllr Robin Williams	Full Council 5.3.26
	Housing rents and service charges 2026/27	Cllr Robin Williams	

## January 2026

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
<u> </u>	The Free citive's few and went are supposed	Cilin Com / Duitaband	
27 January 2025 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	•	
	Capital Strategy	Cllr Robin Williams	Full Council 5.3.26
	Community based non-residential social	Cllr Alun Roberts	
	care services – fees and charges		
2026/27			
	Local authority residential homes for	Cllr Alun Roberts	
	older people – setting the standard		
	charge for 2026/27		
	Independent sector care home fees for 2026/27	Cllr Alun Roberts	
	Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi – objections and final decision report	Cllr Dafydd Roberts	

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
24 February 2026 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Gary Pritchard	
	Revenue Budget Monitoring – Quarter 3, 2025/26	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel 12.2.26
	Capital Budget Monitoring – Quarter 3, 2025/26	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel 12.2.26
	Housing Revenue Account Budget Monitoring – Quarter 3, 2025/26	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel 12.2.26

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
	Treasury Management Strategy Statement 2026/27	Cllr Robin Williams	Full Council 5.3.26
	Fees and charges 2026/27	Cllr Robin Williams	
	Medium term Financial Strategy and Budget 2026/27	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel 12.2.26 Corporate Scrutiny Committee 18.2.26 Full Council 5.3.26
	Capital Budget 2026/27	Cllr Robin Williams	Resources Scrutiny Panel 12.2.26 Corporate Scrutiny Committee 18.2.26 Full Council 5.3.26
	Alcohol and regulated entertainment policy statement	Cllr Nicola Roberts	Full Council 5.3.26

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
24 March 2026 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Gary Pritchard	
Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3, 2025/26		Cllr Carwyn Jones	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 18.3.26
	Housing Revenue Account Business Plan 2026-2056	Cllr Robin Williams	Corporate Scrutiny Committee 18.3.26

## April 2026

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
28 April 2026 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Gary Pritchard	

## May 2026

Date of meeting or, if the decision is delegated, publication date	The matter to be considered	Portfolio Member	Date to scrutiny and / or full Council (if relevant)
May 2026 meeting	The Executive's forward work programme	Cllr Gary Pritchard	

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Isle of Anglesey County Council		
Report to:	The Executive and Full Council	
Date:	23/09/2025 and 25/09/2025	
Subject:	Self-Assessment and Performance Reporting	
Portfolio Holder(s):	Clir Carwyn Jones	
Director/Report Author:	Lynn Ball, Director of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer	

## A – Recommendation/s and reason/s

## **Recommendations**

- The Executive recommends that Council/Council approve the constitutional changes required to reflect the merging of the Annual Self-Assessment Report and the Annual Performance (Wellbeing) Report into a single integrated document called the Annual Self-Assessment and Performance (Wellbeing) Report.
- 2. The Executive recommend that Council/Council approve changes to the Constitution to reflect that the merged report referred to in paragraph 1. above shall be a function of the Executive.
- 3. The Council authorises the Monitoring Officer to make the constitutional changes required to implement paragraphs 1. and 2. above.

## Reasons

- 4. There are statutory requirements for the Council to publish an Annual Self-Assessment Report and an Annual (Wellbeing) Report. Merging these reports is permissible under statute and encouraged in the statutory guidance that accompanies the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 and the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015. Each emphasise the benefits of integrated reporting where possible.
- 6. The Annual Performance (Wellbeing) Report is about how we are sustainably meeting our wellbeing objectives, pursuant to the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015. In essence, this is about how the Council is contributing to the national wellbeing goals set by Government while providing for the needs of our citizens without compromising the wellbeing of subsequent generations. The Annual Performance (Wellbeing) Report is currently a matter which is reserved to full Council.

## A – Recommendation/s and reason/s

- 7. Although the two reports derive from different legislation, they contain common ground, relying on similar data/analysis to demonstrate compliance with two different statutory requirements. This creates a duplication of work, for both members and officers, despite the principle of integrated reporting contained in the statutory guidances.
- 8. To avoid duplication and to use our resources as efficiently and effectively as possible, it is suggested that the reports be merged and that the Constitution be amended to ensure that responsibility for the merged report is allocated to either full Council, or the Executive. The merged report would be called The Annual Self-Assessment and Performance (Wellbeing) Report.
- 9. Owing to the case made to full Council on the 24/09/2024, the Council resolved to allocate responsibility for the Annual Self-Assessment Report to the Executive. The recommendation, therefore, is that the merged report shall be an Executive function. Such report will still be subject to scrutiny by the Corporate Scrutiny Committee and, under its statutory terms of reference, by the Governance and Audit Committee. The reports may be integrated, and the approval process streamlined, but without compromising appropriate opportunity for challenge and accountability.

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

Maintaining the status quo or allocating the responsibility for the merged report to the full Council. Those options were rejected for the reasons described in paragraphs 4-9 above.

## C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This involves a recommendation for a constitutional change and the Executive must be provided with an opportunity to express a view. The final decision, however, rests with full Council.

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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant

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

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

F - Appendices:		

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

## Isle of Anglesey County Council

Report to:	Executive Committee	
Date:	23 September 2025	
Subject:	Draft Self-Assessment 2024/25	
Portfolio holder(s):	Councillor Carwyn E. Jones	
Head of service / director:	Carys Edwards, Head of Profession HR & Transformation	
Report author:	Gwyndaf Parry	
-	Gwyndafparry@ynysmon.llyw.cymru	
Local members:	n/a	

## A – Recommendation(s) and reasons

1. It is recommended that the Executive adopts the attached document as a 'working draft' and invites further consideration as to its content by the Audit and Governance Committee in its meeting of September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2025.

As part of the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021 the following duty is recognised on Anglesey County Council:

## ... to keep its performance under review

- 1) must keep under review the extent to which -
- (a) it is exercising its functions effectively,
- (b) it is using its resources economically, efficiently and effectively, and
- (c) its governance is effective for securing the matters set out in paragraphs (a) and (b)

#### and, in connection with all financial years,

make a report setting out its conclusions as to the extent to which it met the performance requirements (a, b and c above) during that financial year.

To meet the expectation above, the County Council's draft Self-Assessment (SA) for 2024/25 was prepared. The report evidences the output of the Councils corporate planning and performance management framework and is the end of a process that merges several different aspects together. The report provides a reflection of the Council's outputs and performance over the year, focusing on how we have delivered against what we planned to do.

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

Other options were not considered as this expectation is one of the core changes of the new legislation - the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This process is to elicit the attention and comments of the Executive and Governance & Audit Committee before the final Self-Assessment is considered by the Executive in November this year.

It is a process which is in accordance with the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021

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

It is a process which is in accordance with the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021

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

It is anticipated that the associated work program (depicted at tail-end of the SA and inclusive of those areas rolled over into 2025/26) and its realisation is placed under the leadership and ownership of the Leadership Team (LT) within time in accordance with the County Council's financial year 2025/26.

Dd – Assessment of potential impacts (if relevant)

1. How does this decision affect our long-term needs as an island?

Affects our long-term needs by recognising related areas that require further attention as a council.

2. Is this a decision that is anticipated to prevent future costs/dependencies on the Council? If so, how?

In part - yes, regarding the expected improvements that are needed in the performance of some areas etc.

3. Have we collaborated with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, with whom?

A specific part of the self-assessment recognises all the collaborative work that takes place across the range of the Services

4. Have the citizens of Anglesey played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Explain how.

The citizens of Anglesey through the corporate scrutiny committees have a quarterly opportunity to express their opinion and challenge the corporation on its performance. The content also states how the different services involve citizens in its decisions.

5. Note any potential impact this decision would have on the protected groups under the Equality Act 2010.

It is not anticipated that the work program will have an impact on the groups protected under the equality act 2010.

6. If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impacts the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.

## N/A

7. Please note any potential effects that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use Welsh and not treat the language less favourably than English.

## N/A

E – Who did you consult with and what were their comments?

Chief Executive / Leadership     Team (mandatory)	This was considered by the Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) and their comments are reflected in the report
2. Finance / 151 Officer	The comments of the Section 151 Officer as a member of the LT have also been included
Legal / Monitoring Officer     (mandatory)	Monitoring Officer's comments as a member of the LT have been included
4. HR	Comments are reflected in the report
5. Property	
6. IT	
7. Procurement	
8. Scrutiny	
9. Local members	Not applicable

## F – Appendices

Anglesey County Council Draft Self-Assessment – 2024/2025

Ff – Background papers (contact the report author for more information)

- Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021
- Corporate Self-Assessment 2023/24



# Draft Self-Assessment Report 2024/25

**Prepared by -** Transformation Service

**Publication date - September 2025** 

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

## Introduction

This report reflects the Isle of Anglesey County Council's third self-assessment as expected under the Local Government and Elections (Wales) Act 2021.

It reflects the output of the corporate planning and performance management framework and provides an evidential basis of:

- how the Council has performed
- using its available resources whilst
- managing and mitigating associated risks

during a challenging and changing time for local government.

The new national performance and governance framework aims to support a cultural and organisational change within local government. The aim is to build on existing strengths and create a more innovative, open, honest, transparent and ambitious sector, which challenges and assesses itself and collectively drives up service delivery outcomes and standards across Wales. The Isle of Anglesey County Council recognises and adheres to such expectations and the following report is drafted as such.

The Local Government and Elections Act requires each council to keep under review the extent to which it is fulfilling the 'performance requirements', that is the extent to which it is:

- exercising its functions effectively;
- using its resources economically, efficiently and effectively;
- has effective governance in place for securing the above.

## The Council's Well-being Objectives

The Council's strategic objectives outlined in the council plan, have been produced to support the Council's duty to meet the well-being objectives for the benefit of current and future generations. The Council's Well-being Objectives are:

- 1. The people of Anglesey are educated to reach and fulfil their long-term potential
- 2. The people of Anglesey are safe, healthy and as independent as possible
- 3. The people of Anglesey and its communities enjoy, protect and enhance their built and natural environment for future generations

The table below shows how the well-being objectives align with the Welsh Government's national well-being objectives and the Council's strategic objectives:

The Council's Well-being Objectives	Council Plan Objectives	Prosperous	Resilient	Healthier	More Equal	Cohesive Communities	Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language	Globally Responsive
Wellbeing Objective 1 - The people of Anglesey are educated to reach and fulfil their long-term potential	Welsh Language, Social Care and Wellbeing, Education, Housing and Economy	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>
Wellbeing Objective 2 - The people of Anglesey are safe, healthy and as independent as possible	Social Care and Wellbeing, Education and Housing		<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	
Wellbeing Objective 3 - The people of Anglesey and its communities enjoy, protect and enhance their built and natural environment for future generations	Welsh Language, Economy, Climate Change	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>√</b>

## Council Plan 2023–2028 - Strategic Objectives

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

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

Its six main objectives reflect the key areas the Council should be focusing its efforts on.

The Council Plan's vision is to:

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



The Welsh Language

Increase the opportunities to learn and use the language.



Social Care and Wellbeing

Providing the right support at the right time.





Education

Ensuring an effective provision for today and for future generations.



Housing

Ensuring that everyone has the right to call somewhere home.



Economy

Promoting opportunities to develop the Island's economy.



Climate Change

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

## Our method of Self-Assessment

As part of the Local Government and Election (Wales) Act 2021 monitoring the performance of all local authorities based on a self-assessment was set out.

The council undertake a comprehensive review of the self-assessment process on an annual basis including identifying lessons learnt during the previous year as well as utilising feedback from the Corporate Scrutiny Committee, lead officers and elected members.

During 2024 we reviewed our approach to self-assessment and made a few adjustments to further streamline and strengthen the process. We worked collaboratively with Services across the council to adjust the template to focus on four key areas, which are in line with applying the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. These four areas are:



Service Planning and performance



Workforce Planning



Financial Planning



Governance; Procurement & Contract Management and Risk & Audit Management

We also allowed more time for Services to start the evidence gathering stage. We also moved the service challenge meetings, known as Service Reviews, from January to between March and May to ensure that a whole financial year's data was available to be used. We believe this strengthened the process based on our experiences from previous years. We will continue to review our self-assessment processes every year and implement changes that we're not implemented during 2024/25.

Self-evaluation is an integral part of any organisation's improvement process, and its primary purpose is for self-assurance; however, it is recognised within the Isle of Anglesey County Council that if self-evaluation is done well, it can also provide assurances to external audiences, including partners, regulators and indeed residents.

Each Service (of which Anglesey County Council has 9) was asked to complete a self-evaluation - scoring their performance on identified areas deemed important as to measure the general performance of services. They were asked to evaluate their performance against an

updated criteria listed below and were thereafter challenged as to their findings by a group of officers and elected members in the Service Reviews:

Performance Rating	Description
Outstanding	Performance that consistently delivers excellent results and demonstrates exceptional contribution towards achieving Council strategic objectives.
Exceeds Expectations	Effective Service who are already doing well, delivering superior results beyond what was expected.
Meets Expectations	Performance that meets established standards and fulfils statutory and non -statutory obligations and knows the areas needed to improve.
Needs Improvement	Performance that falls below expected standards and requires corrective action by the Service.

Individual Services were asked to identify areas for improvement that they needed to focus on to improve performance into the future. These areas for improvement have been included in this self-assessment, however some have been included in a wider area for improvement for the Council and will be managed by a lead service which are identified in the 'Identified Areas for Improvement' section of this report.

Individual service areas for improvement are monitored as part of the Service Review process.

This self-assessment summarises the conclusion of the work for 2024/25 and evaluates the overall performance of the Council, answering at the simplest level, the following questions –

- How well are we doing?
- How do we know?
- What and how can we do better?

The Self-assessment forms an essential part of our performance management arrangements as can be seen in the diagram below –



For more details on how we monitor and assess performance, please visit https://www.anglesey.gov.wales/en/Council/Performance/Council-Plan/Performance-management.aspx

### Service Planning and Performance Management

**Exceeds Expectations** 



### How well are we doing?

Service planning is an essential tool for performance management. It sets out what services will deliver, provides a clear roadmap for achieving the objectives of the Council Plan, and ensures accountability for outcomes. Performance management then brings this into practice by enabling the council and its staff to plan, monitor and review priorities through strategic, service and individual objectives, ensuring that resources are used effectively to drive continuous improvement.

The evidence supports an overall conclusion that the council have a strong grasp on Service Planning and have a clear vision for the future and how to achieve that vision. The council has a strong appetite for continuous improvement and is transparent when reviewing its key performance indicators, annual activities and monitoring arrangements.

Identified Strengths	Examples of Supporting Evidence
Clear Objectives and Key Performance Indicators – The council has a clear vision in	Council Plan
place with measurable objectives for service delivery which is aligned to the community	Annual Delivery Document
needs and legislative requirements. The council has clearly defined and measurable	Council Values
whole council KPIs that align with its strategic priorities and service delivery goals.	Supporting strategies and plans
	Modernising Learning Communities and
	Developing the Welsh Language Strategy
	<ul> <li>Local Code of Governance – pages 12-16, 20-22</li> </ul>
	Corporate Scorecard
<b>Data Collection, Analysis and Benchmarking –</b> The council is committed to becoming a	<ul> <li>Quarterly Scorecard Monitoring</li> </ul>
data informed council, making evidence-based decisions by the regular monitoring of	Service Performance Indicators
data, analysing data and identifying trends from the data to make informed decisions.	<ul> <li>PowerBI Dashboards; net zero, tackling poverty,</li> </ul>
The council compares performance with other councils whenever possible to ensure	customer experience.
that the performance is in line with expectations and identify areas for improvement.	<u>Stats Wales</u>
	Data Cymru
	Data Cymru - Benchmarking Clubs (data is not)
	available to the public)
	Local Code of Governance - page 9
	Council Committee Decisions

Identified Strengths	Examples of Supporting Evidence
	Council Committee Minutes
Regular Monitoring and Reporting – The council ensures accountability and transparency in performance management by regular monitoring of performance against established KPIs and the quarterly reporting of performance through our annual delivery document to elected members and senior leadership, officers, and the public	<ul> <li>Annual Performance Report</li> <li>Annual Governance Statement</li> <li>Annual Directors Report on the effectiveness of Social Services</li> <li>Anglesey and Gwynedd Public Services Board Annual Report</li> <li>Quarterly Scorecard Monitoring</li> <li>Survey of tenants and residents (STAR) survey results</li> </ul>
Stakeholder Engagement – The council is in continuous engagement with Anglesey residents, businesses, partners and staff, to gather feedback on service delivery and performance, ensuring services meet the needs of the community	<ul> <li>Public Consultations</li> <li>Survey of tenants and residents (STAR) survey results</li> <li>Local Code of Governance - page 9</li> <li>National Resident Survey</li> <li>Staff Survey</li> </ul>
Innovation and Adaptability – The council has a good track record of innovation and adapts well to changing circumstances	<ul> <li>Solar car port in council carparks</li> <li>Net Zero Ysgol y Graig 'Graig Fach' Unit</li> <li>Freeport</li> <li>Holyhead Regeneration Programme - Holyhead seafront kiosks</li> <li>Dementia Friendly Communities Scheme</li> <li>Môn Actif Swim Safe</li> <li>Anglesey home dialysis scheme</li> </ul>
<b>Compliance with Legal and Regulatory Standards</b> – The council complies with relevant legislation, regulations and statutory duties and ensures accountability and transparency in its decision-making processes	<ul> <li>External Audit: Annual Audit Summary</li> <li>Isle of Anglesey County Council Constitution</li> <li>Local Code of Governance - page 7</li> </ul>
Continuous Improvement Culture – The council has a culture of continuous improvement in performance management practices, through regular reviews and evaluations which enables the council to adapt to changing circumstances, identify emerging trends and drive ongoing improvement in service delivery	<ul> <li>Quarterly Scorecard Monitoring</li> <li>Local Code of Governance - pages 14-16, 20-22</li> </ul>

### **Financial Planning**

### **Exceeds Expectations**



### How well are we doing?

Financial planning involves the strategic management of finances. It encompasses assessing the current financial situation, delivering objectives, and creating comprehensive plans to allocate resources whilst maintaining fiscal stability. This process includes short (up to 1 year), medium (1-3 years) and long term (3+ years) financial forecasting to ensure the council can meet its obligations and deliver services to the community.

The council have a strong grasp on Financial Planning and have a clear financial plan in place to achieve the council's vision.

Identified Strengths	Examples of Supporting Evidence
<b>Budget Management</b> – The council has a strong budget management process in place	Medium Term Financial Strategy and Budget
that aligns with the strategic objectives and service priorities, whilst minimising the	<ul> <li>Local Code of Governance – pages 20-22</li> </ul>
risk of overspending or underfunding.	
Financial Stability – The council has healthy reserves and low debt levels relative to its	Medium Term Financial Strategy and Budget
income and demonstrates prudent financial management practices that ensure long-	Statement of Accounts
term sustainability	Local Code of Governance – pages 20-22
<b>Effective Resource Allocation</b> – The council has an effective allocation of its financial	Budget Book
resources to meet service demand and delivery requirements, whilst maximising its	<ul> <li>Local Code of Governance – pages 14-16</li> </ul>
value for money. The council has good arrangements to respond to financial challenges	Medium Term Financial Strategy and Budget
in the short to medium term	
<b>Transparency and Accountability</b> – The council has strong publicly available financial	Statement of Accounts
management reporting, including quarterly budget monitoring reports and annual	<ul> <li>Local Code of Governance – pages 23-24</li> </ul>
statement of accounts.	Budget Setting Process
Compliance with Financial Regulations – The council fully complies with relevant	Annual Governance Statement
financial regulations, accounting standards and legal requirements including core	Local Code of Governance - page 7
funding and grant funding	
Monitoring – The council has regular monitoring and oversight of financial	Quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports to the
performance, including quarterly budget reporting of the revenue, capital and HRA accounts, whilst ensuring that the risks are managed appropriately	Executive

Identified Strengths	Examples of Supporting Evidence
Audit Assessments – The council have positive inspection reports from its auditors	Annual Report of the Governance and Audit
including Audit Wales and Internal Audit which provide independent validation of the	<u>Committee</u>
financial management practices	Internal Audit Annual Report
	External Audit: Annual Audit Summary

### Workforce Planning

## **Exceeds Expectations**



### How well are we doing?

Workforce planning is a process where the council can analyse its current and future workforce needs against its commitments, plans and objectives. It enables the council to plan how it will recruit, support, develop and retain the employees it needs for the future, reflecting the long-term planning principle of the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act.

The council has a strong understanding of workforce planning and have the requirements in place for achieving its commitments, plans and objectives from a human resource perspective. The council is aware of the posts that are more challenging to recruit and have plans in place to maximise recruitment opportunities.

Identified Strengths	Examples of Supporting Evidence
<b>Training and Development</b> – The council provides many opportunities to undertake training, professional development and skill enhancement which enables employees to continually grow and adapt to changing job requirements and technological advancements	<ul> <li>Welsh language annual report</li> <li>Local Code of Governance - pages 17-19</li> <li>Member Development and Training Programme</li> <li>Academi Môn</li> <li>Short courses for Staff</li> </ul>
Workforce Planning – The council is committed to getting the right people, with the right skills, in the right place, at the right time whilst ensuring alignment with the councils' strategic objectives and service priorities. The council continuously develops and implements succession plans to identify and develop future leaders and key personnel ensuring continuity and sustainability	<ul> <li>Workforce Planning Strategy</li> <li>Strategic People Plan 2025</li> <li>Local Code of Governance - pages 17-19</li> </ul>
Work Benefits – The council offers many benefits to staff including flexible working, hybrid working, wellbeing support and occupational health, work pension as well as many other policies designed to improve the work-life balance of its staff	<ul> <li>Flexible working (Hybrid / Flexible working options / flexible retirement)</li> <li>Cycle to work scheme</li> <li>Manteision Môn</li> </ul>
Performance Review – The council have a clear system for measuring employee performance, alignment with council strategies and strategic objectives, and career development through its annual development conversations with staff, annual workforce review and effective talent management	<ul> <li>Appraisal system</li> <li>Corporate Safeguarding Annual Report</li> <li>Local Code of Governance – pages 17-19</li> </ul>

Identified Strengths	Examples of Supporting Evidence
Employee Engagement and Satisfaction – The council have many forms for employee engagement including staff surveys and other feedback mechanisms which ensures an effective communication and positive work environment for staff to thrive and high morale	<ul> <li>Staff Attendance</li> <li>Staff Retention</li> <li>Staff Survey</li> <li>Members Briefing Sessions</li> <li>Fforwm Môn</li> <li>Y Ddolen</li> <li>Chief Executive Update</li> <li>Local Code of Governance - pages 17-19</li> </ul>

### Governance; Risk, Audit, Procurement & Contract Management

**Exceeds Expectations** 



### How well are we doing?

Risk Management deals with identifying and managing uncertainties that could impact on the councils' objectives in a positive or negative way. Internal Audit involves providing independent, objective assurance and consulting activities to add value and improve the council's operations. It helps the council to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. External audit and regulators scrutinise management and governance processes, ensure service quality and compliance with legal and regulatory standards. Together, they maintain council accountability and service effectiveness and provide assurance that public funds are used responsibly. Procurement management focuses on the initial acquisition of goods or services, while contract management concentrates on the ongoing management and compliance of those agreements once they are in place. Both processes are critical to acquire and manage the resources that the council needs to operate and achieve key objectives efficiently and effectively.

The council regularly monitor and review the strategic risks and mitigating actions put in place to monitor them and it has an excellent relationship with regulators and auditors. The council have a good understanding of procurement rules and procedures, and contract management arrangements are working well. Overall processes and procedures are strong and the culture of the organisation ensures that they are essential practices in day to day activities.

Identified Strengths	Examples of Supporting Evidence
Risk Identification - The council have robust processes in place to identify and assess	<ul> <li>Risk Management Policy and Strategy</li> </ul>
risks across all areas of operations, including financial, operational, strategic, and	Risk management framework
compliance risks	Strategic Risk Register
	Service Risk Register
	Project Risk Register
	<ul> <li>Local Code of Governance - pages 12-24</li> </ul>
<b>Risk Mitigation</b> – The council demonstrates proactive risk management practices	Risk Management Policy and Strategy
aimed at minimizing the likelihood and impact of adverse events by developing and	Risk management framework
implementing effective risk mitigation strategies and controls to address them	Strategic Risk Register
	Service Risk Register
	Project Risk Register
	Local Code of Governance - pages 12-24

Identified Strengths	Examples of Supporting Evidence
Internal Audit Function – The Council has an independent and objective internal team that provides assurance and advice to all levels of management and elected and lay members on the quality of operations within the Council and is one of the key elements of the Council's governance framework. Its mission is to enhance and protect organisational value by providing risk-based and objective assurance, advice and insight.	<ul> <li>Internal Audit Strategy</li> <li>Internal Audit Charter</li> <li>Internal Audit Updates</li> <li>Annual Report of the Governance and Audit Committee</li> <li>Local Code of Governance - pages 20-24</li> </ul>
<b>External Audit and Regulators</b> – The council fully supports and is transparent with its external auditors and regulators on all aspects of council business including finance, education, social services, and other corporate activities which in turn provides independent validation of its internal controls and practices	<ul> <li>External Audit - Monitoring Report</li> <li>Audit Wales Annual Audit Summary</li> <li>Estyn Reports</li> <li>Care Inspectorate Wales Reports</li> </ul>
Compliance with Regulations and Ethical Procurement – The council have systems and processes in place to ensure compliance with all procurement standards and regulations, and all contracts are managed as such when due for renewal or when newly established. The council ensures that procurement decisions are made impartially and in the best interests of the council and the community by upholding ethical standards in procurement processes, including fairness, integrity, and avoidance of conflicts of interest	<ul> <li>Procurement Handbook</li> <li>IT Procurement Policy</li> <li>Data processing policy and agreement</li> <li>Annual Governance Statement</li> <li>STAR Procurement Review and Action Plan</li> <li>Safeguarding in procurement and contracting</li> <li>Sustainable Procurement Policy</li> <li>Local Code of Governance - page 7</li> </ul>
Contract Management and Performance Monitoring – The council have robust contract management practices to monitor supplier performance against agreed terms, service level agreements (SLAs), and KPIs, ensuring contracts deliver quality outcomes and are properly managed throughout their lifecycle	<ul> <li>Contracts Management Strategy</li> <li>Annual Report of the Governance and Audit Committee</li> </ul>

## What and how can we do better?

Below are all of the areas identified as opportunities for improvement and monitoring throughout 2025/26.

Improvement matters identified	Actions identified to address weaknesses	Lead Officer / Service / Board	By When
The council need to continue modernising its digital and data infrastructure	<ul> <li>Develop a Data Strategic Plan with the aim of continuing our journey to becoming a data informed Council</li> <li>Continue to progress the 4 key priorities of the <u>Digital Strategic Plan</u></li> <li>Develop the Chatbot interface to provide an improved customer experience</li> <li>Review customer contact centres way of working and consider recommendations to improve customer experience.</li> </ul>	Transformation	March 2026
2. The council must ensure that it meets the requirements of the new Procurement Act 2023	<ul> <li>Implement agreed outstanding actions from the Procurement Improvement Plan</li> </ul>	Resources	March 2026
3. The financial resilience of the council is under pressure due to the cost of living crisis and a decrease in funding	<ul> <li>Maximise the grants available to the council</li> <li>Monitor and review the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP)</li> <li>Identify savings for 2026/27 onwards</li> <li>Review and streamline processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness of services and reduce the impact of reduced funding</li> </ul>	Resources	March 2026

Improvement matters identified	Actions identified to address weaknesses	Lead Officer / Service / Board	By When
4. The council needs to manage and rationalise assets to ensure that they are needed, are fit for purpose and if not identify the work required to bring them up to standards.	<ul> <li>Review and publish a new small holding asset management strategic plan</li> <li>Continue to implement the new Computer Aided Facilities Management System</li> <li>Undertake rationalisation of council assets in line with Asset Management Strategic Plan 2024-29</li> </ul>	Highways, Waste & Property	March 2026
5. The council need to respond to identified workforce planning challenges including its age profile in some services and recruitment and retention problems in others	<ul> <li>Review, revise and implement a recruitment drive for Council Business and the Provider Unit</li> <li>Services to reflect and work with HR on making every effort to 'grow your own' staff through training and development opportunities that enhance recruitment and retention</li> <li>Dyfodol Môn graduate schemecontinue with the programme in 25/26 creating dynamic opportunities for ambitious graduates to develop specialist skills and start a career with the council.</li> </ul>	Transformation/ All Services	March 2026

### The Council's Service Output Position Statement – 2025

Please note below the response of each service against the categories of evidence for 2025

Service	Service planning and performance	Financial planning	Workforce planning	Governance; procurement & contract management and Risk & Audit
Adult Services	Outstanding	Exceeds	Exceeds	Meets
Children & Families Service	Outstanding	Exceeds	Exceeds	Exceeds
Council Business	Meets	Needs Improvement	Meets	Meets
Highways, Waste & Property	Meets	Exceeds	Exceeds	Meets
Housing	Exceeds	Exceeds	Exceeds	Meets
Learning	Exceeds	Outstanding	Exceeds	Exceeds
Regulation & Economic Development	Exceeds	Outstanding	Exceeds	Exceeds
Resources	Exceeds	Outstanding	Meets	Exceeds
Transformation	Exceeds	Exceeds	Outstanding	Exceeds
Overall Output	Exceeds	Exceeds	Exceeds	Exceeds

### Progress against identified improvement matters from previous self-assessment

The table outlines the improvement actions identified last year and an update on progress can be found below

Impro	vement matters identified	Lead Officer / Service / Board	Update on progress
1.	The Council needs to review and revise the Corporate Scorecard provision following the adoption of the new Council Plan 2023-2028	Transformation	A new Corporate Scorecard was designed and reported to the Executive and Corporate Scrutiny Committees on a quarterly basis.
2.	The Council needs to continue modernising its digital and data infrastructure	Transformation	The <u>Digital Strategic Plan</u> is now in place which aims to provide a clear direction and vision for corporate IT based upon the Council's general principles and priority areas for ICT service delivery.  The council successfully implemented a new telephony system for the majority of offices and sites.  A data maturity assessment was completed during the year and the working group are working on the next steps to improve on its data use including a new data strategy.
3.	The Council must ensure that it meets the requirements of the new Procurement Act 2023	Resources	The Procurement Strategic Plan and revised Contract Procedure Rules were approved by the Executive in December 2024. The Procurement Act 2023 was brought into force in February 2025.  A successful training programme was carried out at the start of the year, where over 100 of our staff received the training on the new procurement act which was delivered internally. A procurement handbook and templates are also in place.  A Procurement Manager is now in post on an interim basis due to difficulties in recruiting.

Improvement matters identified	Lead Officer / Service / Board	Update on progress
The financial resilience of the Council is under pressure due to the cost of living crisis and a decrease in funding	Resources	The Council secured £47.748m of capital grants in 2024/25, which is equivalent to 61% of the total capital funding in 2024/25.  MTFP for the period 2025/26 to 2027/28 was approved by the Executive in September 2024, with the period of the plan being increased from 2 to 3 years.  Service budget savings were put forward for consultation during the budget setting process in early 2025. Savings that were identified and not implemented in 2025/26 will potentially be put forward to the Executive as part of the 2026/27 budget process.  Work is ongoing across all services to identify areas where processes can be streamlined in order to reduce costs. A cost of change reserve has been set up to fund any expenditure required to implement changes. Examples of funding provided to date include:  1. Maritime Income – Fund the purchase and implementation of Chip and Pin machines which allows visitors to pay for services by card at beach locations  2. Transport Review – to fund the cost of an external review of the Council's transport provision across all services, with the aim of identifying changes that provides a more coordinated service at a lower cost  3. Citizens Access Portal – the aim of the system is to allow Council Taxpayers, Housing Benefit claimants and landlords access to their accounts so that they can receive information about their account and update the Council on changes electronically

Impro	ovement matters identified	Lead Officer / Service / Board	Update on progress
5.	The Council needs to manage and rationalise assets to ensure that they are needed, are fit for purpose and if not identify the work required to bring them up to standards.	Highways, Waste & Property	All mitigating actions to manage RAAC within council buildings were actioned during the year.  The Asset Management Strategic Plan 2024-2029 was published during the year.  A new Computer Aided Facilities Management System was adopted in Summer 2024 with the aim for it to be used to manage all council assets, maintenance and build projects.  Work is underway to develop a new small holding asset management strategy with plans in place to complete the work during 2025/26.
6.	The Council needs to respond to identified workforce planning challenges including its age profile in some services and recruitment and retention problems in others	Transformation	The council continue to undertake a recruitment initiative for the Provider Unit. During 2024/25 the Denu Talent scheme only focussed on Adult Services, specifically to try and recruit to difficult to fill posts. Five young people successfully undertook a placement over 10 weeks, with two being recruited to permanent posts following the scheme.  The Corporate People Risk Management Strategy was reviewed and republished during the year.  New dedicated Careers pages were published on the Council Website (Jobs and Careers).  There continues to be a drive to increase retention of staff in areas that see higher turnover. Staff turnover for 2024/25 was 8% compared to 9% the previous year, and staff retention was 93% for 24/25.

### Isle of Anglesey County Council

Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	23 September 2025
Subject:	Scorecard Monitoring Report - Quarter 1 (2025/26)
Portfolio holder(s):	Councillor Carwyn E Jones
Head of service / director:	Carys Edwards
Report author:	Gwyndaf Parry
	GwyndafParry@ynysmon.llyw.cymru
Local members:	n/a

#### A – Recommendation(s) and reasons

- 1.1 This is the new scorecard for the 2025/26 financial year. It portrays the Council's performance against the strategic objectives outlined in the Council Plan.
- **1.2** The report highlights some of the positive stories with respect to the quarter 1 performance. Some of these highlights include:
  - 256 clients are now in charge of their care via Direct Payments, an increase of 21% compared to Q1 24/25 (212 clients)
  - A new KPI by Môn Actif for 25/26 saw close to 147,000 participations in Môn Actif activities during the quarter
  - Attendance figures at both Primary (93.2%) and Secondary (88.2%) schools improved compared to the previous year (92% and 87% respectively)
  - The number of homelessness applications for assistance (section 62 assessments) have decreased from 185 in 24/25 to 117 in 25/26
  - The planning indicators with targets (Economy indicators 5 and 6) are both Green and outperforming targets for the quarter
  - The total carbon emissions (156.5 tCO2e inc WTT) from council fleet is 3.5% less than in the previous year
- 1.3 The Committee is requested to review the scorecard and note the areas which the Leadership Team and relevant Service are exploring and investigating to manage and secure further improvements into the future.
- **1.4** These are recommended as follows:
  - **1.4.1** Housing 03) The average number of calendar days to re-let units of accommodation (excluding DTLs);
  - **1.4.2** Housing 04) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver Medium Disabled Facilities Grant Adaptations (£1-10k)
  - **1.4.3** Housing 05) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver Disabled Facilities Grants Adaptions worth over £10k
  - **1.4.4** Climate Change 02) Percentage of domestic waste reused, recycled or composted
  - **1.4.5** Whole Council Health 12) % of FOI requests responded to within timescale

B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this opinion?
n/a
C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?
This matter is delegated to the Executive
Ch – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council?
Yes
D – Is this decision within budget approved by the Council?
Yes
Dd – Assessment of potential impacts (if relevant)
1. How does this decision affect our long-term needs as an island?
The Corporate Scorecard Report gives a snapshot of the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) performance against the Council Plan's strategic objectives at the end of each quarter.
<ol><li>Is this a decision that is anticipated to prevent future costs/dependencies on the Council? If so, how?</li></ol>
Performance of some KPIs could potentially have an impact on future costs however mitigation measures proposed looks to alleviate these pressures.
3. Have we collaborated with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, with whom?
Elements of the work monitored within the Scorecard is undertaken in a collaborative manner with other organisations such as Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Welsh Government, Keep Wales Tidy, Sports Wales, amongst others.
<ol> <li>Have the citizens of Anglesey played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Explain how.</li> </ol>
N/A
<ol> <li>Note any potential impact this decision would have on the protected groups under the Equality Act 2010.</li> </ol>
N/A

6. If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impacts the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.

#### N/A

7. Please note any potential effects that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use Welsh and not treat the language less favourably than English.

N/A

E – Who did you consult with and what were their comments?

Chief Executive / Leadership     Team (mandatory)	This was considered by the Leadership Team and their comments are reflected in the report
2. Finance / 151 Officer	Comments reflected in the report
3. Legal / Monitoring Officer	Comments reflected in the report
(mandatory)	
4. HR	Comments reflected in the report
5. Property	
6. IT	
7. Procurement	
8. Scrutiny	Was considered by Corporate Scrutiny on the 17/9. The Committee Chairman will feedback in this meeting.
9. Local members	

### F – Appendices

#### Appendix A - Scorecard Report Quarter 1

Ff – Background papers (contact the report author for more information)

- Council Plan 2023-2028
- Scorecard Report Q4 24/25



# **Corporate Scorecard 2025/26**

Quarter 1 report

**Prepared by -** Transformation Service

**Publication date:** September 2025

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

#### 1. Introduction

1.1 The Council Plan 2023-28 identifies six strategic objectives and sets out the key actions and commitments for the next five years.













Welsh Language

Social Care and Wellbeing

Education

Housing

**Economy** 

**Climate Change** 



#### Council Plan 2023 to 2028

- 1.2 This scorecard monitoring report for 2025/26 is used to monitor the performance of our Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in delivering the council's day to day activities that underpin the delivery of the Council Plan.
- 1.3 Some KPIs are new (indicated by an [N] in the titles), some currently do not have targets and are there to set a baseline, and many do not have data available until later in the year. Trends will be monitored from Q2 during 2025/26 with the aim of setting targets in 2026/27 where appropriate.
- 1.4 It provides the evidence to enable the Council to monitor its performance and to be data informed when identifying any mitigating actions agreed by the Leadership Team to drive and secure performance improvements into the future.
- 1.5 The results within the scorecard are all cumulative and as such a trend column will be made available from Q2 to inform the performance trends from guarter to guarter.
- 1.6 The RAG status for each section of the scorecard, with the exception of financial management which is done from a professional opinion perspective, can be found below:
  - Red more than 10% below target and/or needing significant intervention
  - Amber between 5% & 10% below target and/or requiring some intervention
  - Yellow within 5% of target
  - Green on or above target

#### 2. Overview

- 2.1 The majority (90%) of the indicators with targets monitored during the quarter performed well against targets (Green or Yellow RAG).
- 2.2 Five indicators are currently Red or Amber against targets. They are:
  - 2.2.1 Housing 03) The average number of calendar days to re-let units of accommodation (excluding DTLs) RED 89 days, Target 51 days

This is a new indicator for the year. Previously, the scorecard reported a similar measure which included both re-lets and new properties. Following discussions with other housing providers across North Wales, it became clear that new properties were not included in their calculations. To ensure consistency with regional partners and align with the guidance, this indicator now only measures the re-letting of existing properties.

In response to the revised calculation method, the service carried out a thorough review of its processes, leading to several improvements. Prior to these changes, re-let times averaged around 101 days. Since the new processes were introduced in April, performance has improved significantly, with re-let times now averaging around 54 days. This has contributed to an overall Q1 average of 89 days.

The service will continue to embed and refine these processes. Based on the early positive results, further improvement in this indicator is anticipated over the course of the year.

2.2.2 Housing – 04) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver Medium Disabled Facilities Grant – Adaptations (£1-10k) – is RED - 205 days, Target - 190 days and

Housing – 05) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver Disabled Facilities Grants – Adaptions worth over £10k – RED – 285 days, Target - 221 days

Due to danger of overspending, new approvals were put on hold in November 2024. This had a knock-on effect, when the service started approving again near the end of Q4 24/25. Successful contractors had unfortunately moved onto other projects,

which resulted in a delay in starting DFG contracts. Despite having a small increase in the number of contractors available locally, many are not winning DFG tenders.

For context, 9 properties with medium DFGs and 2 properties with large DFGs were completed during Q1. The council remain committed to reducing the average number of calendar days to deliver DFGs.

2.2.3 Climate Change - 02) Percentage of domestic waste reused, recycled or composted - is RED - 65.95%, Target - 70%

The Q1 performance for this indicator was 65.95% against a target of 70%, representing a decline from 67.52% in Q1 2024/25 and 69.72% in Q1 2023/24.

Residual waste collected during the period reduced by 281 tonnes compared to the previous year, which is a positive outcome. However, the drier weather also resulted in 276 tonnes less green waste being collected, which has negatively affected the overall recycling and composting rate. A similar seasonal impact is anticipated in Q2.

To address performance, the council continues to focus on reducing general waste and increasing recycling through community engagement and resident education. This is a long-term strategy requiring sustained behaviour change, so improvements will be gradual rather than immediate.

The council has established a programme board to discuss what further mitigations can be put in place. Any significant changes identified by the board will be discussed by the Executive and Scrutiny Committees before any changes are made.

2.2.4 Whole Council Health - 12) % of FOI requests responded to within timescale - RED - 74%, Target - 90%

There were 214 requests received in Q1 and 55 of the requests were late. The Council remain committed to increasing the response rate for FOIs, however work to move FOI requests to an online system has been delayed due to a lack of capacity to test and develop the system. The system is now scheduled to be in place during Q3 and it is believed that the new online system should make improvements to performance in the long term. Some reduction in capacity within services to deal with FOI tasks also ensures that the target of 90% remains a difficult one.

- 2.3 Some examples of the good performance seen during the quarter include:
  - 2.3.1 256 clients are now in charge of their care via Direct Payments, an increase of 21% compared to Q1 24/25 (212 clients)
  - 2.3.2 Môn Actif activities saw close to 147,000 participations during the quarter
  - 2.3.3 Attendance figures at both Primary (93.2%) and Secondary (88.2%) schools improved compared to the previous year (92% and 87% respectively)
  - 2.3.4 The number of homelessness applications for assistance (section 62 assessments) have decreased from 185 in 24/25 to 117 in 25/26
  - 2.3.5 The planning indicators with targets (Economy indicators 5 and 6) are both Green and outperforming targets for the quarter
  - 2.3.6 The total carbon emissions (156.5 tCO2e inc WTT) from council fleet is 3.5% less than in the previous year

## 3. Welsh Language



	Q1	Q1 Target	Q1 RAG	Q1 2024/25	Q1 Comments
01) The percentage of jobs advertised by the Council as Welsh level 3 and above [N]	85%	82%	G	82%	137 vacancies at level 3 and above
02) The number of officers receiving Welsh language training	50	43	G	43	
03) The number of complaints suggesting a failure to comply with the Welsh Language Standards	0	2	G	2	No complaints during Q1
04) The number of complaints that were subject to a statutory investigation by the Welsh Language Commissioner	1			0	One investigation based on a complaint made in 24/25
05) The percentage of visits to Welsh language interface of our main website	9%	9%	G	8%	Slightly more visits compared to Q1 24/25
06) The percentage of Welsh language responses to official consultations	-	8%	-	15%	No official consultations completed in Q1
07) The percentage of followers following the Welsh side of the Council's main social media accounts	23%	23%	G	23%	
08) The percentage of year 11 pupils studying Welsh [first language]				68%	Data available in Q3
09) Welsh Language Unit - % of children that meet their targeted expectations (immersion) [N]					Data available in Q3
10) The number of businesses receiving Welsh Language support [N]					Data available in Q3

## 4. Social Care and Wellbeing



	Q1	Q1 Target	Q1 RAG	Q1 2024/25	Q1 Comments
01) Number of adults in receipt of Direct Payments	256	224	G	212	Increase of 21% in a year
02) The percentage of adult protection enquiries completed within statutory timescales	96.34%	90%	G	89%	
03) The percentage of adults who have received advice and assistance from the information, advice and assistance service and have not contacted the service in the following 6 months	88.07%	85%	G	95%	
04) Number of older people (aged 65 or over) whom the authority supports in care homes	295	335	G	289	
05) The percentage of carers of adults who received an assessment or review in their own right during the year following a request	98.20%	93%	G	94%	
06) The average length of time for all children who remain on the Child Protection Register as at end of quarter	163	270	G	142	
07) Children Re-Registered on the Child Protection Register within 12 Months of previous removal from the register	3.57%	15%	G	0	
08) The percentage of referrals of children that are re-referrals within 12 months	7.69%	15%	G	7.5%	
09) The percentage of statutory visits to children on the Child Protection Register due in the year that took place in accordance to regulations	90.61%	90%	G	94%	
10) The percentage of Initial Pathway Plans due in the year that took place within timescales	100%	85%	G	100%	
11) Number of visits to Leisure Centres	129096	130232	Υ	130704	
12) Number of people participated in Mon Actif activities [N]	146746	140232	G		
13) Percentage of parents who feel they can identify a positive change following completion of the Positive Parenting Programme (PPP) [N]					Data available in Q4

## 5. Education



	Q1	Q1 Target	Q1 RAG	Q1 2024/25	Q1 Comments
01) Percentage of pupil attendance in primary schools (termly)	93.2%	95%	Y	92%	Data for academic year 24/25
02) Percentage of pupil attendance in secondary schools (termly)	88.2%	90%	Y	87%	Data for academic year 24/25
03) Percentage of Year 11 leavers not in Education, Training or Employment [NEET]					Data available in Q4
04) Number of schools in Estyn Follow up / Statutory Category	1			1	
05) Number of children and young people excluded permanently from school	23			14	Data for academic year 24/25
06) Number / proportion of schools with a financial recovery plan	6	6	G	6	
07) The percentage of adults who think that overall, the library service they use is 'very good' or 'good' [N]					Data available in Q4
08) The average overall rating out of ten awarded by users aged 16 or under for the library service they use [N]					Data available in Q4
09) Average percentage of children's Individual Development Plans (IDP) targets that are achieved by the target date [N]					Data available in Q3
10) Number of children that have progressed up, or completed, the Nofio Mon Programme as part of Mon Actif activities [N]	924	720	G		

## 6. Housing



	Q1	Q1 Target	Q1 RAG	Q1 2024/25	Q1 Comments
01) Landlord Services: Average number of days to complete Responsive Maintenance repairs	15	18	G		
02) Percentage of tenants satisfied with Responsive Maintenance repairs	84%	85%	Y	88%	
03) The average number of calendar days to re-let units of accommodation (excluding DTLs) [N]	89	51	R		New processes introduced in April. Prior to new processes, there was an average of 101 days to complete re-lets. Following April, this has reduced to an average of 54 days, taking the overall average of properties re-let in Q1 to 89 days.
04) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver Medium Disabled Facilities Grant – Adaptations (£1k-10k)	205	190	А	185	9 Medium DFG contracts completed during Q1
05) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver Large Disabled Facilities Grant – Adaptations (>£10k)	285	221	R	-	2 Large DFG contracts completed during Q1
06) Number of new Council homes developed, and former Council Homes purchased and brought back into Council rented homes.	4	4	G	22	
07) The total amount of rent arrears owed by current tenants as a percentage of the total rent collectable for the permanent accommodation	3.19%	3.10%	Y	3%	
08) Number of empty private properties brought back into use through our Empty Homes interventions	15	15	G	16	
09) Percentage of households successfully prevented from becoming homeless	80%	85%	Υ	83%	
10) Number of homelessness applications for assistance (section 62 assessments)	117			185	Number of applications have decreased from 185 in 24/25 to 117 in 25/26
11) Number of Households currently placed in Emergency and Temporary Accommodation	79			85	

### 7. Economy



	Q1	Q1 Target	Q1 RAG	Q1 2024/25	Q1 Comments
01) % of economic and development / regeneration grant funding received and implemented	70%			38%	
02) Expenditure (capital and revenue) on large infrastructure, economic development and regeneration projects (£) [N]	£1.653m				
03) Percentage of council business units and commercial space let [N]	95%	90%	G		
04) Total number of customers with annual mooring contract	100	105	Υ	179	
05) Percentage of all planning applications determined in time	94%	90%	G	97%	154 planning applications determined in time
06) Percentage of planning enforcement cases investigated within 84 days	87%	80%	G	97%	
07) Percentage of high-risk businesses subject to planned inspections that were inspected to ensure compliance with Food Hygiene Legislation	85%	90%	Υ	71%	
08) Percentage of food establishments that meet food hygiene standards	99%	95%	G	98%	
09) Number of people supported to become prepared for work, through SPF interventions [N]	162				

## 8. Climate Change



	Q1	Q1 Target	Q1 RAG	Q1 2024/25	Q1 Comments
01) Total carbon emissions from council buildings (tC02e)					Data available in Q4
02) Percentage of domestic waste reused, recycled, or composted	65.95%	70%	R	67.52%	Dryer weather resulted in 276T less green waste being composted compared to Q1 24/25. On a positive, residual waste was also down 281T compared to 24/25.
03) Percentage of waste reused, recycled, or composted from Council buildings	46%			48.3%	Rate has decreased compared to Q1 2024/25
04) Percentage of streets that are clean	100%	96%	G	96.6%	
05) Average number of working days taken to clear fly-tipping incidents	0.01	1	G	0.04	
06) Percentage of A roads in poor condition (annual)					Data available in Q3
07) Percentage of B roads in poor condition (annual)					Data available in Q3
08) Percentage of C roads in poor condition (annual)					Data available in Q3
09) Total carbon emissions from council fleet (tC02e inc WTT)	156.5	162	G	162	
11) Number of low carbon heating systems installed in Council buildings [N]					Data available in Q2
12) Use of public EV charging points operated by the Council (kwh) [N]	76,786				76,876kWh would power an Electric car for approximately 255,000 miles

## 9. Whole Council Health

	RAG	Budget	Actual	Variance (%)	Forcasted Actual	Forcasted Variance (%)
01) Forecasted end of year outturn (Revenue)	G	£192,981,000			£192,376,000	-0.31%
02) Forecasted end of year outturn (Capital)		£56,186,135			£54,789,561	-2.49%
03) Income v Targets (excluding grants)	G	-£4,282,870	-£5,213,419	21.73%		
04) Forecasted general balances at end of year					-£17,258,000	
05) Cost of borrowing - % of budgeted revenue expenditure	G	1.9%			1.9%	
06) No of Services forecast to overspend by over 5% of their budget					5	
07) % of Council Tax collected (for last 3 years)	Y		91.0%			
08) % of Sundry Debtors collected (for last 3 years)	Y		96.8%			

	Q1	Q1 Target	Q1 RAG	Q1 Comments
09) Total number of stage 2 complaints upheld / partially upheld	1	3	G	One complaint upheld/partially upheld of the 3 complaints
10) Total % of written responses to stage 2 complaints within 20 days (Corporate)	100%	80%	G	
11) Total $\%$ of written responses to complaints within 15 days (Social Services)	80%	80%	G	One stage 1 complaint was late in but an extension was agreed with the complainant
12) % of FOI requests responded to within timescale	74%	90%	R	55 of the 214 FOI requests were late
13) Proportion of queries dealt with and closed by Cyswllt Môn (not forwarded to Services)	32%			
14) Number of staff authority wide staff, including teachers and school based staff (FTE)	2376			
15) Sickness absence - average working days/shifts lost	1.93	2.12	G	
16) Short Term sickness - average working days/shifts lost per FTE	0.92			
17) Long Term sickness - average working days/shifts lost per FTE	1.01			
18) Local Authority employees leaving (%) (Turnover)				
19)% of posts advertised and filled during first round of advertising	78%	70%	G	49 posts filled during first round of advertising

#### 10. Conclusion and Recommendations

- 10.1 The performance of 90% of the performance indicators performing above target or within 5% tolerance of their targets for the quarter is positive.
- 10.2 It demonstrates that services are operating in line with the values and general principles of the Council.
- 10.3 Recommendation that the Leadership Team manage, investigate and secure improvements into the future for the following KPIs:
  - 10.3.1 Housing 03) The average number of calendar days to re-let units of accommodation (excluding DTLs);
  - 10.3.2 Housing 04) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver Medium Disabled Facilities Grant Adaptations (£1-10k)
  - 10.3.3 Housing 05) Average number of calendar days taken to deliver Disabled Facilities Grants Adaptions worth over £10k
  - 10.3.4 Climate Change 02) Percentage of domestic waste reused, recycled or composted
  - 10.3.5 Whole Council Health 12) % of FOI requests responded to within timescale

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL			
Report to:	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE		
Date:	23 SEPTEMBER 2025		
Subject:	REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING, QUARTER 1 2025/26		
Portfolio Holder(s):	ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE & HOUSING		
Head of Service /	MARC JONES - DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) /		
Director:	SECTION 151 OFFICER		
Report Author:	BETHAN HUGHES OWEN - ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES		
	MANAGER		
Tel:	01248 752663		
E-mail:	BETHANOWEN2@YNYSMON.LLYW.CYMRU		
Local Members:	n/a		

#### A – Recommendation/s and reason/s

#### Recommendations

- (i) To note the position set out in Appendices A, B and C in respect of the Authority's financial performance to date and expected outturn for 2025/26;
- (ii) To note the summary of Contingency budgets for 2025/26, detailed in Appendix CH;
- (iii) To note the monitoring of agency and consultancy costs for 2025/26 in Appendices D and DD.

#### Reason

The overall forecasted position at the end of the first quarter indicates that the final position will result in an underspend on the revenue budget of £1,551k (0.79%).

This report sets out the financial performance of the Council's services at the end of quarter 1, 30 June 2025. The projected position for the year as a whole is also summarised. It should be noted that predicting the final year-end position at the end of quarter 1 is difficult, and the position can change considerably as we move through the remainder of the financial year. There are key areas that are difficult to predict and forecast so far ahead, the key areas being:-

- **1.** A change in the requests for demand led services, mainly the placement of children in care, demand for adult services, homelessness, school transport and out of county education.
- 2. Additional grant funding received during the year that was not known.
- 3. Unforeseen one-off expenditure.
- **4.** Recruitment and retention difficulties leading to a higher than anticipated level of vacant posts.
- **5.** Pay awards and the funding of increased National Insurance contribution costs.

The forecasted position and other changes will result in the Council ending the financial year with a general balance of £17.257m (9.77% of the 2025/26 net revenue budget), which is £7.56m above the minimum figure recommended to the Council.

Given that the forecasted financial position is for an overspend at the end of the financial year, and that the level of general balances is expected to exceed the minimum recommended level, the Executive is not required to approve any remedial action.

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

Not applicable – Monitoring Report with no options which require consideration.

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

Monitoring of the Council's budget is a function that has been delegated to the Executive.

#### CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council? Yes. D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? Yes, but any change from the approved budget is noted in the report. Dd - Assessing the potential impact (if relevant): How does this decision impact on our long The report is for monitoring purposes only term needs as an Island? and is used, along with other reports, to set the medium term financial strategy and annual budget. In setting the annual budget, the impact on the long term needs of the Island will be assessed. Is this a decision which it is envisaged will Not applicable prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how? 3 Not applicable Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom. Have Anglesey citizens played a part in The citizens of Anglesey were consulted as part of the 2025/26 budget setting process drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please and will be consulted on future budgets. explain how. 5 Note any potential impact that this decision Not applicable would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. If this is a strategic decision, note any Not applicable potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. Note any potential impact that this decision Not applicable would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. Who did you consult? E -What did they say? Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) The report has been considered by the LT at its meeting on 2 September 2025 and the (mandatory) comments made incorporated into the report. Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report. 3 **Legal / Monitoring Officer** (mandatory) The Monitoring Officer is a member of the LT and comments made have been considered.

N/A

**Human Resources (HR)** 

5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7	Scrutiny	The financial position at the end of quarter 1 was reviewed by the Finance Scrutiny Panel at its meeting on 4 September 2025.
8	Local Members	N/A
9	Any external bodies / other/s	N/A

### F - Appendices:

- Appendix A Provisional Revenue Outturn Report for 2025/26
- Appendix B Table of Provisional Outturn 2025/26
- Appendix C Analysis of the Forecasted Variance by Service and Reason
- Appendix CH Summary of Contingency Budgets position for 2025/26
- Appendix D Information regarding monitoring of Agency Staff 2025/26
- Appendix DD Information regarding monitoring of consultants 2025/26
- Appendix E Cost of Change 2025/26

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

2025/26 Revenue Budget (as recommended by this Committee on 27 February 2025 and adopted by the County Council on 6 March 2025).

#### **REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING REPORT – QUARTER 1 2025/26**

#### 1. APPROVED REVENUE BUDGET 2025/26

1.1 The Council approved a net revenue for 2025/26 as follows:-

Table 1
Approved Budget and Funding for 2025/26

	£'000	£'000
Total Approved Revenue Expenditure		
Amendments to Budget Since Approval	195,442	
Use of Council reserves	(2,459)	
Current Approved Budget for 2025/26 (Net of Reserves)		192,983
Funded By		
Aggregate External Finance (AEF)	135,881	
Standard Council Tax Debit Raised	52,843	
Premium Council tax on Second and Empty Homes	4,259	
Total Funding 2025/26		192,983

#### 2. FORECAST BUDGET POSITION AS AT END OF QUARTER 1 2025/26

2.1 The estimated forecast position at the end of quarter 1 is shown in Table 2, below:-

Table 2
Summary Forecast Financial Position at End of Quarter 1

	2025/26 Budget	Q1 Forecast (Under) / Over	% Variance
	£'000	£'000	%
Service Budgets	178,004	0.469	0.26
Corporate Budgets	17,438	(1.073)	(6.15)
General Reserves	(2,459)	0.000	0.00
Net Revenue Expenditure	192,983	(0.604)	(0.31)
Aggregate External Finance	135,881	0.000	0.00
Standard Council Tax	52,843	(0.514)	(0.97)
Council Tax Premium	4,259	(0.433)	(10.17)
Funding	192,983	(0.947)	(0.49)
Net Forecast (Under) / Over	0	(1.551)	(0.80)

**2.2** The estimated position for the Council's General Balances is shown in Table 3, below:-

Table 3
Estimated Council General Balances as at 31 March 2026

Executive Meeting	Amount £'m	Purpose
Opening Balance	(18,166)	Unaudited general reserve at 31 March 2025
Used for Budget 2025/26	2,459	
Revised Council Fund General Balance	(15,707)	

#### 3. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE BY SERVICE

**3.1** The overall combined position for the Council's services shows a forecasted overspend position at the end of the financial year of £1,021k. The analysis by Service is shown in Table 4, below:-

Table 4
Analysis of the Forecasted Budget Position by Service

Service	(Under) / Overspend £'000	%
Adults Services	(825)	(1.92)
Children's Services	918	5.23
Culture	100	6.00
Housing	(218)	(10.71)
Highways	(297)	(3.50)
Planning & Public Protection	529	17.05
ICT	(249)	(4.90)
Council Business	219	9.90
Corporate & Democratic Costs	(128)	(5.72)
Unbudgeted Costs (Insurance, Capital		
Pension Costs & Bad Debt Provision)	500	
Other Services (Variances under £100k)	(80)	
Total Service Variances	469	0.26

3.2 The main reasons for the variances are summarised in Table 5, below, with a more detailed analysis by Service and Sub-Service provided in Appendix C:-

Table 5
Analysis of the Forecasted Variance by Reason

	Forecasted Variance £'000
Cost variances arising from changing demand for services	1,232
Variances in staffing costs arising from vacancies, net of the cost of additional temporary staff and the use of agency staff	(533)
Changes to contract prices not allowed for in the approved budget	(61)
Changes to grant funding which increase or reduce the requirement for funding from the core budget	(5)
Income from fees and charges (above) / below the income target	(982)
Cost variances relating to buildings	(129)
Cost variances relating to the employment of external consultants	83
Transfer of funding to / (from) earmarked reserves and general balances	(66)
Clearly identified errors in the budget setting process	20
Miscellaneous reasons	910
TOTAL FORECASTED VARIANCE	469

- 3.3 The table above highlights that the main budget pressure that the Council is still experiencing is as a result of an increased demand for services, with £1.184m of budget pressure resulting. The main area of concern is within Children's Services, with an increase in both the number of children having to be placed with out of county providers and the cost of each placement increasing. The position in respect of Adult Services overall has stabilised, however, there are various compensating over and underspends within the budget. The overall budget is currently sufficient to meet the level of demand. There is lower demand for out of county education at the end of the first quarter forecast, but this can change quickly. School transport continues to see demand lessen, however, this can change in September as the new academic year commences.
- 3.4 The financial position is improved due to staff vacancies, where pay costs, net of any additional costs incurred in employing temporary staff and agency staff, is forecast to underspend by £533k, although recruitment issues in the Council's Legal Services has resulted in agency costs being higher than the staffing budget available, with a forecast overspend of £174k. Issues within the Building Regulation Service also resulted in increased staffing costs, with a forecasted overspend of £195k. Further information on agency costs is provided in paragraph 6 and Appendix D.
- 3.5 Forecasting income generated through fees and charges is always difficult, particularly at this early stage in the financial year, but the indications are that overall income will exceed the budget by £982k, with income levels in Leisure and Highways being significantly higher than the income target. Work continues to clear a backlog of financial assessments of social care clients, and this has generated additional income above the budget level.
- **3.6** Fees from planning applications and building regulation applications has fallen and is now forecast to be £280k below the budget. This is partly due to issues within the building regulation section, although the situation can change as the year progresses.

#### 4. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF CORPORATE BUDGETS

**4.1** The forecasted financial position at the end of the financial year for Corporate Budgets is shown in Table 6, below:-

Table 6
Corporate Budgets Forecasted Financial Position 2025/26

	2025/26 Budget	Q1 Forecast (Under) / Over	Variance	Reason for Variance
Lavian	£'000	£'000	%	
Levies	5,276			
Discretionary Rate Relief	106	67	63.18	
Capital Financing	4,637	(964)	20.80	Lower borrowing and higher investment returns
Benefits Granted	7,459	(2)	2.36	Lower than anticipated case load
Support Services Contribution by HRA	(840)			
Budget Savings to be Achieved	(22)			Work still ongoing to achieve the saving
General & Other Contingencies	822			C
Use of General Reserves	(2,459)			
TOTAL	14,979	(899)	(7.16)	

#### 5. COLLECTION OF COUNCIL TAX

- 5.1 The Council Tax Collection Fund budget is determined using the estimated collectable debt for the current year only, based on the tax base figure set in November 2024. It does not provide for arrears collected from previous years, adjustments to liabilities arising from previous years (exemptions, single person discounts, transfers to business rates etc.), changes to the current year's tax-base or the provision for bad and doubtful debts. These changes cannot be estimated when the budget is set and, invariably, lead to a difference between the final balance on the Council Tax Collection Fund and the original budget. Historically, the forecasted levels of Council Tax fall during the year as recovery action is undertaken and taxpayers come forward to claim exemptions and discounts that they are entitled to. The current core Council Tax income is forecasted to be £514k above the budget.
- 5.2 The Council Tax premium is designed to encourage owners of empty properties and second homes to return the property to general use and, as such, there is a risk that the number of properties paying the premium can reduce significantly during the year. In order to mitigate this risk, the tax base for premium properties is set at 80% and, if the numbers of properties paying the premium does not fall significantly, then the budget will generate a surplus. The change in the eligibility rules for business rates on self catering accommodation has resulted in a number of properties being transferred back from business rates to Council Tax, which has increased properties subject to the second home premium. As a result, the Council Tax premium budget is forecasting a surplus of £433k at the end of the financial year. However, there is a significant risk that appeals will be decided in 2025/26 relating to self catering properties that were transferred from business rates to Council Tax in 2024/25. In order to offset this risk, £900k has also been placed in an earmarked reserve at the end of the 2024/25 financial year, which will be utilised to repay any conclusions to the appeals process.

#### 6. CONTINGENCY BUDGETS

- 6.1 The original contingency budgets totalled £586k, which included a grant of £2m in respect of employer national insurance contributions. The net of virements to service budgets and transfers in from earmarked reserves has increased the budget to £2,822k at the end of quarter 1 (excluding the national insurance grant). Of these contingency budgets, £2,344k are committed, leaving £856k as uncommitted at this point. However, this will change as the year progresses and, therefore, for the purpose of this report it is assumed that the remaining £856k will be utilised during the remainder of the year. A full breakdown is attached in Appendix Ch.
- **6.2** Confirmation has been received from Welsh Government (WG) in respect of the national insurance employer's contribution grant. The final grant awarded is £2,223k, which is slightly higher than budgeted. Work is ongoing to calculate the additional costs for services as a result of the changes in national insurance contributions, but, for the purpose of this forecast, it is assumed that all the grant will be allocated to service budgets.

#### 7. AGENCY AND CONSULTANCY COSTS

- **7.1** During the year to date, £331k was spent on Agency staff. These were funded from staffing budgets as they related to staff vacancies. The Waste Service spent £90k for site agents at the recycling centres. The full details can be seen at Appendix D.
- **7.2** A total of £280k was spent on Consultancy during the period April to June 2025, with £186k funded through grant or external sources. A full summary of expenditure per service, and additional details of the expenditure, can be seen at Appendix DD.

#### 8. COST OF CHANGE FUND

**8.1** During the year to date, £26k was spent on individual projects that were to be funded from the Cost of Change Fund. Five projects were agreed upon, with a total budget for the projects being £107k. The full details can be seen at Appendix E.

#### 9. CONCLUSIONS

- **9.1** The initial projection at the end of the first quarter is that the budget will be underspent by £0.999m for the year ending 31 March 2026. Forecasting accurately the financial position at this early stage is always difficult, and it is likely that the position will change as services deal with issues and service demands during the year. There are also a number of matters which have yet to be resolved which will also impact on the final financial position.
- 9.2 The main areas that have yet to be finalised relate to:
  - i. The pay award for both non-teaching staff (from April 2024) and teaching staff (from September 2025) have been agreed in July 2025. The provision made in the budget for the pay award for non-teaching staff is currently being calculated to ensure it is sufficient to meet the employers' current pay offer of 3.20%. The Council has an earmarked reserve of £992k to cover inflationary pressures.
  - ii. Teachers' pay is set by WG. It was recently announced that teachers in England would receive a 5.5% pay rise and it may be the case that WG is considering a similar rise in Wales. Previously, any pay award for teachers that had been higher than allowed for in the local government settlement had been funded by WG. It is, therefore, possible that any additional cost may be cost neutral for the Authority.

9.3 The position in respect of Social Care is of particular concern, with a forecast overspend of £1.470m for Children's Services. The forecast is based on the current level of demand, but demand fluctuates during the year and can change significantly, e.g. one placement for a high dependency client with specialised care needs can amount to between £250k and £500k. Any increase in the demand for services will only worsen the position.

As we move through the remainder of the financial year, the impacts of the above will be factored into future monitoring reports as things become clearer.

9.4 The financial position in 2025/26 will also influence the Council's financial strategy for 2026/27 and beyond, as it will highlight the need to realign budgets to reflect the increases in costs seen in 2025/26 and to reflect the changing demand for services. Any significant overspending will also result in an erosion of the Council's earmarked reserves and general balances, and this will reduce the ability to use reserves and balances to help to balance the revenue budget in 2026/27. Management will review the financial position closely during the remainder of the financial year and may need to implement cost saving measures in 2025/26, in order to maintain the current level of earmarked reserves and general balances.

## **APPENDIX B**

## PROJECTED REVENUE OUTTURN FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2026 – QUARTER 1

Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function	2025/26 Cyllideb Blynyddol Annual Budget	2025/26 Ch1 Cyllideb hyd yma Q1 Budget Year to Date	2025/26 Ch1 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q1 Actual & Committed Spend	2025/26 Ch1 Amrywiad Q1 Variance	2025/26 Ch1 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q1 Actual & Committed Spend	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2026 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2026	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2026 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2026 over/(under)	2025/26 Gor/(tan) wariant fel % o'r Gyllideb Gyfan Projected Over /(Under)spend as a % of Total Budget	2024/25 Gor/(Tan) Wariant Drafft Draft Over/Under)spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%	£'000	£'000	%	£'000
Addysg, Sgiliau a Phobl Ifanc Education, Skills and Young People									
Cyllideb Datganoledig Ysgolion Delegated Schools Budget	64,478	11,600	11,600	0	0.00%	64,478	0	0.00	0
Addysg Canolog Central Education	5,041	2,062	1,012	(1,050)	(-50.91%)	4,970	(71)	(-1.41)	(3,731)
Diwylliant Culture	1,666	393	357	(36)	(-9.22%)	1,766	100	6.00	(331)
Gwasanaethau Oedolion Adult Services	43,037	10,846	10,160	(685)	(-6.32%)	42,212	(825)	(1.92)	(2,704)
Gwasanaethau Plant Children's Services	17,558	5,157	5,537	381	7.38%	18,476	918	5.23	527
<u>Tai</u> <u>Housing</u>	2,036	621	619	(2)	(0.30%)	1,818	(218)	(10.71)	(525)
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Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function	2025/26 Cyllideb Blynyddol Annual Budget	2025/26 Ch1 Cyllideb hyd yma Q1 Budget Year to Date	2025/26 Ch1 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q1 Actual & Committed Spend	2025/26 Ch1 Amrywiad Q1 Variance	2025/26 Ch1 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q1 Actual & Committed Spend	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2026 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2026	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2026 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2026 over/(under)	2025/26 Gor/(tan) wariant fel % o'r Gyllideb Gyfan Projected Over /(Under)spend as a % of Total Budget	2024/25 Gor/(Tan) Wariant Drafft Draft Over/Under)spend
Priffyrdd, Eiddo a Gwastraff Highways, Property & Waste									
Priffyrdd Highways	8,496	1,808	1,964	156	8.60%	8,199	(297)	(3.50)	(1,316)
Eiddo Property	1,874	(1,091)	(1,249)	(158)	14.47%	1,842	(32)	(1.71)	1,447
Gwastraff Waste	10,394	1,570	1,654	84	5.36%	10,349	(45)	(0.43)	(380)
Rheoleiddio a Datblygu Economaio Regulation & Economic Developme									
Datblygu Economaidd Economic Development	3,019	887	1,143	255	28.74%	2,990	(13)	0.43	(1,576)
Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd Planning and Public Protection	3,102	866	1,176	310	35.86%	3,631	529	(0.21)	(182)
Trawsnewid Transformation									
Adnoddau Dynol Human Resources	1,534	228	194	(35)	(15.14%)	1,562	28	1.82	1,440
TGCh ICT	5,081	2,732	2,995	263	9.63%	4,832	(249)	(4.90)	3,782
Trawsnewid Corfforaethol Corporate Transformation	1,204	276	281	5	1.81%	1,209	5	0.42	1,076

Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function	2025/26 Cyllideb Blynyddol Annual Budget	2025/26 Ch1 Cyllideb hyd yma Q1 Budget Year to Date	2025/26 Ch1 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q1 Actual & Committed Spend	2025/26 Ch1 Amrywiad Q1 Variance	2025/26 Ch1 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q1 Actual & Committed Spend	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2026 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2026	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2026 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2026 over/(under)	2025/26 Gor/(tan) wariant fel % o'r Gyllideb Gyfan Projected Over /(Under)spend as a % of Total Budget	2024/25 Gor/(Tan) Wariant Drafft Draft Over/Under)spend
Adnoddau Resources	4,207	1,140	1,217	78	6.81%	4,251	44	1.05	2,123
Busnes y Cyngor Council Business	2,213	585	807	222	37.92%	2,432	219	9.90	1,930
Costau Corfforaethol a Democrataidd Corporate & Democratic costs	2,238	992	938	(54)	(5.47%)	2,110	(128)	(5.72)	(2,624)
Rheolaeth Corfforaethol Corporate Management	823	215	204	(12)	(5.36%)	827	4	0.49	740
Costau heb gyllideb ac na ellir eu rhed incwm gwasanaethau Unbudgeted, uncontrollable costs: ins services' income		·				500	500	0.00	
Cyfanswm Cyllidebau Gwasanaethau Total Service Budgets	178,004	40,885	40,607	(278)	(0.68%)	178,473	469	0.26	(1,118)
Ardollau Levies	5,277	5,280	5,280	0	0.0%	5,277	0	0.00	(1)

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Rhyddhad Trethi Dewisol Discretionary Rate Relief  Cyllido Cyfalaf Capital Financing  Cronfeydd wrth Gefn Cyffredinol ac Eraill General & Other Contingencies  Arbedion Cyllideb i'w Gyflawni Budget Savings to be Achieved  Cronfeydd wrth Gefn Cyffredinol y Cyngor Council's General Reserves  Cyfraniad CRT y Gwasanaethau Cefnogol Support Services contribution HRA  Budd-daliadau a Roddwyd Benefits Granted  Na ellir ei reoli Uncontrollable  Cyfanswm Cyllid Corfforaethol  14,979	1,035	0				2026 over/(under)	/(Under)spend as a % of Total Budget	
Capital Financing  Cronfeydd wrth Gefn Cyffredinol ac Eraill General & Other Contingencies  Arbedion Cyllideb i'w Gyflawni Budget Savings to be Achieved  Cronfeydd wrth Gefn Cyffredinol y Cyngor Council's General Reserves  Cyfraniad CRT y Gwasanaethau Cefnogol Support Services contribution HRA  Budd-daliadau a Roddwyd Benefits Granted  Na ellir ei reoli Uncontrollable	1,035		0	0.00%	173	67	63.18	50
Eraill General & Other Contingencies  Arbedion Cyllideb i'w Gyflawni Budget Savings to be Achieved  Cronfeydd wrth Gefn Cyffredinol y Cyngor Council's General Reserves  Cyfraniad CRT y Gwasanaethau Cefnogol Support Services contribution HRA  Budd-daliadau a Roddwyd Benefits Granted  Na ellir ei reoli Uncontrollable		711	(325)	0.00%	3,672	(964)	(20.80)	(770)
Budget Savings to be Achieved  Cronfeydd wrth Gefn Cyffredinol y Cyngor Council's General Reserves  Cyfraniad CRT y Gwasanaethau Cefnogol Support Services contribution HRA  Budd-daliadau a Roddwyd Benefits Granted  Na ellir ei reoli Uncontrollable	822	0	(822)	(100%)	822	0	0.00	(82)
Cyngor Council's General Reserves  Cyfraniad CRT y Gwasanaethau Cefnogol Support Services contribution HRA  Budd-daliadau a Roddwyd Benefits Granted  Na ellir ei reoli Uncontrollable	14	0	(14)	0.00	(22)	0	0.00	0
Cefnogol Support Services contribution HRA  Budd-daliadau a Roddwyd Benefits Granted  Na ellir ei reoli Uncontrollable	0	1,035	1,035	0.00%	(2,459)	0	0.00	0
Benefits Granted  Na ellir ei reoli Uncontrollable	0	0	0	0.00%	(840)	0	0.00	0
Uncontrollable	351	2,418	2,067	588.88%	7,286	(176)	(2.36)	(216)
Cyfanswm Cyllid Corfforaethol 14 979								
Total Corporate Finance	7,502	9,444	1,941	25.87%	13,907	(1,073)	(7.16)	(1,796)
Cyfanswm 2025/26 192,983 Total 2025/26	48,387	50,050	1,663	3.44%	192,380	(604)	(0.31)	(2,914)

	Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function	2025/26 Cyllideb Blynyddol Annual Budget	2025/26 Ch1 Cyllideb hyd yma Q1 Budget Year to Date	2025/26 Ch1 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q1 Actual & Committed Spend	2025/26 Ch1 Amrywiad Q1 Variance	2025/26 Ch1 Gwir Wariant ac Ymrwymiadau Q1 Actual & Committed Spend	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2026 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2026	Ch1 : Q1 Amcangyfrif o Alldro 31 Mawrth 2026 gor/(tan) wariant Estimated Outturn 31 March 2026 over/(under)	2025/26 Gor/(tan) wariant fel % o'r Gyllideb Gyfan Projected Over /(Under)spend as a % of Total Budget	2024/25 Gor/(Tan) Wariant Drafft Draft Over/Under)spend
	Cyllido Funding									
	Trethi Annomestig NDR	(25,097)	(7,722)	(7,722)	0	0.00%	(25,097)	0	0.00	0
	Y Dreth Gyngor Council Tax	(52,843)	0	0	0	0.00%	(53,357)	(514)	0.97	393
Ъ	Premiwm y Dreth Gyngor Council Tax Premium	(4,259)	0	0	0	0.00%	(4,692)	(433)	10.17	(1,354)
age	Grant Cynnal Refeniw Revenue Support Grant	(110,784)	(34,087)	(34,087)	0	0.00%	(110,784)	0	0.00	0
76	Cyfanswm Cyllid 2025426 Total Funding 2025/26	(192,983)	(41,810)	(41,810)	0	0	(193,930)	(947)	(0.49)	(961)
	Cufanoum ur alldra, un aunnuna	0	6 577	0 244	1 662	2.63%	(1 551)	(4 554)	(0.70)	/2 97E\
	Cyfanswm yr alldro, yn cynnwys effaith y cyllido Total outturn, including impact of funding	J	6,577	8,241	1,663	2.03%	(1,551)	(1,551)	(0.79)	(3,875)

## **APPENDIX C**

## ANALYSIS OF THE FORECASTED VARIANCE BY SERVICE AND REASON

Service	Sub Service	Variance					Rea	son for Vari	ance			
			Change in Service Demand	Staff / Agency Variances	Contract or Price Changes	Changes to Grant Funding	Income Variances	Building Costs	Consultancy	Transfer To / (From) Reserves	Budget Over / Under Provision	Misc
	School Transport	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Central		(67)	(67)									
Education	School Meals	28		28								
	ALN Strategy	89										89
	School Exceptions	(42)						(48)				6
	Language Centre											
	Early Years Provision	(39)		(28)				(8)				(3)
	Clwb Gofal Plant											
70	Further Education	(1)										(1)
Page 77	Central Education	(25)										(25)
9 7	Out of County Placements	(170)	(96)		(74)							
7	Millbank	16					16					
	Others	140										140
	TOTAL	(71)	(163)	-	(74)	-	16	(56)	-	-	-	206
Culture	Museums & Galleries	120					45	30				45
	Libraries	(20)		(38)			18					
	Archives											
	TOTAL	100	-	(38)	-	-	63	30	-	-	-	45
Adult	Elderly – Residential	(7)	386				(393)					
Services	Elderly – Nursing	(311)	(72)				(239)					
	Elderly – Homecare	347	362				(15)					

Service	Sub Service	Variance	ariance Reason for Variance											
			Change in Service Demand	Staff / Agency Variances	Contract or Price Changes	Changes to Grant Funding	Income Variances	Building Costs	Consultancy	Transfer To / (From) Reserves	Budget Over / Under Provision	Misc		
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
Adult	Elderly – Other	22	(10)	32										
Services (continued)	Physical Disability - Residential	167	219				(52)							
	Physical Disability - Homecare	14	(60)				74							
	Physical Disability - Other	(37)	(4)	(33)										
	Learning Disability – Residential	(210)	(251)				41							
	Learning Disability - Homecare	(162)	(173)				11							
	Learning Disability – Day Care	(45)	(45)											
	Learning Disability – Supported Accommodation	77	(12)				89							
Page	Learning Disability - Other	14	30	10			(26)							
ge	Mental Health – Residential	(150)	(202)				52							
78	Mental Health – Homecare	(24)	(24)											
	Mental Health – Supported Accommodation	133	103				30							
	Mental Health - Other	(90)	(44)	(46)										
	Provider Unit – Residential	16	(26)	106			(64)							
	Provider Unit - Homecare	(275)	(38)	(255)			18							
	Provider Unit – Day Care	(120)	(44)	(76)										
	Provider Unit – Supported Accommodation	(41)	(32)	6			(15)							

Service	Sub Service	Variance					Rea	son for Var	iance			
		£'000	Change in Service Demand £'000	Staff / Agency Variances £'000	Contract or Price Changes	Changes to Grant Funding	Income Variances £'000	Building Costs £'000	Consultancy £'000	Transfer To / (From) Reserves £'000	Budget Over / Under Provision £'000	Misc £'000
Adult	Provider Unit - Other	(116)	(54)	(62)	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	~ 000
Services (continued)	Management Support Services	(27)	(53)	26								
	TOTAL	(825)	(44)	(292)	-	-	(489)	-	-	-	-	-
Children's Services	Looked After Children – Out County Placements	1,442	1,442									
	Foster Care	(14)	(14)									1
	Small Group Homes	(472)	(428)	(44)								
	Other Looked After Children	42	42									
	Family Support	47	47									,
-	Children with Disabilities	(41)	45	(72)			(14)					,
Page	Commissioning & Social Work	7	35	(28)								
je 7	Other	(93)	15	(108)								,
79	TOTAL	918	1,184	(252)	-	-	(14)	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	Housing Services	23		(18)								41
	Homelessness	(241)	16				(257)					
	TOTAL	(218)	16	(18)	-	-	(257)	-	-	-	-	41
Highways	Môn Community Transport	(55)	(55)									
	Car Parks & Parking Management	(35)					(35)					
	Development Control	8					8					
	Private Steet Works	(500)					(500)					
	Works Budget	345	345									
	Maintenance & Management	40							40			

Service	Sub Service	Variance					Rea	son for Vari	ance			
			Change in Service Demand	Staff / Agency Variances	Contract or Price Changes	Changes to Grant Funding	Income Variances	Building Costs	Consultancy	Transfer To / (From) Reserves	Budget Over / Under Provision	Misc
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Highways	Maintenance Design	(50)					(50)					
(Continued)	Public Transport	(50)					(50)					
	TOTAL	(297)	290	-	-	-	(627)	-	40	-	-	
Property	Architectural Services	50					41					9
	Maintenance	(100)		(16)				(102)	15			3
	Estates	18		(28)			59	5				(18)
	TOTAL	(32)	-	(44)	-	-	100	(97)	15	-	-	(6)
Waste	Waste Collection & Disposal	30			30							
	Electricity Generating	(50)					(50)					
	Administration & Management	(25)					(25)					
P ည Economic	TOTAL	(45)	-	-	30	-	(75)	-	-	-	-	-
	Economic Development	43		(15)			67					(9)
Dewelop- ment	Destination	(10)		(20)			18					(8)
	Leisure	(46)		38			(118)	(6)				40
	TOTAL	(13)	-	3	-	-	(33)	(6)	-	-	-	23
Planning	Planning Control	114					105					9
	Building Control	363		195			175					(7)
	Conservation	(36)		(36)								
	Land Registry	94										94
	TOTAL	535	-	159	-	-	280	-	0	-	-	96

Service	Sub Service	Variance					Rea	son for Var	iance			
			Change in Service Demand	Staff / Agency Variances	Contract or Price Changes	Changes to Grant Funding	Income Variances	Building Costs	Consultancy	Transfer To / (From) Reserves	Budget Over / Under Provision	Misc
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Public	Environmental Health	25		(10)			26					9
Protection	Animal Health	(9)					(9)					
	Licensing	(1)					16		(12)			(5)
	Registrars	(33)					(30)					(3)
	Markets	16					11					5
	Health & Safety	(4)		(4)								
	TOTAL	(6)	-	(14)	-	-	14	-	(12)	-	-	6
Trans-	Human Resources	40		38								2
formation	Training	(12)		(29)								17
	IT	(249)		(168)								(81)
70	Corporate Transformation	(5)		2								(7)
Page	Cyswllt Môn	(3)		(19)								16
e 81	Ynys Môn / Gwynedd Partnership	13										13
	TOTAL	(216)	-	(176)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Resources	Audit & Risk	(32)		(72)					40			
	Benefits & Revenues	77		38		(5)	(7)					51
	Financial Services	36		13								23
	Procurement	(4)		(5)						(21)		22
	Management	(33)		14			20			(45)		(22)
	TOTAL	44	-	(12)	-	(5)	13	-	40	(66)	-	74

Service	Sub Service	Variance	ce Reason for Variance									
		£'000	Change in Service Demand £'000	Staff / Agency Variances £'000	Contract or Price Changes	Changes to Grant Funding	Income Variances £'000	Building Costs £'000	Consultancy £'000	Transfer To / (From) Reserves £'000	Budget Over / Under Provision £'000	Misc £'000
Council	Electoral Services	5	2 000	5	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Business	Committee Services	9		(11)							20	
	Translation	4		4								
	Legal Services	201		174			27					
	TOTAL	219	-	172	-	-	27	-	-	-	20	-
Corporate Management	Corporate Management	4		4								
	TOTAL	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate & Democratic	Pension Contributions	(28)		(28)								
70	Audit Fees	(17)			(17)							
Page 82	Coroners	(52)	(51)									(1)
φ φ	Apprenticeship Levy	3		3								
Ν	Members' Expenses & Support	(28)										(28)
	Corporate Other	(6)										(6)
	TOTAL	(128)	(51)	(25)	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35)
Other	Unbudgeted Costs Provision	500										500
	TOTAL	500	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	500
	SERVICE TOTAL	468	1,232	(533)	(61)	(5)	(982)	(129)	83	(66)	20	910

## **SUMMARY OF QUARTER 1 POSITION ON CONTINGENCY BUDGETS**

	Original Budget	Virements (to) Service Lines / from Earmarked Reserves	Amended Budget YTD	Committed YTD	Currently Uncommitted Budgets
	£	£	£	£	£
General Contingency Housing Assistance for 1st Time	394,311	(73,417)	320,894	-	320,894
Buyers	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
Salary and Grading	300,000	-	300,000	-	300,000
Other Earmarked	502,839	27,037	529,876	343,626	186,250
Pay Inflation	49,209	-	49,209	-	49,209
National Insurance Employer Contributions Grant	(2,000,000)	-	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	-
Trainee Scheme	340,000	282,404	622,404	622,404	-
Total General and other Contingencies	586,359	236,024	822,383	(33,970)	856,353

## **AGENCY COSTS APRIL TO JUNE 2025**

Service	Amount £	Source of Funding (Specific Core Budget / Un-utilised staffing budget / Grant / External Contribution)	Permanent / Temporary	Reason for Cover		
Economic & Regeneration	8,721	Core Budget	Temporary	To cover vacant post		
. regeneration	3,651	Core Budget	Temporary	Backlog		
	12,372					
Schools	15,907	Core Budget	Temporary	Supply		
	15,907					
Waste	72,807	Specific Core Budget	Temporary	Specific Tasks on Site		
	17,342	Specific Core Budget / External Contribution	Temporary	Specific Tasks on Site		
	90,149					
Council Business	90,285	Unutilised Staffing Budget	Temporary	To cover vacant post		
	90,285					
Children's Service	10	Core Budget	Temporary	To cover vacant post		
	10					
Adult Services	72,248	Core Budget	Temporary	To cover vacant post		
	72,248					
_	21,363	Core Budget	Temporary	To cover vacant post		
Resources	13,388	Core Budget	Temporary	To undertake additional work in respect of housing benefit subsidy claims		
	15,276	Core Budget	Temporary	Additional resource to deal with a backlog of unrecovered debts		
	50,027					
Total	330,997					

## **APPENDIX DD**

## **SUMMARY OF CONSULTANCY EXPENDITURE TO END QUARTER 1 2025/26**

Summary Consultancy Expenditure per Service						
Service	Quarter 1 £	Total 2025/26 £				
Central Education	2,000	2,000				
Culture						
Economic & Regeneration	214,593	214,593				
Property	375	375				
Highways	31,215	31,215				
Schools		·				
Waste	7,973	7,973				
HRA	34	34				
Housing						
Corporate & Democratic						
Adult Services						
Children's Services						
Corporate						
Transformation						
Council Business						
Resources	24,020	24,020				
Total	280,209	280,209				
Funded by:						
Core Budget	68,600	68,600				
Grant	19,064	19,064				
External Contribution	186,390	186,390				
Reserves / Provisions	6,156	6,156				
Total	280,209	280,209				

## **APPENDIX E**

## SUMMARY OF COST OF CHANGE FUND EXPENDITURE TO END QUARTER 1 2025/26

Gwasanaeth / Service	Disgrifiad / Description	Cyllideb / Budget	Gwariant / Expenditure 2025/26	Cyllideb sy'n cael ei chario ymlaen i 2025/26/ Budget Carried Forward to 2025/26	Diweddariad Prosiect / Project Update
Adnoddau Resources	Gweithredu System Telesolutions i gysylltu gyda cwsmeriad y Gwasanaeth Refeniw a Budd- Daliadau / Implement Telesolutions system to contact customers of the Revenue and Benefits Service	4,500	0	4,500	Bydd y gwaith hwn yn dechrau unwaith fydd y prosiect Galw Diogel wedi'i gwblhau / This work will commence once the Call Secure project is completed.
Padnoddau Gesources	Cymorth gan Ymgynghorwyr o'r Cwmni Meddalwedd i wneud defnydd llawn o modiwlau ad-ennill dyledion ac i weithredu'r modiwlau bilio blynyddol / Support for Software Company Consultants to make full use of the debt recovery modules and to implement the annual billing modules	21,000	0	21,000	Mae gwaith wedi ei gwblhau ar y modiwlau yma a gwneir taliadau yn ystod yr ail chwarter / Work has now been completed on these modules and payments will be made during the second quarter
Adnoddau Resources	Gweithredu modiwlau ychwanegol yn y System Casglu Incwm / Implement additional modules in the Income Collection System	8,370	0	8,370	Gwaith yn symud ymlaen ar Call Secure cyn symud i'r systemau eraill. Angen cytuno proses i gwsmeriaid wedi derbyn y system brawf. / Work is ongoing on Call Secure before moving to the other systems. Need to agree a process for customers after receiving the test system.

Gwasanaeth / Service	Disgrifiad / Description	Cyllideb / Budget	Gwariant / Expenditure 2025/26	Cyllideb sy'n cael ei chario ymlaen i 2025/26/ Budget Carried Forward to 2025/26	Diweddariad Prosiect / Project Update
<b>Plant</b> Children	Defnyddio Microsoft Co-Pilot i gofnodi cyfarfodydd achosion yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg / Use Microsoft Co-Pilot to Minute Case Conference meetings in both Welsh and English	32,640	5,713	26,927	Mae trwyddedau mewn lle a pholisi Al yn ddrafft gyda fersiwn arfaethedig ar y ffordd. Gweithdy wedi ei gynnal i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r dechnoleg ac adnabod "use cases". Mae'r gwasanaeth wedi cwblhau templed sydd yn nodi pa ddata sydd am gael ei rannu i ganiátau asesiad effaith / preifatrwydd data. / Licenses are in place and an Al policy is in draft with a proposed version on its way. A workshop has been held to raise awareness of the technology and to identify use cases. The service has completed a template to identify which data will be shared to allow an impact assessment / data privacy.
Priffyrdd, Swastraff ac Giddo dighways, Waste and Property	Cynnal adolygiad o drefniadau trafnidiaeth ar draws y Cyngor / Undertake a review of the Council's transport arrangements across the whole Council	40,000	19,960	20,040	Mae ymgynghorwyr wedi eu penodi a'r gwaith wedi dechrau. I Consultants have been appointed and work has commenced.
	CYFANSWM / TOTAL	106,510	25,673	80,837	

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL						
Report to:	EXECUTIVE					
Date:	23 SEPTEMBER 2025					
Subject:	BUDGET MONITORING REPORT FIRST QUARTER 2025/26 - CAPITAL					
Portfolio Holder(s):	ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE & HOUSING					
Head of Service / Director:	MARC JONES - DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER					
Report Author:	MARC JONES - DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER					
Tel:	01248 762601					
E mail:	rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.wales					
Local Members:	n/a					

#### A –Recommendation/s and reason/s

- It is recommended that the Executive note the progress of expenditure and receipts against the capital budget 2025/26 at quarter 1.
- Approve the additional schemes, amounting to £9.363m, to the capital programme and amendments to funding, as per Appendix C, which will result in a revised capital budget of £56.186m for 2025/26.

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

n/a

## C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

- This report sets out the financial performance of the capital budget for the first quarter of the financial year.
- Budget monitoring is a designated Executive function.

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

Yes

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

Yes – Executive approved to authorise the adjustments made to the initial capital budget approved by the Council.

## DD - Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	The capital budget funds investments in assets and infrastructure which are required to allow the Council to meet the long term objectives which are set out in its Corporate Plan and Capital Strategy.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Some of the individual investments, e.g. flood prevention work, will prevent future costs, whilst others, e.g. ICF projects, will reduce the dependency on the Council to provide more expensive services.

3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision?	Funding of the projects has been agreed and planned with other organisations,
4	If so, please advise whom  Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	notably Welsh Government.  The Council's Corporate Plan and Capital Programme 2025/26 have been subject to a consultation process with Anglesey citizens.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Some of the projects funded by the capital programme do impact on the equalities agenda, e.g. disabled access in schools, disabled facilities grants.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Expenditure on capital projects are designed to improve / maintain the Council's assets and services, which can directly impact on those groups experiencing socio – economic disadvantage.
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	No impact on the Welsh language.
E-	Who did you consult?	What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory)	Report has been reviewed by the LT and comments incorporated into the final report.
2		comments incorporated into the final
	(mandatory)	comments incorporated into the final report.  N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's
2	(mandatory)  Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	comments incorporated into the final report.  N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report.  The Monitoring Officer is part of the LT and comments made have been
3	(mandatory)  Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)  Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	comments incorporated into the final report.  N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report.  The Monitoring Officer is part of the LT and comments made have been considered.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their
3	(mandatory)  Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)  Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)  Human Resources (HR)	comments incorporated into the final report.  N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report.  The Monitoring Officer is part of the LT and comments made have been considered.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their
3 4	(mandatory)  Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)  Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)  Human Resources (HR)  Property  Information Communication Technology (ICT)  Scrutiny	comments incorporated into the final report.  N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report.  The Monitoring Officer is part of the LT and comments made have been considered.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control.
3 4 5	(mandatory)  Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)  Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)  Human Resources (HR)  Property  Information Communication Technology (ICT)	comments incorporated into the final report.  N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report.  The Monitoring Officer is part of the LT and comments made have been considered.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control.  The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control.  The position at the end of the quarter was discussed by the Finance Scrutiny Panel

## F - Appendices:

- Appendix A Capital Budget Monitoring Report Quarter 1 2025/26
- Appendix B Summary of the Capital Projects' Expenditure to date against the Capital Budget and the Projected Expenditure at Year-End
- Appendix C Changes to budgets / additional schemes added since budget setting

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

- 2025/26 Capital Budget, as approved by the full Council on 6 March 2025;
- 2025/26 Treasury Management Strategy Statement, approved by the full Council on 6 March 2025; and
- 2024/25 Capital Outturn Report, presented to this Committee on 17 July 2025.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This is the capital budget monitoring report for the first quarter of the financial year, and allows Members to note the progress of capital expenditure and capital receipts against the capital budget.
- 1.2 In March 2025, the Council approved a capital programme for non-housing services of £23.7m for 2025/26, and a capital programme of £20.594m for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA). In addition, in July 2025, the Executive approved capital slippage of £2.529m to be brought forward from 2024/25, bringing the capital programme for non-housing services to £25.929m, and £20.894m for the HRA. Since the budget setting process, there have been additional schemes added onto the programme, most of which are grant funded, and some amending of funding, which amounted to £9.363m. This brings the total capital budget for 2025/26 to £56.186m. This is illustrated in the table below:-

Funded By:	Original 2025/26 budget, as approved by full Council £'000	Slippage, as approved in Q4 2024/25 outturn £'000	Additional schemes / amendments since budget setting £'000	TOTAL £'000
Grant	21,960	1,006	8,778	31,744
Supported Borrowing	3,118	696	0	3,814
Unsupported Borrowing	12,068	0	(7,696)	4,372
Revenue Contribution	5,488	300	7,323	13,111
Capital Receipts	500	331	0	831
Reserves	1,160	181	113	1,454
Loan	0	15	845	860
TOTAL	44,294	2,529	9,363	56,186

Please refer to Appendix C for details of changes to budgets / additional schemes added since the budget setting process.

#### 2. PROGRESS ON EXPENDITURE 2025/26

2.1 Below is a summary table of the annual budget of the 2025/26 capital programme and how it is funded, along with the capital expenditure to 30 June 2025:-

Service	Annual Budget £'000	Actual Expenditure £'000	Committed Expenditure £'000	Total Expenditure £'000	Annual Budget Spent %
Housing - General Fund	1,099	136	519	655	60
Housing - HRA	23,029	5,056	0	5,056	22
Lifelong Learning	3,170	96	51	147	5
Economic and Regeneration	9,825	1,385	1	1,386	14
Highways	6,942	362	149	511	7
Waste Management	1,470	0	0	0	0
Property	7,951	21	0	21	0
Transformation	785	5	3	8	1
Adult Services	1,915	107	0	107	6
Total	56,186	7,168	723	7,891	14
Funded By:					
Capital Grant	31,744				
Capital Receipts	831				
Supported Borrowing	3,814				
Unsupported Borrowing	4,372				
Revenue Contribution	13,111				
Reserves	1,454				
Loan	860				
Total Funding	56,186				

- 2.2 9% of the General Fund annual budget has been spent to date. The reason for this is that a number of the capital schemes are weighted towards the latter part of the financial year. Some capital schemes are underway, with others yet to commence, however, their budget is expected to be utilised next quarter or towards the latter part of the financial year (Enable grant, childcare units and the Low Carbon Heat grants). All capital schemes and their associated spend can be seen in Appendix B. There are a number of capital grants schemes in 2025/26, and an update on these is provided in Section 3.1 of this report.
- 2.3 The HRA has spent 22% of the annual budget. For further information on the HRA capital expenditure and projected spend, please refer to the HRA quarter 1 budget monitoring report, presented to this Committee on 23 September 2025.

#### 3. FUNDING

#### 3.1 Capital Grants

- **3.1.1** There are a number of Capital Grant schemes in the Capital Programme for 2025/26, most of which are underway and progressing, with a brief update on the schemes provided below:-
  - Holyhead: Culture & Heritage Driven Transformation project (including Townscape Heritage Initiative THI Phase II and UK Government funding) – This project is making significant progress, with several key developments nearing completion:-
    - Empire Complex: The Play Centre will reopen to the public in quarter 2, with work nearing completion.
    - 9 Stanley Street: Renovation works are finished, and the ground floor is now occupied by a commercial tenant, with two flats available for rent.
    - Central Buildings: Renovation is progressing well, despite unexpected roof replacement delays.
    - Former HSBC Building: Work was delayed due to issues with Welsh Water, but the connection issue has been resolved and work has resumed.
    - 2-4 Market Street: The ground floor has been completed, with the tenant now trading successfully.
    - St Cybi's: Construction is on track for completion in quarter 2, with planning approval for solar panels and heat pumps secured.
    - Ucheldre Centre: Work is 70% complete, with the project expected to finish by the end of the year.
    - Townscape Heritage Initiative: Three Property Grants have been awarded, and work on shop fronts has started.
    - Additional Funding: Delivery partners have sought more funding to cover rising costs.
       The overall programme remains on budget and is expected to finish by March 2026.
    - As of Quarter 1, £14.2m of the £17m funding has been spent, keeping the project on track for completion within budget.
  - Small Scale Grants Work 8 schemes have been approved for 2025/26 (three construction schemes and five design schemes). Works have been undertaken at Porth Diana, with the tender being arranged over the summer for the works to commence in Autumn. Caerneddi and Lôn Trearddur currently with land agents. Designs complete but nothing done on site yet. The remainder are design only, for improved safely and access at the grillages. Works to be implemented in another financial year. Full spend on all schemes anticipated.

- Active Travel £2.909m of Welsh Government (WG) grant has been secured to increase levels of active travel, improve health & well-being, improve air quality, reduce carbon emissions, connect communities and improve active travel access to employment, education and key services, destinations and public transport:-
  - £0.500m is for core works covering a number of scheme proposals, broken down to pre-scheme development, minor works and monitoring and evaluation activities.
  - £2.409m in relation to Malltraeth to Newborough Phase 2.

Progress in quarter 1 includes issuing the tender for Main Scheme Malltraeth - Newborough, with this being the main priority for the financial year. Development work (studies / design) continuing at Benllech, Llanfairpwll, Amlwch and Gaerwen, with design works for minor works (capital) progressing in-house for delivery during the financial year. It is anticipated that the grant funding will be spent in full.

- Ultra Low Emission Vehicle (ULEV) Transformation Fund (2025/26) £0.166m has been awarded to promote electric vehicle charging infrastructure projects, in alignment with WG's EV Charging Strategy. This funding is to facilitate the continuation of delivery of fast charge sites at 4 different sites across the Island. Progress in quarter 1 includes the continuation of tender document preparation and legal contract for the proposed concessionary agreement for roll-out of EV Charge points in public places (pay and display car parks and Council sites) and quotation requests submitted to SPEN for delivery of enabling works at 2-4 sites. It is anticipated that the grant funding will be spent in full.
- Bus Infrastructure Improvements £0.208m has been awarded to undertake detailed design of bus stop improvements at shortlisted locations, which may include re-allocating road space. To undertake construction of 1 bus stop improvement scheme and install RTI (Real Time Information) at rural bus stops. Progress in quarter 1 includes procurement route being explored for the Digital Infrastructure and preparing brief for design works for Bus Stop Improvements. It is anticipated that the grant funding will be spent in full.
- Plas Arthur (Shared Prosperity Fund SPF) £0.350m grant funding has been secured to
  contribute to a wider project at Plas Arthur and will be utilised this financial year in relation to
  the design of the new development and construction / building costs.
- Low Carbon Heat Grant (4 grants) Funding has been awarded across four separate grants to the value of £15.7m. All four now have a completion date of financial year 2025/26. WG Energy Service is providing grant funding that covers 90% of the costs and the Council is providing match funding for the remaining 10% from existing capital budgets. The works relate to the installation of air source heat pumps and building energy efficiency works at 27 sites.

To date, work on four sites has been completed and commissioned. The work at the other 23 sites are progressing to various stages, with some awaiting upgrades to the electricity network and the resolution of planning issues. Work is on track to be completed by March 2026.

• Additional Learning Needs (ALN) grant (2025/26) - £0.476m of grant funding has been awarded by WG in 2025/26 to support learners with ALN. The aim of the grant is to optimise learning environments for disabled children and young people, and those with additional learning needs, to increase accessibility, promote inclusive practice, support learning and pupil wellbeing. This will support the objectives of ALNET (ALN & Education Tribunal) and ALN reform, to create a unified bilingual system for supporting children and young people from 0 to 25 with ALN, and the delivery of the Curriculum for Wales in school settings. With the projects that are currently in the programme for delivery under this grant, full spend is expected.

- Community Focused Schools (CFS) grant (2025/26) £0.209m has been awarded to support small and medium scale practical projects to open schools outside the traditional hours, specifically to safely adapt and effectively open schools outside traditional hours to enable community use of the existing facilities. Full expenditure of the budget expected.
- Play Spaces capital funding £0.111m of grant funding has been awarded to respond to shortfalls identified within the Local Authority's Play Sufficiency Assessment 2025, in line with the All Wales Play Opportunities Grant capital funding for play spaces and playgrounds 2025-26 guidance for local authorities. The funding allows the flexibility to purchase large scale items to improve the quality of play spaces, refurbish playgrounds and, also, to support the creation of inclusive and accessible play spaces.
- Social care funding has been awarded from the Regional Partnership Board from a number of different funding streams, as follows:-
  - Integrated Care Fund (ICF) £0.118m was claimed through the ICF in prior years, and through displaced funding, for the projects to slip into 2025/26 to be completed. It is currently envisaged that the remaining funds will be spent in full this financial year, which will be used as a contribution to schemes that sit within the HRA budget.
  - Integration and rebalancing capital fund (IRCF)
    - Canolfan Glanhwfa (£0.777m) The funding is being used to transform an historic chapel / building close to the centre of Llangefni into Anglesey's first Dementia Centre. The Chapel space has been completed. Structural work has commenced at the rear of the building to build the lift shaft. The timetable for the structural work is:-

**August / September**: Closing the rear of the building for scaffolding installation to support lift shaft construction.

October: Lift installation.

**November**: Plastering and painting around the lift area, followed by reopening the rear of the building.

£0.177m was drawn down in financial year 2024/25, with a remaining budget of £0.6m for financial year 2025/26, with the budget anticipated to be spent in full.

#### 3.2 Capital Receipts

3.2.1 The capital receipts for this year to date and the budgeted capital receipts are:-

	Budget 2025/26 £'000	Received to 30 June 2025 £'000	Projection to 31 March 2026 £'000
Council Fund:			
Smallholdings	0	0	0
General	155	67	222
Industrial	238	0	238
Schools	554	0	554
HRA	123	0	123
Total	1,070	67	1,037

**3.2.2** The projected capital receipts at 31 March 2026 is £1.037m, with £0.067m being received as at 30 June 2025 (6%).

3.2.3 Although the projected capital receipts are £1.037m, there are £3.653m of capital receipts available to fund the capital programme, as £2.616m of capital receipts were brought forward from 2024/25, which are currently held in the capital receipts reserve. Not all of this figure will be available to fund the general fund capital programme as there will be funding earmarked to fund the Sustainable Communities for Learning programme, as part of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's match funding, as well as Leisure earmarked reserve to fund leisure improvements, HRA capital receipts, as well as funding earmarked for slippage schemes from previous year.

#### 4. PROJECTED ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2025/26

**4.1** Below is a table with projected Expenditure at 31 March 2026 and the revised funding:-

Service	Annual Budget £'000	Projected Expenditure £'000	Projected (Under) / Over Expenditure £'000	Variance %
Housing General Fund	1,099	1,099	0	0
Housing HRA	23,029	23,029	0	0
Lifelong Learning	3,170	3,170	0	0
Economic and Regeneration	9,825	9,825	0	0
Highways	6,942	6,942	0	0
Waste Management	1,470	1,025	(445)	(30)
Property	7,951	7,155	(796)	(10)
Transformation	785	630	(155)	(20)
Adult Services	1,915	1,915	0	0
Total	56,186	54,790	(1,396)	(2)
	Annual Budget	Projected Funding	Variance	Variance
Funded By:	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
Capital Grant	31,744	31,300	(444)	(1)
Capital Receipts	831	497	(334)	(40)
Supported Borrowing	3,814	3,797	(17)	(0)
Unsupported Borrowing	4,372	4,372	0	0
Revenue Contribution	13,111	13,111	0	0
Reserves	1,454	853	(601)	(41)
Loan	860	860	0	0
Total Funding	56,186	54,790	(1,396)	(2)

4.2 As can be seen from Table 4.1 (above), the forecast underspend on the capital programme for 2025/26 is £1.396m, with this being potential slippage into the 2026/27 capital programme. The funding for this slippage will also slip into 2026/27, and will be factored in when producing the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, Capital Strategy and Capital Programme for 2026/27.

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

#### **Waste Management**

The service is in the process of getting quotes for most equipment required, and free trials on one or two machines to see if they are suitable for the work. Depending on the outcome of this, orders can then be placed, however, it is envisaged that focusing on the priority items this financial year will mean an underspend on the budget.

#### **Property**

The Upgrade of Public Conveniences scheme budget will not be spent in full; expenditure is dependent on the outcome of an application for SPF funding. If the application is successful, match funding of approximately £0.045m will be needed from this budget over the 2025/26 and 2026/27 financial years.

In recent years, this budget has been used to provide match funding for WG's Brilliant Basics grant programme, which funds 80% of eligible costs. There is no Brilliant Basics Programme in 2025/26, but the Council is hopeful that the programme will run in future years and that the underspent budget will be available to support Brilliant Basics and other grant applications. It is not considered prudent to commit this budget to wholly Council funded projects this year, when there is the prospect of using it to deliver 80% grant funded projects in future.

The budget allocated to the improvement works at Plas Arthur will not be spent in full this financial year. There is £0.350m of SPF funding secured to contribute to these works (see paragraph 3.1.1 above), and this funding will be prioritised and utilised in full this financial year, with the underspend to be carried forward to 2026/27 to continue the works. The budget for Menai Bridge library will not be undertaken in 2025/26 due to other more pressing priorities.

#### **Transformation**

Significant investment has been made in upgrading IT assets in schools using WG funding (HWB). It will be necessary for the Council to fund the replacement of these assets when they reach the end of their useful lives. Funds are allocated, when available, to build up a reserve to fund the significant expenditure, over £2m, which will be necessary in 2027/28. £0.150m has been allocated to fund the replacement cost of IT devices and infrastructure in schools and, although no expenditure is planned, this funding will be secured for the future by transferring to an earmarked reserve-

4.3 The Capital Finance Requirement (CFR) forecasted at 31 March 2026 is £159.855m, which is the underlying need for the Authority to borrow to be able to fund its Capital Programme. The external borrowing currently stands at £121.898m, meaning the Authority, essentially, needs to borrow £37.957m to fund the current Capital Programme. If this borrowing is undertaken externally, the Authority will still be within its authorised borrowing limits, as per the 2025/26 Treasury Management Strategy Statement (Appendix 11).

#### 5. FUTURE YEARS

5.1 The Capital Strategy recommended that the 2025/26 Capital Programme funding will be limited to the total of the general capital grant and supported borrowing (as determined by WG) and estimated value of any capital receipts that will be received. It is expected that the 2025/26 capital programme will follow the same principles, with the general capital grant and supported borrowing used to fund the annual replacement of vehicles, investment in ICT, refurbishing existing assets and an annual allocation to meet the cost of statutory Disabled Facilities Grants. There will also be funding available for the resurfacing of roads and capital projects that attract external grants, and these will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Once the above projects have been funded, any surplus funding available will be used to fund new capital schemes, with priority given to projects which contribute to the Council's objectives, as set out in the Council Plan 2022–2027, and any schemes which can generate future revenue savings or generate additional income.

## 6. CONCLUSION

6.1 The results at the end of quarter 1, and the associated projected expenditure, shows that the majority of projects are on target to be completed within budget. While some schemes are expected to underspend at this stage, it must be noted that the budgets are committed and required, and slippage to 2026/27 is requested for these schemes to complete next financial year. The Council is also expecting to receive £1.037m of capital receipts in 2025/26 to contribute towards the funding of the Capital Programme.

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

Service	Annual Budget (£)	Actual Expenditure (£)	Committed Expenditure (£)	Total Expenditure (£)	Annual Budget Spent (%)	Projected Expenditure (£)	Projected Under / Over (£)	Variance (%)
Housing General Fund	(2)	(~)	(2)	(2)	(70)	(~)	(~)	(70)
Disabled Facilities Grants	870,000	125,660	519,157	644,817	74	870,000	0	0
Enable Grant	198,030	10,118	0	10,118	5	198,030	0	0
Affordable Housing	30,650	0,110	0	10,110	0	30,650	0	0
TOTAL	1.098.680	135.778	519,157	654,935	60	1.098.680	0	0
TOTAL	1,030,000	133,770	313,137	004,000		1,030,000	•	
Housing HRA								
Central Heating Contract	200,000	89,617	0	89,617	45	200,000	0	0
Planned Maintenance Contract	3,000,000	302,304	0	302,304	10	3,000,000	0	0
Energy Performance Improvement	3,300,000	579,101	0	579,101	18	3,300,000	0	0
Environmental Works	500,000	0	0	0	0	500,000	0	0
Acquisition of Existing Properties and Development of new properties	9,395,814	2,277,275	0	2,277,275	24	9,395,814	0	0
Public Sector Adaptations	500,000	86,936	0	86,936	17	500,000	0	0
Fire Risk	500,000	128,388	0	128,388	26	500,000	0	0
Fleet	650,000	58,130	0	58,130	9	650,000	0	0
WHQS	4,983,000	1,533,953	0	1,533,953	31	4,983,000	0	0
TOTAL	23,028,814	5,055,707	0	5,055,707	22	23,028,814	0	0
O C Liferong Learning	10.1.700	450		450		40.4.700		
Dis led Access in Education Buildings	134,763	150	0	150	0	134,763	0	0
Refurbish Education Buildings	1,445,509	38,296	2,750	41,046	3	1,445,509	0	0
School Safety	63,294	0	0	0	0	63,294	0	0
External Canopies	1,577	0	0	0	0	1,577	0	0
Refurbishment of Secondary School Toilets	345,000	1,393	2,768	4,160	1	345,000	0	0
Childcare Capital Grants Scheme	70,311	394	43,746	44,139	63	70,311	0	0
Play Spaces	110,824	0	0	0	0	110,824	0	0
ALN 2025/26	476,154	55,778	2,185	57,963	12	476,154	0	0
CFS 2025/26	208,800	0	0	0	0	208,800	0	0
Llanfechell Childcare Unit	90,165	0	0	0	0	90,165	0	0
Llangoed Childcare Unit	46,336	0	0	0	0	46,336	0	0
Valley Childcare Unit	25,721	0	0	0	0	25,721	0	0
Commencement of Band B Programme	152,000	0	0	0	0	152,000	0	0
TOTAL	3,170,454	96,010	51,448	147,459	5	3,170,454	0	0

	Annual Budget	Actual Expenditure	Committed Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Annual Budget Spent	Projected Expenditure	Projected Under / Over	Variance
Service	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(£)	(%)
Economic and Regeneration								
Holyhead Leisure Centre - Flooring	3,003	0	0	0	0	3,003	0	0
Plas Arthur Leisure Centre - Fence	109,350	0	0	0	0	109,350	0	0
Plas Arthur Leisure Centre - Flooring	56,487	56,487	0	56,487	100	56,487	0	0
CCTV - David Hughes Leisure Centre and Amlwch Leisure Centre	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0
Tourism Gateway	50,000	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	0
Holyhead Regeneration (THI Phase II)	280,000	16,499	0	16,499	6	280,000	0	0
Economic Development & Environmental Wellbeing	322,543	0	0	0	0	322,543	0	0
Porth y Wrach Slipway – Enforcement Cameras	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	0
Newry Community Centre	51,287	0	0	0	0	51,287	0	0
Maritime Infrastructure	177,514	0	0	0	0	177,514	0	0
Visitor Infrastructure	193,953	40,647	752	41,398	21	193,953	0	0
Levelling Up Fund	8,500,455	1,271,871	0	1,271,871	15	8,500,455	0	0
TOTAL	9,824,592	1,385,503	752	1,386,255	14	9,824,592	0	0
Highways								
Vehicles	306,511	0	0	0	0	306,511	0	0
Gritters	467,108	99,290	98,940	198,230	42	467,108	0	0
H <del>ig</del> hways Resurfacing	1,700,000	222,626	0	222,626	13	1,700,000	0	0
Food Relief Schemes (Match Funding)	330,000	0	0	0	0	330,000	0	0
Sest to Save - Vehicles	5,068	0	0	0	0	5,068	0	0
Small scale grants work	518,027	2,525	4,000	6,525	1	518,027	0	0
A Rive Travel	2,908,979	29,102	36,141	65,243	2	2,908,979	0	0
Road Safety Capital	165,750	0	0	0	0	165,750	0	0
Bus Infrastructure	208,000	0	0	0	0	208,000	0	0
ULEV	166,600	8,040	7,881	15,921	10	166,600	0	0
Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure	165,813	95	1,940	2,035	1	165,813	0	0
TOTAL	6,941,856	361,677	148,902	510,579	7	6,941,856	0	0

	Annual Budget	Actual Expenditure	Committed Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Annual Budget Spent	Projected Expenditure	Projected Under / Over	Variance
Service	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(%)	(£)	(£)	(%)
Waste Management IVC Works		_						
	7,791	0	0	0	0	7,791	0	0
Waste Projects	1,445,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	(445,000)	(31)
Recycling Equipment	17,333	0	0	0	0	17,333	0	0
TOTAL	1,470,124	0	0	0	0	1,025,124	(445,000)	(30)
Property								
Refurbish Existing Assets	311.585	400	0	400	0	311,585	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Council Offices	125.000	0	0	0	0	125,000	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Amlwch Leisure Centre	80,000	4,290	0	4,290	5	80,000	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - David Hughes Leisure Centre	46,000	0	0	0	0	46,000	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Plas Arthur Leisure Centre	850,000	16,491	0	16,491	2	350,000	(500,000)	(59)
Refurbishment and Repairs - Menai Bridge Library	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	(17,000)	(100)
Solar Car Ports	844.711	0	0	0	0	844,711	(17,000)	0
Invest To Save Property	15,596	0	0	0	0	15,596	0	0
Law Carbon Heat Grant - Council Offices	23,900	0	0	0	0	23,900	0	0
Low Carbon Heat Grant - 231	376,850	0	0	0	0	376,850	0	0
Carbon Heat Grant - 249	1,348,608	0	0	0	0	1,348,608	0	0
Low Carbon Heat Grant - 250	2.643.719	0	0	0	0	2,643,719	0	0
Low Carbon Heat Grant - 251	988,773	0	0	0	0	988,773	0	0
Upgrade Public Conveniences	279,574	0	0	0	0	0	(279,574)	(100)
TOTAL	7,951,316	21,181	0	21,181	0	7,154,742	(796,574)	(10)
101/12	1,001,010	21,101		21,101		1,101,112	(100,011)	(10)
Transformation								
ICT	598,085	5,281	2,550	7,831	1	598,085	0	0
Hwb IT	155,000	0	0	0	0	0	(155,000)	(100)
Telephony System	31,776	0	0	0	0	31,776	0	0
TOTAL	784,861	5,281	2,550	7,831	1	629,861	(155,000)	(20)
Adult Services								
Canolfan Glanhwfa	599,644	51,240	0	51,240	9	599,644	0	0
ICF	118,275	0	0	0	0	118,275	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Brwynog	69.000	0	0	0	0	69.000	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Garreglwyd	514,000	1,480	0	1,480	0	514,000	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Haulfre	81,000	1,200	0	1,200	1	81,000	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Plas Crigyll	100,000	51,227	0	51,227	51	100,000	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Plas Mona	83,520	1,720	0	1,720	2	83,520	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Hen Reithordy	35,000	1,720	0	1,720	0	35,000	0	0
Refurbishment and Repairs - Gors Felen	315,000	400	0	400	0	315,000	0	0
TOTAL	1,915,439	107.267	0	107.267	6	1,915,439	0	0
TOTAL	1,313,433	101,201	U	107,207	0	1,913,439	<u> </u>	U
TOTAL	56,186,135	7,168,404	722,809	7,891,213	14	54,789,561	(1,396,574)	(2)

## Changes to budgets / additional schemes added since budget setting

						FUN	DING		
Scheme	Budget £	Grant £	General Capital Grant Reserve £	Capital Receipts Reserve £	Capital Reserve £	Supported borrowing £	Unsupported borrowing £	Revenue Contribution £	Loan £
Solar Car Ports	844,711								844,711
Active Travel Grant									
2025/26	2,908,979	2,908,979							
Bus Infrastructure Grant									
2025/26	208,000	208,000							
Road Safety Capital Grant									
2025/26	165,750	165,750							
ULEV	166,600	166,600							
Community Focused									
Schools (CFS)	208,800	208,800							
Additional Learning Needs									
(ALN)	476,154	476,154							
Enable Grant 2025/26	198,030	198,030							
Capital Repairs &									
Maintenance	571,384	571,384							
Play Spaces Grant									
2025/26	110,824	110,824							
Small Scale Grants	518,027	518,027							
Llanfechell Childcare Unit	90,165	90,165							
Llangoed Childcare Unit	46,336	46,336							
Plas Arthur Fence	109,350	109,350							
THI Phase 2	205,000	205,000							
CCTV – David Hughes									
and Amlwch	50,000	50,000							
Plas Arthur SPF	350,000	350,000							
Funding	0	(112,625)	112,625						
HRA	2,134,814	2,506,892					(7,695,571)	7,323,493	
TOTAL	9,362,923	8,777,666	112,625	0	0	0	(7,695,571)	7,323,493	844,711

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Isle of Anglesey County Council					
Report to:	EXECUTIVE				
Date:	23 SEPTEMBER 2025				
Subject:	HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET MONITORING, QUARTER 1 2025/26				
Portfolio Holder(s):	ROBIN WILLIAMS - DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER - FINANCE & HOUSING				
Head of Service /	MARC JONES - DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) &				
Director:	SECTION 151 OFFICER (EXT. 2601)				
Report Author:	ŠÁRKA TIMAROVÁ				
Tel:					
Email:	SarkaTimarova@ynysmon.llyw.cymru				
Local Members:	N/A				

#### A -Recommendation/s and reason/s

- 1. The Executive is requested to note the following:-
  - (i) The position set out in respect of the financial performance of the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) for guarter 1 2025/26.
  - (ii) The forecast outturn for 2025/26.

### 2. Background

- (i) The revenue budget was set with a budgeted surplus of £6,291k.
- (ii) The gross capital budget for 2025/26 is £23,029k. Grant funding budget of £6,990k reduces the net budget to £16,038k.
- (iii) The combination of both the revenue budget and adjusted capital budget gave a planned budget deficit of £9,747k, of which £6,820k is to be funded from the HRA reserve, with the balance of £2,927k to be funded by external borrowing.
- (iv) The HRA is 'ringfenced', and its reserves cannot be transferred to the General Fund, nor can General Fund reserves be used to fund the HRA.
- **3.** This report sets out the financial performance of the HRA for the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2025 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025.

#### 4. Overview

- 4.1 The HRA revenue surplus / deficit at the end of quarter 1 shows an underachievement of £177k compared to the profiled budget. The forecast at year end is an underspend of £189k. More detail is given in sections 5 to 8 below and in Appendix A.
- **4.2** Capital expenditure is forecasted to be at budget at year end, as explained in section 9 below and in Appendices B and C. Grant income is expected to be at budget.
- **4.3** The forecast deficit (combining both revenue and capital) is now £9,558k, £189k less than the budget.

#### 5. Income

5.1 At the end of quarter 1, income was £129k below profiled budget. The shortfall on rental income of £132k is mostly due to higher-than-expected number of void properties compared to the budget and partly due to timing differences of new properties transferring to rentable stock, with some of the timing issues expected to even out as the year progresses. By the end of the financial year, it is forecasted that income will be £10k above the budget due to some extraordinary land and fees income expected during the year.

#### 6. Repairs and Maintenance

- At the end of quarter 1, there was an overspend of £351k on repairs and maintenance. This is primarily due to expenditure on vacant dwellings during change of tenancy. During the year, some of these costs will be reassessed and moved against the capital WHQS budget. Due to the responsive nature of repairs, we are currently forecasting that the budget will be achieved at year end.
- 6.2 Shared and rechargeable services, which include expenditure on communal and shared areas, grass cutting etc., show £35k underspend. There is currently a mixture of timing differences that should even out during the year. One noticeable variance is high expenditure on door entry repairs, which leads us to a forecast of £10k overspend by year end.
- 6.3 Expenditure on operative staff is £95k below the profiled budget at the end of quarter 1, which is due to unfilled vacancies and pay award still to be processed. Overheads and other expenditure is £6k below budget, which is mostly due to lower transport costs related to unfilled vacancies.

#### 7. Supervision and Management Expenditure

7.1 At the end of quarter 1, supervision and management expenditure was £162k below the profiled budget. The main variances relate to timing differences between the budget and actual expenditure for council tax, and in respect of the pay awards which were not agreed within the quarter, unfilled vacancies and pension costs. The majority of the timing differences should even out during the year; we forecast that unfilled vacancies and a large pension contributions adjustments will lead to about £120k underspend against the budget at year end.

#### 8. Year End Adjustments

8.1 This heading covers items of expenditure (capital financing costs and recharges from the General Fund) that form part of the year end accounting process. At the end of quarter 1, we are forecasting a break-even position at year end.

## 9. Capital Expenditure

**9.1** The gross capital budget for 2025/26 is £23,029k, the grant funding budget is £6,990k.

The grant funding forecast is summarised below:-

Source	Quarter 1 Forecast £
Housing with Care Fund (HCF)	568,648
ICF	867,637
Transitional Accommodation Capital Programme	423,865
Social Housing Grant (SHG)	1,235,012
Major Repairs Allowance (MRA)	2,690,000
Optimised Retrofit Programme 2025/26	1,205,221
Total Grant Funding	6,990,383

- 9.1 WHQS expenditure The £4.983m budget allocates the sum of £1.483m to tackle WHQS refusals and capital elements upgraded at change of tenancy, such as replacement kitchens, bathrooms and re-wiring systems as they reach the end of their life cycles. The budget allocates £3.5m towards Year 2 of a 5-year programme for the replacement of kitchens which now exceed 15 years in age. Housing Services report that both appointed contractors continued to perform well during quarter 1, with expenditure in the sum of £1.475m. As and when required, both contractors are also undertaking kitchen renewals and associated WHQS work at change of tenancy.
- 9.2 <u>Fire Risk expenditure</u> The £500k budget is planned to be spent on ensuring compliance with the Regulatory Reform Order 2005. Proposed measures will primarily involve replacement 1 hour (FD60) flat fire doors and upgrading fire alarm systems serving blocks of flats. The fire door replacement contract was tendered and awarded during 2024/25, and expenditure at the end of quarter 1 stood at £135k.
- 9.3 Public Sector Adaptations expenditure Housing Services expects that demand for medium or large-scale adaptations will remain constant and the allocated budget of £500k will fund works such as installing stair-lifts, level access showers, ramps and extensions. Actual expenditure at the end of quarter 1 was £87k, with a further £83k in confirmed commitment.
- 9.4 Energy Performance expenditure As previously reported, Housing Services commenced work on a 5-year programme for the longer-term delivery of renewable energy and decarbonisation measures during quarter 4 of 2024/25. The contract, primarily involving the installation of Solar PV systems and Battery Storage across the housing stock, continued at pace during quarter 1, and Housing Services have allocated a budget of £3.3m for these energy efficiency improvements during 2025/26. The programme will continue to focus on properties that are not connected to the mains gas network throughout 2025/26.

- 9.5 Planned Maintenance expenditure The total budget allocated for traditional Planned Maintenance work is £3.0m, which includes carried forward commitment on schemes which were awarded and commenced on site during 2024/25. Carried forward commitment primarily involves the continuation of work at Tan y Bryn, Valley and Morrison Crescent, Holyhead, which reached Practical Completion during quarter 1. Housing Services aim to tender a further Planned Maintenance Contract involving 20 properties at various locations during quarter 2, and expects that successful award of contract will fully commit the budget for 2025/26. Expenditure during quarter 1 was in the sum of £394k, with a further £1,039k in confirmed commitment.
- 9.6 Environmental Works Expenditure A total budget of £500k is allocated towards environmental improvements in 2025/26. A proportion of this budget will be utilised to continue with the programmed demolition of certain garages at Llangefni, Moelfre and Amlwch which are no longer viable to maintain. Housing Services expects that tenders will be assessed and a contract awarded during quarter 2. In addition, the budget will be utilised for targeted estate improvements and upgrading treatment plants owned and operated by Housing Services.
- 9.7 <u>Central Heating Contract Expenditure</u> During quarter 1, a contract (CHC226) for replacement boilers awarded during the last financial year reached Practical Completion. Housing Services have allocated a capital budget of £200k for 2025/26, and expenditure was in the sum of £118k at the end of quarter 1. There are no plans to award any further major contracts during this financial year.
- 9.8 Fleet Renewal The budget allocates the sum of £650k for a rolling programme of renewing the Building Maintenance Unit's vehicular fleet, primarily the van stock utilised by operatives. A total of £357k was committed at the end of quarter 1, with the delivery of 10 new vehicles expected during quarter 2.
- **9.9** Acquisition of Existing Properties and Development of new properties A budget of £9,396k has been allocated to activities which increase the HRA rentable stock:-

#### Projects Completed or Nearing Completion

Garreg Lwyd Road in Holyhead added 8 units to the HRA social rent housing stock, and Plas Alltran in Holyhead will soon follow with 4 units. New developments at Cae Braenar in Holyhead and Stad y Bryn in Llanfaethlu are progressing well, as is the development of the Newborough Old School Site. These projects should add 23, 9 and 14 units respectively to the lettable stock during 2025/26.

#### Other Developments

Two new houses are being developed at Parc Y Coed by an external developer.

#### Collaboration with Social Services

There are several active projects where HRA collaborates with the Council's Social Services department. The development of the extra care facility in Menai Bridge is experiencing delays, but some works are expected to take place in 2025/26. Additionally, three properties were acquired and are being developed to meet the needs of Social Services.

#### Acquisitions and Renovations

The focus in 2025/26 is on renovations of previously acquired properties, with the expectation that the budget of £2,370k will fund 15 units to be added to lettable stock during the year. Additionally, five existing properties are being acquired in Bodedern and Llanfairpwll. These properties meet specific criteria (household size, layout suitable for tenants with specific needs, etc.) and have been acquired as part of a targeted strategy to improve the makeup of the housing stock.

#### New Projects in Initial Stages and Preplanning

Several projects are in their initial stages, namely developments at Plas Penlan in Llangefni, Maes Mona in Amlwch, and at the former Corn Hir school site in Llangefni. Projects in preplanning stages include development and re-development at Maes William Williams in Amlwch, Tan Y Foel in Llanerchymedd, former Ysgol y Parc site in Holyhead, and Pencraig Mansions in Llangefni. A budget of £300k has been allocated in 2025/26 for work related to scoping the potential of these sites for a future development project.

All new projects will be assessed financially and approved in accordance with the Council procedures.

#### 10. HRA Balance

10.1 The opening balance of the HRA reserve stood at £7,976k. The budget allowed for the use of £6,820k of this balance, leaving the minimum level of reserve balance of £1,155k, as set out in the HRA Business Plan. This equates to 5% of the dwelling rental income budget for 2025/26.

#### 11. HRA Borrowing

11.1 The net revenue / capital deficit budgeted for the year is £9,747k. This was budgeted to be funded by £6,820k from the HRA reserve and £2,927k in external borrowing. The deficit is now forecast to be £9,558k, mainly as a result of the underspend of the revenue budget. This will be funded through £6,820k from the HRA reserve and £2,738k external borrowing.

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

Not applicable

#### C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This matter is delegated to the Executive.

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

Yes

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

Yes

Dd	<ul> <li>Assessing the potential impact (if releva</li> </ul>	nt):
1	How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island?	The report is for monitoring purposes only and is used, along with other reports, to set the HRA business plan and annual budget. In setting the annual budget, the impact on the long term needs of the Island will be assessed.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?	Not applicable
3	Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom.	Not applicable
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Housing Services regularly consult with their tenants and the results of those consultations are fed into the business planning process and then on to the annual budget process.
5	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	Not applicable
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.	Not applicable
7	Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.	Not applicable
E-	- Who did you consult?	What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory)	The report was considered by the LT. Any comments will have been incorporated into the report.
2	Finance / Section 151 (mandatory)	N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	The Monitoring Officer is a member of the LT and comments will have been considered and incorporated into the report.
4	Human Resources (HR)	N/A
5	Property	N/A
6	Information Communication Technology (ICT)	N/A
7	Procurement	N/A
8	Scrutiny	The results of the HRA quarterly monitoring reports are reported to the Finance Scrutiny Panel.
9	Local Members	N/A

# F - Appendices:

- Appendix A Revenue expenditure and forecasts to end of quarter 1 2025/26
- Appendix B Capital expenditure and forecast to end of quarter 1 2025/26
- Appendix C New Build capital schemes and forecast to end of quarter 1 2025/26

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

HRA 30 Year Business Plan 2025-2054 (as approved by this Committee in March 2025)

### **HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET 2025/26**

HRA	Current budget 2025/26	Profiled budget at Q1	Spend / (income) at Q1	Variance at Q1	Year end forecast at Q1	Year end variance
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Income						
Rent income	(23,398,090)	(6,411,074)	(6,279,528)	131,546	(23,398,090)	-
Service charges	(247,090)	(67,702)	(69,411)	(1,709)	(248,799)	(1,709)
Other income	(270,950)	(40,086)	(40,475)	(389)	(278,917)	(7,967)
Income total	(23,916,130)	(6,518,862)	(6,389,414)	129,448	(23,925,807)	(9,677)
Expenditure						
Repairs and Maintenance	4,317,650	1,079,428	1,430,786	351,358	4,317,650	-
Responsive repairs			536,025		3,285,980	-
Planned and cyclical work			<i>45</i> ,989		177,500	-
⊽ Vacant dwellings			848,772		854,170	-
hared and rechargeable services	961,950	397,700	362,832	(34,868)	972,005	10,055
Operative employees costs	2,391,820	597,209	501,950	(95,259)	2,326,977	(64,843)
Svearheads and other expenditure	567,990	132,523	126,073	(6,450)	563,477	(4,513)
Repairs and maintenance total	8,239,410	2,206,860	2,421,641	214,781	8,180,108	(59,302)
Supervision and management						
Rent administration	501,530	125,213	114,754	(10,459)	503,189	1,659
Tenant participation and support	914,300	225,108	196,489	(28,619)	905,195	(9,105)
Estate management	768,290	191,855	157,587	(34,268)	754,901	(13,389)
Development	260,190	64,997	64,642	(355)	260,222	32
Management and technical staff	1,821,650	441,716	399,540	(42,176)	1,749,821	(71,829)
Business support	1,632,820	382,371	336,503	(45,868)	1,605,680	(27,140)
Supervision and management total	5,898,780	1,431,260	1,269,514	(161,746)	5,779,009	(119,771)
Total Operations	(9,777,940)	(2,880,742)	(2,698,258)	182,484	(9,966,689)	(188,749)
HRA	Current budget 2025/26	Profiled budget at Q1	Spend / (Income) at Q1	Variance at Q1	Year end forecast at Q1	Year end variance
	£	£	£	£	£	£

Veer and adjustments	<del></del> ,					
Year end adjustments Financing costs and bad debt provision	2,618,800	_	(5,080)	(5,080)	2,618,800	_
Recharge from central services	842,820	_	(0,000)	(0,000)	842,820	_
Recharge from the housing services	25,130	_	_	_	25,130	_
Year end adjustments total	3,486,750	-	(5,080)	(5,080)	3,486,750	-
Total revenue (surplus) / deficit	(6,291,190)	(2,880,742)	(2,703,338)	177,404	(6,479,939)	(188,749)
Capital expenditure account						
Capital expenditure	23,028,814	_	5,055,705	-	23,028,814	-
Capital grants receivable	(6,990,383)	-	(6,990,383)	-	(6,990,383)	-
Other contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital (surplus) / deficit	16,038,431	-	(1,934,678)	-	16,038,431	-
Capital deficit funded by						
Revenue surplus	(6,291,190)	-	-	-	(6,479,939)	(188,749)
arrange in the serve	(6,820,303)	-	-	-	(6,820,303)	-
Unsupported borrowing	(2,926,938)	-	-	-	(2,738,189)	188,749
Total funding of capital expenditure	(16,038,431)	-	-	-	(16,038,431)	-
Opening HRA balance	(7,975,679)	_	_	_	(7,975,679)	_
Net (increase) / decrease in HRA reserve	6,820,303	-	-	-	6,820,303	-
Closing HRA Reserve	(1,155,376)	_	-	-	(1,155,376)	_

# **APPENDIX B**

# **HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT CAPITAL BUDGET 2025/26**

	Annual Budget 2025/26	Expenditure Q1	Year end forecast	Year end variance
	£	£	£	£
Central Heating Contract	200,000	89,617	200,000	-
Planned Maintenance Contract	3,000,000	302,304	3,000,000	-
Energy Performance Improvement	3,300,000	579,101	3,300,000	-
Environmental Works	500,000	-	500,000	-
Acquisition of Existing Properties and Development of New Properties	9,395,814	2,277,275	9,395,814	-
Public Sector Adaptations	500,000	86,936	500,000	-
Fire Risk	500,000	128,388	500,000	-
WHQS	1,483,000	59,143	1,483,000	-
Kitchen Replacement Programme	3,500,000	1,474,810	3,500,000	-
Fleet Renewal	650,000	58,130	650,000	-
Total	23,028,814	5,055,705	23,028,814	

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Schemes / Projects	Number of additional units	Budget 2025/26	Expenditure Q1	Year end forecast
		£	£	£
New build dwellings				
Newborough Old School Site	14	1,427,530	311,410	1,427,530
Cae Braenar, Caergybi	23	1,535,707	292,523	1,535,707
Parc Y Coed, Llangefni, Phase 2	2	293,200	-	293,200
Stad y Bryn, Llanfaethlu	10	562,736	278,381	562,736
Plas Alltran, Caergybi	4	-	-	-
Acquisition of existing properties				-
Acquisitions	5	1,438,356	657,030	1,438,356
Refurbishment	15	2,370,000	479,157	2,370,000
Collaboration with Social Services	4	600,648	222,983	600,648
Aethwy Extra Care	73	867,637	26,719	867,637
Projects in pre-development stages		300,000	9,072	300,000
Total	150	9,395,814	2,277,275	9,395,814

Isle of Anglesey County Council					
Report to:	EXECUTIVE				
Date:	23 SEPTEMBER 2025				
Subject:	MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN 2026/27 - 2028/29				
Portfolio Holder(s):	ROBIN WILLIAMS - DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER - FINANCE & HOUSING				
Head of Service / Director:	MARC JONES - DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER				
Report Author: Tel:	MARC JONES 01248 752601				
E-mail:	rmjfi@ynysmon.llyw.cymru				
Local Members:	Not applicable				

#### A - Recommendation/s and reason/s

#### Recommendations

The Council is required to put in place a robust system to monitor and control its revenue budget, and a key element of that system is a Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). The plan sets out the Council's budget strategy over the next three year period and sets out the assumptions which will be taken forward to the annual budget setting process.

The Executive is requested to note the contents of the plan, to approve the assumptions made and to consider how to bridge the funding gap identified in the report as part of the process to set the 2026/27 revenue budget.

The detailed report is attached as Appendix 1.

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

The MTFP is based on a number of assumptions, which are based on the best available information. Therefore, no other options are considered.

#### C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

Paragraph 4.3.2.2.1 of the Council's Constitution requires the Executive to publish a pre-budget statement before 30 September each year.

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

Yes, as per paragraph 4.3.2.2.1 of the Council's Constitution.

# D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council?

The decision, although impacting on the budget for 2026/27, will not result in the incurring of any additional costs or generate any additional income in the 2025/26 financial year. As a result, the decision will not impact on the budget approved by the Council for 2025/26.

Dd	- Assessing the potential impact (if	relevant)
1	How does this decision impact on our	The MTFP sets out the financial position for the
'	long term needs as an Island?	Council over the next 3 financial years. This impacts
	Tong tom neede de an Island	on the level of services which the Council can provide
		to meet the needs of the Island and its residents.
2	Is this a decision which it is envisaged	Setting out and agreeing the medium term financial
	will prevent future costs / dependencies	position allows the Council to plan for the cost of
	on the Authority? If so, how?	future services. Good financial planning will allow for
		the avoidance of unnecessary future costs.
3	Have we been working collaboratively	The Council, along with the other 21 Welsh Local
	with other organisations to come to this	Authorities and the Welsh Local Government
	decision? If so, please advise whom.	Association, has set out the financial position across Wales to Welsh Government.
		Value to Weller Covernment.
		The Council also works closely with the other 5 North
		Wales authorities on the detailed assumptions used
		in the plan.
4	Have Anglesey citizens played a part in	The annual revenue and capital budgets are subject
	drafting this way forward, including	to a public consultation process. The outcome of the
	those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how.	Consultation is considered by the Executive before it makes its final budget proposal to the full Council in
	riease expiain now.	March each year.
		•
5	Note any potential impact that this	The MTFP makes no spending decisions. Any
	decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.	spending decisions would form part of the annual budget, and individual proposals would be assessed
	protected under the Equality Act 2010.	on their impact on groups protected by the Equality
		Act 2010 at that point.
6	If this is a strategic decision, note any	The MTFP makes no spending decisions. Any
	potential impact that the decision would	spending decisions would form part of the annual
	have on those experiencing socio-	budget, and individual proposals would be assessed
	economic disadvantage.	on their impact on those experiencing socio-economic
		disadvantage at that point.
7	Note any potential impact that this	No impact.
	decision would have on opportunities	·
	for people to use the Welsh language	
	and on treating the Welsh language no	
	less favourably than the English	
	language.	
E -	- Who did you consult?	What did they say?
1	Chief Executive / Leadership Team	The report was considered by the LT at its meeting on
	(LT) (mandatory)	2 September 2025. Comments from the Chief
		Executive and the other members of the LT were
		incorporated into the final draft.
2	Finance / Section 151(mandatory)	The Section 151 Officer is the report author.
3	Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory)	The Monitoring Officer is a member of the LT.
4	Human Resources (HR)	Not applicable
5	Property	Not applicable
6	Information Communication	Not applicable
6 7	Information Communication Technology (ICT) Procurement	Not applicable  Not applicable

E-	- Who did you consult?	What did they say?		
8	Scrutiny	The Finance Scrutiny Panel and the Corporate Scrutiny Committee will consider the MTFP and the proposed revenue budget 2026/27 as the budget setting process continues prior to the 2026/27 budget being set in February / March 2026.		
9	Local Members	The budget is relevant to all Council Members.		
F - Appendices				

Appendix 1 - Detailed Report on the Medium Term Financial Plan Appendix 2 - MTFP Assumptions Appendix 3 - Estimated Net Revenue Budget 2026/27 – 2028/29

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

#### 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- **1.1.** The Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) sets outs the Council's likely resource requirement for the next three financial years, and details how the Council plans to balance the resource requirement with the funding available.
- 1.2. The MTFP has been drawn up during a continued period of economic uncertainty. Inflation is now significantly lower but is still above the Bank of England's (BofE) target of 2%, and this has slowed the pace of interest rate reduction. The change in UK Government in July 2024 resulted in a change in economic strategy and monetary and fiscal policy. The UK Government completed its comprehensive spending review in June 2025, and this has provided the Welsh Government (WG) with a strong indication of future funding, but the upcoming Welsh Assembly elections has prevented the WG from providing local authorities with a medium term indication of future funding. This, again, makes it more difficult to develop a robust medium term financial plan which takes account of future funding levels.
- **1.3.** World events, such as the continuing war in Ukraine and the impact of US tariffs on the world economy, are adding to the economic uncertainty and may slow or reverse the fall in inflation. The level of inflation is key to the Council's MTFP as it drives the level of pay awards and the increases in the cost of the Council's outsourced contracts.
- **1.4.** The MTFP takes account of all known changes that are required to be built into the 2026/27 base budget and makes assumptions on the main factors that impact on the Council's revenue budget (pay costs, pensions, general inflation, WG funding, demographic and demand pressures).

#### 2. THE COUNCIL'S CURRENT FINANCIAL POSITION

2.1. In March 2025, the Council set the following budget:-

Table 1 2025/26 Revenue Budget

	£'m
2024/25 Final Net Revenue Budget	184.164
Pay Inflation and Other Staff Related Costs	5.698
Non Pay Inflation	3.380
Budget Pressures and Service Investments	1.887
Capital Financing Charges	(1.116)
Grants Transferring In / (Out)	0.431
Use of Council Tax Premium for Housing Projects	0.999
2025/26 Final Net Revenue Budget	195.443
Funded By:	
Aggregate External Finance	135.881
Council Tax (including Premium)	57.102
Reserves	2.460
Total Funding 2025/26	195.443

- 2.2. The final net revenue budget for 2025/26 increased by £11.279m, which is equivalent to a rise of 6.1%. The Aggregate External Finance (AEF) increased by 3.8% (after adjusting for the change in the taxbase and grants transferred into the settlement). The Council Tax debit increased by 9.5%. The Band D charge increased by 8.5%, with the remainder of the increase in Council Tax debit as a result of the change in the taxbase and changes in the number of properties subject to the Council Tax premium.
- 2.3. At the end of the 2024/25 financial year, the Council reported a net underspend of £3.875m (2.10%), with all Services showing an underspend apart from Children's Social Care, Resources and Council Business. The overspend in Council Business and Resources were small and were as a result of issues which were specific to 2024/25 and should be resolved in 2025/26.
- 2.4. The position in respect of Children's Services is of greater concern, with the number of children in care increasing and the cost of placements increasing significantly. This is a statutory service which is demand driven and, to a large extent, is outside the control of the Council. The budget for Children's Services has increased by 136% since 2017/18, whilst the total Council net revenue budget has only risen 46.7%, and the budget now accounts for 9% of the Council's net revenue budget, compared to 5.9% in 2017/18. Despite the increase in funding, the Service continues to overspend its budget (13.5% in 2024/25), and early indications are that it will again overpsend in 2025/26, despite an additional £2m being added to the budget. The financial situation of the Service is a risk to the Council's financial stability in the medium to long term, although the Council has sufficient financial resources available to fund the increased costs in the short term.
- **2.5.** Overall, the Council's services underspent their budgets in 2024/25 by a combined £1.949m, but, when you take out the variances that are not permanent (staff vacancies, additional grant funding and additional income), the underlying position is an overspend of over £3m. The majority of this budget shortfall was addressed in setting the 2025/26 budget, but an element of underfunding remains.
- **2.6.** The financial position at the end of 2024/25 has increased the Council's general balances, from £11.182m at the beginning of the financial year to £18.166m, although £2.460m has been utilised as funding for the 2025/26 revenue budget, which reduces the available reserves down to £15.706m. The increase was due to the underspend noted above plus an additional £3.7m in WG funding that was received during 2024/25.
- 2.7. The general balances can be utilised to fund additional unfunded costs that arise during the year and would fund any overspending that may arise during 2025/26. The Council has set a target of holding 5% of the net revenue expenditure budget as a minimum balance for general reserves, for 2025/26, this is equivalent to £9.8m, which is £5.9m below the current level.
- **2.8.** Earmarked reserves, which are maintained by the Council to fund one off committed projects, to fund anticipated future costs (e.g. uninsured losses) and unutilised grant funding, stood at £18.294m at 31 March 2025, an increase of £1.777m during the year. A review of reserves was undertaken during the year, with £0.1m of reserves being unearmarked and transferred back to the Council's general balances.
- 2.9. School Balances also fell during 2024/25, falling from £5.577m to £5.074m. The budgetary position of the Council allowed all cost pressures to be fully funded in 2025/26. For 2025/26, schools plan to utilise a further £2.25m of their balances to fund their costs. If the financial position remains as challenging it is currently, it is likely that the school balances will reduce further.

- **2.10.** The Council received an increase in the level of AEF from WG, up £8.295m (6.6%) in cash terms from the previous year. However, the funding increase did not cover the inflationary pressures faced by the Council and was, therefore, not a real terms increase in funding. Council Tax rose by 8.5%, and this increase, along with the increase in the AEF, was insufficient to fund the required rise in the Council's net revenue budget. As a result, £2.46m of reserves were used to balance the budget, in addition to £8.205m used in the previous 2 years. The use of reserves is viable in the short term and allows the Council time to ensure that long term expenditure matches the funding available, but the use of reserves cannot continue in the long term and their use does weaken the financial resilience of the Council.
- **2.11.** CIPFA recommend the use of 4 financial resilience indicators to assess the Council's financial position, which are as follows:-
  - Funding Gap as a percentage of the Net Revenue Expenditure, prior to any increase in Council Tax;
  - Over / Underspending relative to net revenue budget;
  - Useable reserves as a percentage of the net revenue budget;
  - Capital Financing Costs as a percentage of net revenue expenditure.
- 2.12. The current position in respect of each indicator is as follows:-

2.12.1 Table 2
Funding Gap as a Percentage of Net Revenue Budget

	Standstill Budget	AEF	Previous Year Council Tax (note 1)	Total Funding Prior to Council Tax Increase	Estimated Funding Gap	% Gap
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	
2018/19	132.337	94.924	33.644	128.568	3.769	2.85%
2019/20	134.702	95.159	35.087	130.246	7.156	5.21%
2020/21	142.203	101.005	39.370	140.375	1.828	1.29%
2021/22	147.076	104.825	41.161	145.986	1.090	0.74%
2022/23	155.501	114.549	42.957	157.506	(2.005)	(1.29%)
2023/24	173.830	123.665	44.879	168.544	5.286	3.04%
2024/25	188.992	126.973	47.628	174.601	14.391	7.61%
2025/26	199.025	135.605	52.628	188.233	10.792	5.42%

Note 1 – The Previous Year Council Tax figures are adjusted to take account of changes to the taxbase

The table shows that, in 2018/19 and 2019/20, the period of austerity continued, and the funding gap required savings to be implemented and higher than inflation rises in Council Tax. The position then improved in 2020/21 and 2021/22, and the funding gap was able to be filled with a council tax rise on or below inflation. In 2022/23, the situation was significantly better, and it allowed additional investment in services, but the position has worsened again since 2023/24, with the budget being balanced through a combination of the use of reserves, higher than inflation increases in Council Tax and budget savings.

How the position for 2026/27 onwards compares to this historical data will be discussed later in this report.

Year	Net Revenue Budget	Actual NRE	Over / (Under) Spend	% Over / (Under) Spend
	£'m	£'m	£'m	
2019/20 Actual	135.210	134.902	(0.308)	(0.23%)
2020/21 Actual	142.146	137.942	(4.204)	(2.96%)
2021/22 Actual	147.120	142.323	(4.797)	(3.26%)
2022/23 Actual	158.367	157.154	(1.213)	(0.77%)
2023/24 Actual	174.569	172.837	(1.732)	(0.99%)
2024/25 (subject to audit)	<b>1</b> 84.164	180.289	(3.875)	(2.10%)
2025/26 (as at Q1 forecast)	195.443	193.892	(1.551)	(0.79%)

The table highlights that, despite the challenging financial position each year, the Council has been able to maintain its overall net expenditure within the budget, with Services making a concerted effort to reduce costs or postpone expenditure. The position has also been helped through staff vacancies, additional grant funding and increasing levels of income.

2.12.3

Table 4

Useable Reserves as a Percentage of the Net Revenue Budget (NRB)

Year	Net Revenue Budget	General Balances	Earmarked Reserves	School Balances	Total Useable Reserves	% Useable Reserves to NRB
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	
2018/19	130.900	5.912	9.458	0.631	16.001	12.22%
2019/20	135.210	7.060	8.760	0.197	16.017	11.85%
2020/21	142.146	11.437	15.455	3.974	30.866	21.71%
2021/22	147.120	12.278	23.183	7.827	43.288	29.42%
2022/23	158.367	14.039	19.638	6.716	40.393	25.51%
2023/24	174.569	15.607	16.517	5.577	37.701	21.60%
2024/25	184.164	18.166	21.449	5.074	44.688	24.27%
2025/26 forecast	195.442	15.706	12.637	3.264	31.607	16.17%

The table highlights that the Council's financial position has strengthened significantly since 2018/19 as a result of the under spending in the last 5 financial years and additional grant support from WG, which was provided outside the normal local government settlement. However, as general balances and school balances are used as budget funding, and earmarked reserves are used, the position weakens again in 2025/26. This indicator shows that the Council's ability to continue to use reserves and balances as a source of funding is coming to an end and the underlying structural underfunding will need to be addressed in future budgets, either through increases in Council Tax or by reducing net expenditure.

2.12.4 Table 5
Capital Financing Costs as a Percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE)

Year	Net Revenue Budget	Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	Interest Payable	Interest Receivable	Total Capital Financing Costs	% of Capital Financing Costs to NRE
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	
2018/19	130.900	2.463	4.041	(0.062)	6.442	4.92%
2019/20	135.210	2.655	4.261	(0.127)	6.789	5.02%
2020/21	142.146	2.696	4.159	(0.045)	6.810	4.79%
2021/22	147.120	2.752	3.988	(0.016)	6.724	4.57%
2022/23	158.367	1.325	4.233	(0.800)	4.758	3.00%
2023/24	174.569	1.446	5.773	(3.071)	4.148	2.38%
2024/25	184.164	1.569	3.890	(0.883)	4.576	2.48%
2025/26 (Budget)	195.443	0.495	4.592	(0.450)	4.636	2.37%

The fall in the percentage is due to 2 factors. Firstly, no additional external borrowing has taken place since February 2020, and the Council's own cash balances have been used to fund capital expenditure originally planned to be funded from supported or unsupported borrowing. Secondly, the change in the MRP policy in 2022/23 halved the annual MRP charge in the early years, although the charge will increase in future years.

This indicator is a good indicator of financial health as it shows how much of the Council's annual net revenue budget is used to fund borrowing. The lower the figure, the more funding is available to fund Council services.

#### 3. THE UK ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND BUDGET

- **3.1.** Although the Council's central funding comes from the WG, the UK Government provides the WG with its entire funding, and what is happening with the UK economy and budget impacts directly on the WG and local government funding. An assessment of the UK situation is an important element of the MTFP.
- **3.2.** The global pandemic, the war in Ukraine and the impact of Brexit have been significant shocks to the UK economy and has resulted in the UK Government providing unprecedented levels of support to individuals and businesses in the form of Covid grants, energy support grants and cost of living support grants. The UK Government's gross debt (as reported by the ONS) currently stands at £2.89 trillion, which is 101.0% of the country's Gross Domestic Produce (GDP). This compares to £2.75 trillion (as at March 2024), which was 99.6% of GDP.
- **3.3.** During 2024/25, the Government borrowed £149bn, compared to £131bn in the previous financial year, and has already borrowed a further £57.8bn in the first quarter of 2025/26. In October 2024, the Chancellor announced new fiscal rules, which are:
  - i. That the current budget must move into balance, i.e. day to day costs are met by revenues;
  - **ii.** Debt must be falling as a percentage of GDP by the fifth year of the forecast, i.e the end of the current parliament in 2029.

- **3.4.** In order to achieve these targets, the Chancellor announced a number of changes to disability benefits and winter fuel payments, which were designed to reduce expenditure by around £15bn by 2029. However, the majority of these changes have been reversed, which will require the Chancellor to find alternative reductions in expenditure or increase taxes to fill this budget shortfall.
- 3.5. A number of events have caused inflationary pressures in the UK economy. The rise was mainly caused by the sudden increase in energy prices, following the start of the Ukraine war, but shortages in the UK labour market following Brexit, post Covid global supply chain problems and increased import costs have also contributed to the inflationary pressures. Consumer Price Index (CPI) peaked at 11.1% in October 2022 and fell back to 1.7% in September 2024. However, increasing energy and oil prices and the trade tariffs implemented by the US have caused inflationary pressures, and CPI has risen to 3.6% in June 2025. It is forecast to rise to 3.8% in July / August 2025, before starting to fall back during the second half of 2025, before reaching the BofE's target of 2% late in 2026.
- 3.6. The BofE base rate was cut to 0.1% in March 2020, and has remained at this very low level until the beginning of 2022. As inflation began to rise, the BofE's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) has made small incremental increases in the base rate of 0.25% or 0.5% at each review, to reach a peak of 5.25% in August 2023. It was held at this level until August 2024, when it began to fall by small increments to its current level of 4.25%. The BofE is committed to get inflation under control, with interest rates being the main lever to achieve this goal. As interest rates rise, consumers have less disposable income to spend and this, in turn, reduces economic demand which, in turn, reduces inflation. Whether interest rates continue to rise or begin to fall is dependant on inflation remaining on or around the BofE's target. It was anticipated that interest rates would continue to be cut, reaching around 3% in 2026, but the higher than anticipated levels of inflation may slow the fall in interest rates. It is then likely that they will remain around this level for the foreseeable future and will not fall to the very low levels seen between 2009 and 2021.
- **3.7.** The Government's economic strategy is currently centered around growing the economy in order to generate additional tax revenues. In 2024/25, the economy grew 1.8%, but then shrank 0.4% in the first two months of 2025/26. The economy is forecast to grow by around 1.1% in 2025 and 1.0% in 2026, but this level of growth is unlikely to meet the additional cost pressures on government spending.
- **3.8.** The UK Government is under increasing pressure to increase spending on high priority areas, such as the NHS, but also to increase spending on defence, with a commitment to raise defence spending to 2.5% of GDP in April 2027 and to 3% in the next parliament. With borrowing at an all time high, and the tax burden also high, the Government's options in respect of public spending are limited, and protecting certain services will require cuts in non-protected budgets.
- 3.9. The UK Government has increased the level of both direct and indirect taxes to its highest level since the second world war, with tax revenues now equivalent to 40% of GDP, and is forecast to continue to rise to 41.7% by 2027/28, which is the highest level since 1970. The freezing of income tax thresholds and the increase in corporation tax have contributed to the increase. The high tax burdern severely limits the Government's ability to increase public spending by increasing direct or indirect taxes. The new Labour Government pledged not to increase income tax, national insurance or VAT, and this will severely limit the Government's ability to fund additional public spending through increased tax revenues.

- **3.10.** The economic situation continues to improve, with inflation back under control and the prospect of lower interest rates and the return of economic growth. However, the record level of national debt and the high tax burden needs to be addressed, and this limits the possibility of increases in public spending in the short to medium term.
- **3.11.** The Government is committed to protecting the Health Service budget, along with increasing spending on defence. This will require real term reductions in unprotected budgets, including the funding that will come to Wales. It is, therefore, not anticipated that the financial constraints on the Council's funding will ease in the short to medium term.

#### 4. FUNDING FROM WELSH GOVERNMENT

- 4.1. Funding of Local Government in Wales has changed significantly over the past decade. After taking account of grants transferring into and out of the settlement and additional funding for new responsibilities, the local government settlement fell each year, in cash terms, between 2013/14 and 2019/20. Settlements since 2020/21 have exceeded the level of CPI, but the level of the local government settlement is still 8% lower than had CPI been applied to the settlement since 2013/14. It should also be noted that the level of inflation faced by Councils is significantly different than CPI.
- **4.2.** Around 50% of the WG's budget funds the NHS in Wales, and WG is under pressure to address the increased waiting lists and increased demand for services. Local Government accounts for around 25% of the WG budget. Given that both areas are experiencing both demand and cost pressures, it will be very difficult to set budgets which funds in full both inflationary and demand pressures in both the NHS and Local Government.
- **4.3.** The Comprehensive Spending Review, announced by the UK Government in June 2025, set out the potential funding for Wales up to 2028/29. On average, the Welsh block grant is expected to grow by 1.4% in real terms each year. The majority of the increase is a result of consequential funding arising from increases to the NHS and school budgets in England. Passing on these consequentials to equivalent services in Wales would still leave NHS funding growing at below its long run historical average (3.6%). But this would still see other services facing tight budgets over coming years, leaving them at best flat in real terms. The budget for 2026/27 reflects the front loading of the settlement, and the budgets for 2027/28 and 2028/29 will be lower.
- **4.4.** The timing of the Welsh Assembly elections is also impacting on the future settlement. The Cabinet Secretary for Finance has announced that the 2026/27 budget will be the 2025/26 with inflation (widely believed to be 2%). This will leave around £400m of funding unallocated and it will be for the new Government to decide how to allocate the remaining £400m. If 25% of the remaining funding was allocated to local government, this would provide an additional 1.57% above the 2% allowed for inflation.
- **4.5.** Based on the above, the local government settlement for 2026/27 has the potential to be £6.361bn, after allowing for the additional £97.223m grant to cover additional national insurance contributions has been factored in, along with a 2% inflation increase and that £100m of the remaining £400m is subsequently allocated to local government. This would represent a cash increase of £322m (5.24%), which would equate to a cash increase in the region of £7m for the Council.
- **4.6.** It should be noted that any allocation of funding from the unallocted £400m would take place after the Welsh Assembly elections and would be too late to be included in the Council's budget when the bugdet is approved by the Council in March 2026.

#### 5. NATIONAL AND LOCAL BUDGET PRESSURES

- **5.1.** Local Government generally is facing a number of budget pressures, particularly in Social Care and Homelessness. In September 2024, the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) estimated that Councils in Wales were facing a budget shortfall of £521m in 2025/26, with further shortfalls of around £460m in 2026/27 and 2027/28, based on providing the services to the level of anticipated demand and to fund the inflationary pressures. A new survey is currently being undertaken, which will feed through into the 2026/27 budget process.
- **5.2.** The following areas are considered the main budget pressures facing the Council over the term of this plan:-

#### i. Pay Increases – Non Teaching Pay

In setting the 2025/26 budget, £1,500 was allowed for for each pay grade. The final agreed pay award was a rise of 3.2% across all pay grades. Although this created differences between the budgeted pay grades and the actual pay grades, overall, it is anticipated that the budget for 2025/26 was sufficient to meet the increased costs.

One significant factor which impacts the pay award moving forward is the increase in the National Living Wage. The 2025/26 pay award agreement resulted in point 2 on the scale being deleted in order to keep the lowest point on the pay scale above the level of the National Living Wage. The differences are shown in Table 6 below:-

Table 6
Comparison of the National Living Wage to the Lowest Point on NJC
Payscale

		2026/27			
£12.26	£12.65	£12.90 <sup>1</sup>			
£11.44	£12.21	£12.65 <sup>2</sup>			
£0.82	£0.44	£0.25			
7.2%	3.6%	2.0%			
Based on an inflationary increase of 2%     Based on the central estimate of the Low Pay Commission = 3.6%					
	£11.44 £0.82	£11.44 £12.21 £0.82 £0.44			

In order to maintain or increase the differential, it would be necessary to increase the lowest points on the NJC scale by higher than inflation, and this may require a restructure of the payscale to create a sufficient buffer between the NJC scales and the National Living Wage. Maintaining a 3.6% differential would require the lowest point on the scale to rise to £13.10, a rise of 3.6%.

In general, pay awards still appear to be higher than the level of CPI, and this does not appear to be changing in the short term, and a higher than inflation pay award is forecast for 2026/27, but there is a potential for the pay award to be more in line with inflation from 2027/28 onwards.

#### ii. Pay Increases - Teachers Pay

Teachers pay is set by the WG, with the pay award being effective from September each year. The pay award for September 2025 has been set at 4%, which is 2% higher than allowed for in the budget. This will require a budget correction although, as in previours years, some or all of this increase may be funded through additional grant funding from the WG, which would then be incorporated into the 2026/27 settlement.

Other parts of the public sector in England are pressing for pay awards that are significantly higher than inflation, and this may encourage teachers in England, and consequently in Wales, to seek a higher than inflation pay rise.

In determining the assumption for the teacher's pay award, it is estimated that, for the central forecast, the pay rise will be CPI + 1% in September 2026.

#### iii. Local Government and Teachers' Pension Contributions

The LGPS pension scheme was revalued in 2022, with the new employer contribution rates effective for the period April 2023 to March 2026. A number of factors impact the calculation of the employer contribution rate, which include the investment performance of the fund, the level of gilt rates which determines the discount rate of future liabilities and the composition of the current membership. Given that the scheme is currently fully funded, it is hoped that any change to the contribution rate will be minimal. Each 1% adjustment in the contribution rate results in a change of approximately £500k in the Council's budget.

The revaluation of the pension fund is currently taking place, and it is anticipated that there will be a reduction in the Council's contribution rate. The amount of the reduction is very much dependant on the Actuary's assumptions that impact on future liabilities. The funding position of the fund is currently very healthy.

The Teachers Pension Scheme was revalued in April 2024, with the teacher's contribution rates increasing from 23.58% to 28.58%. The next revaluation is not due until 2028 and, therefore, no further change is anticipated during the period of this plan. For the purposes of the plan, no change in the contribution rate is anticipated but, if it is increased, the assumption is that the additional cost would be funded by the UK Government.

#### iv. Major Service Contracts

A number of the Council's Services are outsourced, including refuse collection and disposal, highway maintenance, school meals, school transport and public service bus contracts. The majority of the contracts are long term agreements which will end after the end of the period covered by this plan. The price of each contract is uplifted annually using a set of pre-determined inflation indices which are defined in each contract. The budget for these contracts is in the region of £24m, and the increase is normally dependant on inflation indicies in the preceeding autumn. As inflation has fallen, the cost pressure on these contracts reduces, with an estimated increase of around £0.8m in 2026/27, with an increase of around £0.5m in 2027/28 and 2028/29. Although it should be noted that the impact of the rise in the employer national insurance contributions may result in an exceptional adjustment to the 2026/27 price increase.

#### v. Energy Costs

The current budget for energy (electricity and gas) in 2025/26 is £3.14m (£1.91m for electricity and £1.23m for gas), with the highest costs incurred in secondary schools, leisure centres and the main Council offices. Much work has been done to reduce the consumption of energy in Council buildings, including installing solar

panels and a new boiler at the Council Offices, and further grant funding will result in the installation of heat source pumps and improved insulation at 27 schools and other Council buildings over the next 2 years.

The Council retendered both its gas and electricity contracts in early 2024, with the new rates becoming effective from October 2024, with prices fixed until October 2027. The tendering took advantage of a significant fall in both gas and electricity prices, with reductions of over 20% resulting from the tendering process.

Any potential increase due to revised prices in October 2027 should be offset by reduced consumption of both gas and electricity due to the new investment in alternative heating and electricity generation methods.

#### vi. Elderly Nursing, EMI and Residential Care Home Fees

For a number of years, the annual fee increase for nursing, EMI and residential care home fees have been determined using a standard tool kit which all 6 North Wales authorities use as the basis for their fee increase. In 2022, authorities began to move away from the toolkit, but are still committed to try and maintain a regional position. The Council has increased fees by approximately 31% in the 3 years since 2022/23. The increases reflected the higher level of inflation, the increases in the National Living Wage and the impact of the changes to employers' national insurance contributions.

Representatives of Care Forum Wales continue to make the case that the fees paid by the Councils do not fully fund the costs the home operators face and that, generally, the fees paid by North Wales Councils are lower than those paid by Councils in the South.

The number of clients placed in homes has stabilised and the costs are now within budget, but this could change quickly, particularly over the winter when the pressure to discharge patients from hospital increases.

The plan continues to allow for a higher than inflation increase in fees in 2026/27 and 2027/28, with fee increases then falling back to inflation levels in 2028/29. Each 1% increase in fees adds around £120k to the Council's expenditure.

#### vii. Domicilliary Care Contract

Part of the domicillary care service is outsourced to the private sector, with the contracts regularly re-tendered. Annual increases in the hourly rate are negotiated with each provider, with the main cost driver being the National Living Wage. The National Living Wage is expected to increase by 3.6% in 2026/27, and this increase plus 0.5%, has been allowed for in the plan in 2026/27, with increases in line with general inflation in the following two years.

#### viii. Children's Services

The Service has seen significant increases in the number of children in care and the cost of providing care and, as a result, significant investment has been made in the Service. Despite the increase in the annual budget, the Service continues to face significant cost pressures, which has resulted in an overspend being recorded in the last 3 years. The financial position is summarised in Table 7 below:-

Table 7
Children's Services – Budget and Actual 2017/18 to 2025/26

Year	Budget	Budget Increase	Actual	Variance
	£	%	£	£
2017/18	8,292,690		£10,075,336	1,782,646
2018/19	8,728,680	5.3%	£10,565,374	1,836,694
2019/20	10,274,340	17.7%	£10,430,480	156,140
2020/21	10,971,160	6.8%	£10,258,066	-713,094
2021/22	11,196,262	2.1%	£10,831,760	-364,502
2022/23	12,341,762	10.2%	£13,330,614	988,852
2023/24	13,133,474	6.4%	£14,536,308	1,402,834
2024/25	14,428,450	9.9%	£16,376,142	1,947,692
2025/26	17,555,724	21.7%		

Despite a 111% rise in the budget since 2017/18, the budget is still insufficient and, as at the end of the first quarter of 2025/26, an overspend of £918k is again forecast.

The WG is legislating to eliminate profit from children's care, with the aim of increasing provision provided through the public sector. In the long term, this increased capacity should stabilise the costs faced by Councils but, in the short term, it does not answer the capacity problem, and some private sector providers are leaving the market in Wales, which is making the problem worse.

Although the Sevice is attempting to reduce costs, the plan allows for additional investment in the Service to address the overspending position, additional funding to meet a further increase in demand and an inflationary rise which is higher than general price inflation. This will increase the budget requirement by 13% in 2026/27, 3.5% in 2027/28 and 2.0% in 2028/29.

#### ix. Adult Social Care Services

As with Children's Services, there is a significant risk that the demand for Adult Social Care services (elderly, mental health, learning disability etc.) will increase. This is in addition to the inflationary pressures on pay and private sector provider costs. The financial position is summarised in Table 8 below:-

Table 8
Adult Services – Budget and Actual 2017/18 to 2025/26

Year	Budget	Budget Increase	Actual	Variance
	£	%	£	£
2017/18	22,540,700		22,686,948	146,248
2018/19	24,921,360	9.6%	26,094,400	1,173,040
2019/20	25,205,360	1.1%	26,289,869	1,084,509
2020/21	27,159,700	7.2%	26,927,431	-232,269
2021/22	27,736,225	2.1%	27,599,371	-136,854
2022/23	30,583,049	9.3%	30,530,210	-52,839
2023/24	35,780,051	14.5%	35,194,687	-585,364
2024/25	38,956,887	8.2%	38,021,144	-935,743
2025/26	43,081,817	9.6%		

The budget has increased 91% since 2017/18 and, in recent years, the Service has been able to provide all services within the agreed budget, but this is partly as a result of additional grant funding that has been received in each year.

The plan allows for an increase of 6.6% in the budget to meet inflation and increased demand in 2026/27, with increases of 4.4% in 2027/28 and 2.4% in 2028/29.

#### x. Homelessness

The net budget for 2025/26 amounts to £1.463m, which includes £431k of WG grant funding which was brought into the settlement in 2025/26. This transfer of grant funding has reduced the risk that funding will not meet demand. To mitigate the risk further, an earmarked reserve of £405k is held to fund any demand pressures that may arise during the year.

The budgetary position for 2025/26 is under control, with the Council benefitting from the private leasing scheme which increases the Council's ability to ensure that tenants placed in these properties are in a position to claim housing benefit in full, which, not only is a cheaper alternative to bed and breakfast accommodation, but also ensures that the net cost to the Council is reduced through housing benefit.

Although homelessness prevention is a budget pressure in a number of Welsh councils, currently it is not seen as a significant risk on Anglesey and, as such, no specific additional financial requirement has been allowed for in the plan.

#### xi. Council Tax Reduction Scheme

Since the funding for the Council Tax Reduction Scheme transferred into the local government settlement, the sum including in the Standard Spending Assessment by WG has remained largely unchanged. As the levels of Council Tax increase, the cost falls on the taxpayers of Anglesey. The budget for 2025/26 was increased by 0.9%, despite the fact that the increase in Council Tax (including precepts) was 8.2%, and this was due to the overprovision in the 2024/25 budget which was corrected in 2025/26.

Determining the level of the budget is difficult and is linked to the performance of the economy and the level of unemployment on Anglesey. UK unemployment currently stands at 4.7% and is expected to rise to 5% by the end of the year, before falling back to 4.5% by the end of 2027. As a result, the plan only allows for an increase in the budget in line with the assumed rise in the level of Council Tax.

#### xii. Capital Financing Charges

In addition to interest payments on existing and new loans, the Council is required to make a provision in respect of future loan repayments (known as Minimum Revenue Provision or MRP). MRP is determined in line with the MRP Policy, which has been approved by the Council. Normally, capital expenditure requires some level of additional borrowing and, as the level of borrowing increases, the provision required under the MRP Policy and associated interest also increases. This has been factored into the MTFP to take into account the level of supported borrowing which is allowed for in the funding settlement, and the Council's planned expenditure which is set out in the capital strategy.

As a result of a change in the MRP Policy in 2018, the Council had overprovided for MRP in previous years and the Council took the opportunity, in 2025/26, to reduce this overprovision by allowing for a one year MRP "holiday". This budget is restored in 2026/27, which increases the overall budget by £1.2m, with futher adjustments in the following two years to take account of borrowing required to fund new capital expenditure in 2026/27 to 2028/29.

The Council has utilised its cash balances to generate income through interest receivable and has benefitted from interest rates which have been significantly higher than historic levels. Both the level of cash balances available for investment and the rate of interest will fall during 2026/27, and this will reduce the income generated through interest. The potential change has been factored into the plan.

#### xiii. Fire Service Levy

Unlike the North Wales Police & Crime Commissioner, the North Wales Fire & Rescue Service sets a levy each year, which is apportioned between the 6 North Wales authorities on the basis of population, with Anglesey contributing around 10%. The levy is then funded from the Council's net revenue budget, and an amount in respect of the fire service is included into the WG's Standard Spending Assessment.

Similar to Councils, the Fire Service has faced a significant increase in costs due to pay awards, general price inflation and increased pension contributions. A proposed restructure of the Fire Service was not supported by the Fire Authority and the Fire & Rescue Service is currently reviewing alternative options, which may generate savings.

The Fire Authority's Medium Term Financial Strategy for the period 2024 to 2027 identifies that the 2026/27 budget would need to increase by 5.3%. However, this does not allow for the use of reserves and any changes that may have happened since the plan was drawn up.

For the purposes of planning assumptions, an increase in line with inflation has been allowed for in all years of the plan.

#### xiv. Other Service Pressures

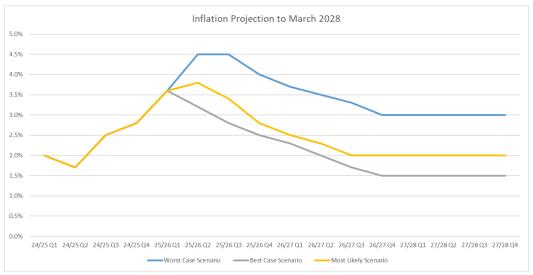
Recent legislative changes and other events have raised the potential that additional investment will be required in some services to deal with legislative changes, service failure or recruitment and retention issues. These services include: Building Control, Corporate Procurement, Legal Services and Corporate Performance. Although no formal decisions have been taken to respond to these challenges, a general sum of £0.5m has been allowed for in the plan in 2026/27 to address some of these issues, but, given the financial position that the Council faces, it is recognised that this investment may not be possible.

#### xv. General Price Inflation

Annual non pay budgets are inflated each year to take account of general or specific inflation. Where contracts do not specify a specific price index that should be applied, or where a specific expenditure heading is not seeing a significantly higher or lower inflation rate, then the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) is used as the inflation factor. For a number of years, CPI has remained low and has not been a significant factor when determining the budget. However, the inflation rate rose significantly in 2022, peaking at 11% in October 2022, but then fell back below the BofE's target of 2% in September 2024, before rising once again to its current rate of 3.6%.

The chart below is based on forecasts set out by the BofE and the Office of Budget Responsibility:-

Chart 1
Projected Levels of Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation to March 2028



Approximately £48m of the Council's budget will be impacted by a general increase in the level of inflation.

Only 2% was allowed for in the 2025/26 budget, but the estimated average rate is 3.4%, this will require a 1.4% correction in 2026/27. In addition, the estimated rate is 2.2% in 2026/27 and 2.0% in 2027/28 and 2028/29.

#### xvi. Use of Council Tax Premium

Housing Services utilise an element of the Council Tax premium raised on empty and second homes to provide loans and grants to eligible applicants to help them purchase and / or renovate a home on Anglesey. The budget in 2025/26 was set at £1m. Any underspending on this budget is held in an earmarked reserve. The plan allows for an increase in this £1m budget in line with the assumed rise in Council Tax in each year.

#### 6. INCOME

- **6.1.** The Council's current income budget (excluding AEF, Council Tax and specific grant funding) amounts to £52.5m. This is made up of grants and reimbursements from public bodies (£28.1m), fees and charges set by statute or regulated by the Government (£7.8m), fees and charges set by the Council (£6.7m), long-term rental agreements in respect of land and property (£1.8m) and recharges within the Council to other Council services (£8.1m). The budget in respect of government grants includes £2m of grant towards the increased cost of national insurance, and this will be transferred into the local government settlement in 2026/27.
- **6.2.** It has been the Council's policy to increase the discretionary fees and charges by 3% per annum, although, in some services, increasing the fees and charges by more than inflation has resulted in the Council's fees getting significantly closer to the fees charged by the private sector, e.g leisure services. For the purposes of this plan, it has been assumed that the discretionary fees and charges will continue to rise by 3% per annum over the life of the plan.
- **6.3.** Fees governed by statute or by the WG do not always rise, or the rise is below inflation. Where rises are higher than inflation, they can come with specific requirements, e.g. proposed rises in planning fees will require the Council to provide additional investment to the service to improve service delivery and resilience. As a result, the net effect of the increase in fees is much reduced.
- 6.4. In addition to income from fees and charges, a significant amount of grant income is received. The grants received can be to fund specific projects or services, but others are more general in nature and support core services. Given the uncertain position regarding public sector funding, there is a risk that grants are targeted and reduced in order to reduce public spending, rather than a reduction in the general financial settlement the Council receives from WG. Where grants fund specific projects, then it is possible to bring the project to an end if the grant ends, but this is more difficult where services are provided through a mix of core budget and grants.

#### 7. PROJECTED BUDGET FOR 2026/27 – 2028/29

**7.1.** By taking into account all of the issues detailed in paragraphs 5 and 6, and using the assumptions set out in Appendix 2, it is possible to estimate the revenue budget for the following 3 years, and this is set out in Table 8 below:-

Table 8
Projected Net Revenue Expenditure Budget 2026/27 to 2028/29

	2026	· <del></del>	2027		2028/	
Previous Vest Final Dudget	£'n	1 195.443	£'n	208.076	£'m	
Previous Year Final Budget		195.443		208.076		213.214
Inflationary Pressures						
Non Teaching Pay Award	1.598		0.931		1.459	
Teaching Pay Award	1.789		1.007		0.809	
Major Service Contracts	0.851		0.487		0.497	
Energy Inflation	0.000		0.000		0.063	
Other Non Pay Inflation	1.303		0.793		1.013	
Income	(1.219)		(1.117)		(1.057)	
Social Care Providers Inflation	2.015		1.202		1.057	
Council Tax Reduction Scheme – Increase in Council Tax	0.370		0.388		0.250	
Fire Service Levy	0.190		0.109		0.112	
Total Inflationary Pressures		6.897		3.800		4.203
Demand Led Pressures						
Children's Services Demand	0.858		0.189		0.000	
Adult Services Demand	1.136		0.937		0.000	
Pupil Numbers	(0.125)		(0.217)		(0.273)	
School Transport	0.033		0.034		0.000	
Homelessness	0.022		0.022		0.000	
Council Tax Reduction Scheme - Change in Estimated Caseload	0.000		0.000		0.000	
Investment in Other Services	0.500		0.200		0.000	
		2.424		1.165		(0.273)
Other Costs						
Transfer of NI Grant into the AEF	2.000		0.000		0.000	
Capital Financing	1.262		0.120		0.300	
Use of Council Tax Premium for Housing Projects and Article 4	0.050		0.053		0.033	
Total Other Costs		3.312		0.173		0.333
Estimated Net Revenue Budget		208.076		213.214		217.477
Annual Increase		12.634		5.138		4.263
Annual Increase Percentage		6.46%		2.47%		2.00%

- **7.2.** The estimated Net Revenue Budget represents an increase of 11.2% over the 3 year period.
- **7.3.** More detail on the estimated Net Revenue Budget and the assumptions that support the plan are attached as Appendix 2 and 3.
- **7.4.** The figures shown above are based on the most likely scenario for all the assumptions. Best case and worse case scenarios have also been modelled. These models are based on the most optimistic and pessimistic assumptions for each of the expenditure headings. The results of the modelling exercise are shown in Table 9 below:-

Table 9
Best and Worst Case Scenario Models 2026/27 to 2028/29

	Best Case	Increase		e Worst Case		Increase	
	£'m	£'m	%	£'m	£'m	%	
2025/26 Base Budget	195.443			195.443			
2026/27 Estimated Budget	200.412	4.969	2.54%	218.572	23.129	11.83%	
2027/28 Estimated Budget	202.166	1.754	0.88%	230.162	11.590	5.30%	
2028/29 Estimated Budget	202.271	0.105	0.05%	243.492	13.330	10.13	

**7.5.** The 3 scenarios, best, worst and most likely, give a wide range of estimates for the required net revenue budget for the forthcoming three years, and it demonstrates the significant level of uncertainty that exists around inflation, in particular pay, and the future demand for services. This makes financial planning extremely difficult.

#### 8. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

**8.1.** The estimated financial position shown in Table 8 above are based on assumptions relating to a number of factors. Table 10 below shows the change in the net expenditure budget that would result if each assumption was varied by 1%:-

Table 10
Financial Impact of a 1% Change in the Financial Budget Assumptions

Assumption	Impact of a 1% Change £'000
NJC Pay Award	700
Teachers Pay Award	380
General Inflation	337
Main Service Contract Inflation	235
Social Care Provider Inflation	357
Income	(142)
Interest Rate Receivable	(120)
Aggregate External Finance (AEF)	(1,381)
Council Tax (net of CTRS)	(498)
Demand in Children's Placements	86
Demand for Adult Service Placements	290
Homelessness	11
Council Tax Reduction Scheme Caseload	74

#### 9. AGGREGATE EXTERNAL FINANCE (AEF) AND COUNCIL TAX

- **9.1.** The estimated standstill budget is funded from the level of AEF received from the WG (Revenue Support Grant and NDR Pool Funding) and from the Council Tax raised locally.
- 9.2. As stated in paragraph 4 above, the WG indicated that the AEF (after adjusting for transfers into the settlement) will initially rise by 2%, although may change once a new government is elected in May 2026. There is currently no indication as to the level of AEF in 2027/28 or 2028/29, but the analysis by Wales Fiscal Analysis suggests a real terms cut of 0.6% in the AEF in these two years.
- **9.3.** In 2025/26, Anglesey received £135.881m in AEF from the WG, with a further £2.223m received as a grant to cover the additional national insurance costs, with the remaining funding coming from Council Tax, £57.101m, and the Council's own financial reserves, £2.460m.
- **9.4.** Based on these assumptions above, the AEF would rise to £140.866m in 2026/27, to £143.684m in 2027/28 and £146.558m in 2028/29, but these figures do not take account of any adjustments arising from the distribution formula or the impact of any changes in the taxbase.
- 9.5 Anglesey's Band D charge for 2025/26 is the 16<sup>th</sup> highest out of the 22 authorities in Wales. However, simply comparing the Band D charge does not give a true comparison as it does not take into account how many properties are in each band. Authorities with a high number of properties in Bands A and B tend to have a higher Band D charge in order to generate sufficient income.
- 9.6 By comparing the value of the taxbase as a percentage of chargeable dwellings, Anglesey's figure is smilar to Flintshire, Gwynedd and Ceredigion, at around 96% to 100%, but Anglesey's Band D charge is £74 lower than Flintshire, £202 lower than Gwynedd and £181 lower than Ceredigion. This suggests that Anglesey's Band D charge is too low and there is some headroom to increase the charge. Each 1% increase in the Band D charge increases the charge by £17. Increasing the Band D charge to the same level as Flintshire would generate an additional £2.48m in Council Tax revenue, £6.76m if the charge was at Gwynedd's level and £6.06m if the charge was in line with Ceredigion.

#### 10. COUNCIL TAX PREMIUM

- **10.1.** Since 2024/25, the council tax premium on both empty and second homes stands at 100%, and this generated a budget of £4.26m of income in 2025/26. The guidance issued by WG to support the legislation, states that:-
  - Authorities may use the additional revenue for any purpose, but they are encouraged to use it to help to meet local housing needs, in line with the policy intentions for the premiums.
- 10.2. The Council has allocated £1m to fund projects specifically designed to help local first time buyers, whilst also allocating funding to administer the projects, to collect the premium, to identify potential lost income through fraud and towards increasing the capacity of the economic development team. It also allows the Council to indirectly fund the impact of a high number of second homes in the area, through subsidising small schools, dealing with the impact of high levels of tourism and any community tensions that arise from tourism.
- **10.3.** The WG has now granted local authorities in Wales the power to charge premiums of up to 300% but, to date, no Council in Wales has raised the premium to this level.

- 10.4. At present, there is no intention to adjust the second home premium, but consideration is being given to amending the empty homes premium so that the premium increases the longer the property has been empty. Various options have been modelled and could have a positive or negative effect on the levels of income in the period 2026/27 to 2028/29. Given the level of uncertainty as to whether any change will be implemented and which option will be chosen, if any, the change in income arising from changing the empty property period has not been included in the financial model at this time.
- 10.5. The rules surrounding self catering accommodation being liable for non-domestic rates rather than Council Tax changed in April 2023, but it is only now that the amendments are being received and properties transferring back from the non-domestic rates register to the Council Tax register and being charged a second home premium. Between 150 and 200 properties have reverted back to Council Tax, although many are subject to appeal and may revert back to non-domestic rates in the future. This creates a significant amount of uncertainty surrounding the taxbase and may generate an increased level of income on a permanent basis, e.g. if 200 Band D properties returned to the Council Tax register and were charged a premium, this would generate around £680k in additional funding.

#### 11. GENERAL BALANCES AND RESERVES

- **11.1.** The Council holds general balances to have sufficient funding to meet any unexpected expenditure which may arise during the year which cannot be funded from existing revenue or capital budgets. In addition, the Council holds earmarked reserves which are held to cover the cost of potential risks, the cost of future planned projects and to hold unused grant funding or any other restricted funds which the Council holds.
- **11.2.** As at 31 March 2025, the Council held £18.166m as general balances and £18.294m as earmarked reserves. The Council's agreed strategy for general balances is to hold a minimum of 5% of the net revenue budget for the year. Therefore, in 2025/26, the minimum amount of general balances should be £9.77m. In setting the 2025/26 budget, £2.46m of the general balances were used to balance the budget, which reduces the level of general balances to £15.706m, which is £5.93m above the minimum required balance. However, it should be noted that any overspend on the 2025/26 revenue budget would be funded from general balances. The forecast at the end of quarter 1 of 2025/26 estimates that the revenue budget will underspend by £1.551m. This gives a forecasted balance of £17.257m, which is £7.485m above the minimum threshold.
- 11.3. A review of the earmarked reserves was undertaken in 2023/24, and £2.0m of earmarked reserves were transferred back into the Council's general balances, with a further £0.095m transferred back to general balances at the end of the 2024/25 financial year. Included in the earmarked reserves are £6.2m of reserves which cover specific identified risks, such as inflation, uninsured losses and the increase in demand for specific services. These reserves could be released back into the general balances, but this would weaken the Council's financial position, because if the risks materialised, the financial cost would have to be funded from the general balances.

### 12. SCHOOLS

12.1. The delegated schools' budget is an important element of the Council's overall budget, with 28.4% of the overall net budget allocated to schools. Schools also retain any surpluses in their own reserves, and the level of reserves gives a good indication of the financial pressure faced by schools. Table 11 below shows the level of school balances as at 31 March 2025 and the projected balance as at 31 March 2026, after schools have allocated reserves to balance the 2025/26 budget:-

Table 11
School Balances as at 31 March 2025 and Projected Balance as at 31 March 2026

	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2025	£2,579,318	£2,264,916	£229,403	£5,073,638
Used to Balance 2025/26 Budget	£701,980	£1,520,510	£31,330	£2,253,820
Estimated Balance as at 31 March 2026	£1,877,338	£744,406	£198,073	£2,819,818
Number of Schools with Deficit Balance as at 31 March 2025	4	0	0	4
Number of Schools with Estimated Deficit Balance as at 31 March 2026	3	1	0	4

**12.2.** The overall balance does provide an indication, but other factors need to be considered when determining the financial health of each school. These factors include the size of the school and the trend in the balance over a number of years. A summery assessment of the schools is shown in Table 12 below:-

Table 12
Summary of Financial Health of Schools at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2026

As at 31 March 2025								
	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total				
Healthy	8	3	1	12				
Stable and balance adequate	7	0	0	7				
Worsening but balance adequate	9	1	0	10				
Improving but balance low	4	0	0	4				
Balance remains low but not critical	3	0	0	3				
Worsening becoming critical	3	1	0	4				
Critical	4	0	0	4				
Total	38	5	1	44				
As at 31 Marc	h 2026	T	T T					
	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total				
Healthy	3	0	1	4				
Stable and balance adequate	8	0	0	8				
				•				
Worsening but balance adequate	11	3	0	14				
Worsening but balance adequate Improving but balance low	11	3	0					
		· ·						
Improving but balance low	1	0	0	14 1				
Improving but balance low Balance remains low but not critical	1 4	0	0	14 1 4				

**12.3.** Table 12 confirms that, overall, schools are in a generally good financial position, although the situation varies from school to school. Table 12 confirms that the financial health of schools is worsening, with only 4 schools considered to be in a healthy financial position in March 2026, compared to 12 in March 2025. In addition, more schools are at risk of being in a critical financial position in the short to medium term.

#### 13. BRIDGING THE FUNDING GAP

**13.1.** If the financial modelling is correct, then an additional £12.63m will be required to meet the inflationary pressures of providing the current service and to meet the demand pressures in 2026/27, although it should be noted that this figure is based on assumptions, which will need revising as the budget process progresses. Based on the assumptions detailed above, the current budget position in each of the three years of the plan is shown in Table 13 below:-

Table 13
Estimated Funding Shortfall 2026/27 to 2028/29

	2026/27 £'m		2027/28 £'m		2028/29 £'m	
Budget Shortfall (as per Table 8)		12.634		5.138		4.263
Increase in AEF Increase in Council Tax	(4.985) (2.853)		(0.845) (2.998)		(0.864) (1.889)	
Additional Funding	, ,	(7.838)	,	(3.843)	, ,	(2.753)
		4.796		1.295		1.510
Reserves Used to Balance Previous Year's Budget		2.460		0.000		0.000
Estimated Budget Shortfall after funding		7.256		1.295		1.510
AEF Increase Assumption		+ 2.0%		+0.6%		0.6%
Council Tax Increase Assumption		+ 5.0%		+5.0%		3.0%

- **13.2.** In the absence of increased AEF, it would require an increase of 19.8% in Council Tax to enable a balanced budget to be set in 2026/27. This would be an annual increase of £338, which would make Anglesey's Council Tax the 4<sup>th</sup> highest in Wales, assuming that all other Councils apply a 5% increase in 2026/27.
- 13.3. As shown in paragraph 11, the Council does have some capacity to use general balances and reserves to help reduce the funding gap, but using reserves does come with risks in so far as they are not a recurring source of income, and using reserves does not eliminate the need to bridge the funding gap long term. In addition, using reserves reduces the financial reserves of the Council and weakens its financial position. Care must be taken to ensure that the level of reserves used does not leave the Council in a position where it has insufficient funding to meet any unexpected expenditure, or to address potential risks if they crystalise into something that requires action and funding.
- **13.4.** Paragraph 12 shows that, although the overall financial position of schools is worsening, there is some capacity for schools to contribute towards the savings target. The financial model increases the delegated schools' budget by 4% in cash terms, to £57.78m, and reducing this budget by 2% would generate savings of £1.16m. This will make it more difficult for individual schools to balance their budget in 2026/27, in particular smaller schools where the flexibility around class sizes is less.

- **13.5.** The remaining option is to reduce the net expenditure budget and, given that in the last 5 financial years there has been an underspend ranging from £1.3m to £4.8m, there does appear to be some potential to make further reductions in budgets.
- **13.6.** Again, assuming that the funding gap is £7.256m, this equates to revenue savings of 3.7% of the 2025/26 net expenditure budget. However, the net revenue budget includes a number of budgets which are outside the control of the Council and must be funded, these include:-
  - Fire Authority Levy £5.19m in 2025/26;
  - Capital Financing Costs £4.64m in 2025/26;
  - Council Tax Reduction Scheme £7.56m in 2025/26;
  - Historic Pension Costs £1.02m in 2025/26;
  - Members Allowances £1.19m in 2025/26;
  - Audit & Inspection Fees £0.44m in 2025/26;
  - Coroners Costs £0.31m in 2025/26.
- **13.7.** In addition, if schools budget is capped, it is not possible to include the schools budget in any further savings targets. Therefore, any savings have to come from the remaining budgets (£119.6m in 2025/26), and this equates to savings of 6.1% from the budgets where it is possible to implement savings.
- **13.8.** Approximately 85% of the Council's expenditure is on statutory services, with a further 3% on partly statutory services. Of the remaining 12%, 9% is spent on support services, with only 3% spent on non statutory services. Reducing the expenditure on statutory services is difficult and can only be achieved by providing the service more efficiently, or by reducing the level of service provided to the defined minimum.
- **13.9.** Work has commenced to identify any efficiency savings that can be applied but, given the previous austerity cuts and the rising demand for services, Services have not identified any significant efficiency savings that can be generated. Any savings that can be generated can only be done so through reduction in services or ceasing to undertake services.
- **13.10.** Based on this forecast, the financial resilience indicator which determines the funding gap as a percentage of the net revenue expenditure is shown in Table 14 below:-

Table 14
Estimated Funding Gap as a Percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure

Year	Standstill Budget	AEF	Previous Year Council Tax (note 1)	Total Funding Prior to Council Tax Increase	Estimated Funding Gap	% Gap
	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	£'m	
2018/19	132.337	94.924	33.644	128.568	3.769	2.85%
2019/20	134.702	95.159	35.087	130.246	7.156	5.21%
2020/21	142.203	101.005	39.370	140.375	1.828	1.29%
2021/22	147.076	104.825	41.161	145.986	1.090	0.74%
2022/23	155.501	114.549	42.957	157.506	(2.005)	(1.29%)
2023/24	173.830	123.665	44.879	168.544	5.286	3.04%
2024/25	188.992	127.586	47.628	175.214	13.778	7.29%
2025/26	199.025	135.605	52.628	188.233	10.792	5.42%
2026/27 forecast note 2	208.076	140.590	57.102	197.692	10.384	4.99%
2027/28 forecast	202.830	141.435	59.957	201.392	1.438	0.71%
2028/29 forecast	205.930	142.284	62.955	205.239	0.691	0.34%

Note 1 – The Previous Year Council Tax figures is adjusted to take account of changes to the taxbase

Note 2 – The standstill budget for 2027/28 & 2028/29 assumes that the final budget for 2026/27 is revised down to match the funding available

13.11. It can be seen that the position for 2026/27, although slightly better than the position faced in 2024/25 and 2025/26, is still an extremely financially challenging year in terms of setting the budget. The position does begin to improve in 2027/28, but this is very much dependant on inflation and pay awards remaining low, demand for services levelling off, budget savings being identified and delivered and the local government settlement at least keeping pace with inflation.

### 14. CONCLUSIONS

- 14.1. The Medium Term Financial Plan sets out the estimated net revenue budget for the next 3 years using a number of assumptions, some of which are more certain than others. The plan allows the Council to determine its future funding strategy, but there are a number of issues which increase the uncertainty surrounding the plan. These include estimating the future costs at a time when pay awards for the current year have yet to be finalised, estimating the demand for services, the impact of the cost of living crisis on the demand for Council services and the future funding of Local Government in Wales post the UK general election and the WG elections, which will take place in May 2026. The level of support from WG is a key element of the MTFP, and the lack of accurate future forecasts on the level of funding does reduce the level of assurance that the plan can give.
- 14.2. The demand for services and the pressure to increase the pay of certain parts of the Council's workforce (both for the Council's own employees and employees working in contracted services) will drive up costs significantly, particularly in 2026/27. If these additional cost pressures are not reflected in the funding settlement from WG, then the Council will have to implement further cuts to services and / or higher than inflation increases in Council Tax in order to set a balanced budget, which allows the Council to meet its statutory obligations and accurately reflects the costs of providing those services.

- **14.3.** The Council does have some reserves that can be used in 2026/27 to help reduce the potential funding gap, but the funding that can be released is limited and will not bridge all of the gap, and the use of reserves does weaken the Council's financial resilience and only postpones the need to implement budget savings or increase Council Tax. By the end of the period of the plan, around £10m of permanent savings must be found, or the income generated by Council Tax will have to increase by £10m in addition to the assumed increases in order to resolve the current financial position.
- **14.4.** This Medium Term Financial Plan highlights the fact that the Council is currently facing its most challenging financial position and difficult decisions will have to be taken in order to set a balanced budget in 2026/27 and beyond.
- **14.5.** Increasing the level of Council Tax above the general level of inflation has to be considered as part of the overall long term financial solution to funding the financial shortfall.
- **14.6.** For 2026/27, as in previous years, a mix of budget savings, above inflation increases in Council Tax and the careful use of reserves will have to be utilised in order to achieve a balanced budget.

# **APPENDIX 2**

# **MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN ASSUMPTIONS**

MOST LIKELY SCENARIO			
	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Pay and Price Inflation			
Pay, NI and Pension Costs – Non Teaching	3.6%	2.0%	2.0%
Pay, NI and Pension Costs - Teachers	4.8%	2.5%	2.0%
Local Government Pension Scheme (LGPS)	-9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Contribution Rate	0.00/	0.00/	0.00/
Teachers Pension Contribution Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Gas	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
CPI (including any correction from previous year)	3.6%	2.0%	2.0%
Main Service Contracts	3.6%	2.0%	2.0%
Social Care Provider Contracts	4.1%	2.5%	2.0%
Fees & Charges	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%
Council Tax	5.0%	5.0%	3.0%
Aggregate External Finance	3.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Government Grants	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Levies	3.6%	2.0%	2.0%
Capital Financing Costs	24.8%	2.0%	5.0%
Demand Pressures			
Children's Placements	10.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Adult Social Care Placements	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
School Transport	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Homelessness	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%
Council Tax Reduction Scheme Caseload	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

# **SUMMARY ESTIMATED NET REVENUE BUDGET 2025/26 – 2028/29**

	2025/26 £'m	2026/27 £'m	2027/28 £'m	2028/29 £'m
Pay – Non Teaching, including Pension & NI	69.905	71.503	72.933	74.392
Pay – Teaching, including Pension & NI	37.977	39.641	40.431	40.967
Other Employee Costs	2.572	2.655	2.705	2.760
Premises Costs	7.716	7.996	8.156	8.319
Energy	3.141	3.141	3.141	3.204
Transport	1.210	1.254	1.279	1.305
Supplies & Services	28.486	29.364	29.815	30.412
School Transport	4.403	4.596	4.722	4.816
School Meals	3.487	3.613	3.686	3.759
Education Out of County Placements	0.893	0.934	0.963	0.982
Education Joint Arrangements	2.656	2.757	2.815	2.871
Adult Social Care	35.676	38.286	40.181	40.984
Children's Care Placements	10.831	12.231	12.665	12.918
Refuse Collection & Disposal	8.817	9.137	9.319	9.506
Highway Maintenance & Street Lighting	5.349	5.544	5.654	5.768
Public Service Bus Transport	1.395	1.446	1.475	1.504
Help for 1st Time Buyers / Article 4	1.000	1.050	1.103	1.136
Homelessness	1.463	1.538	1.592	1.624
Members Allowances & Expenses	1.223	1.248	1.273	1.298
Coroners	0.306	0.312	0.318	0.325
Audit & Inspection Fees	0.441	0.450	0.459	0.468
Fire Service & Other Levies	5.277	5.467	5.576	5.688
Council Tax Reduction Scheme & Other Benefits	7.565	7.935	8.323	8.572
Capital Financing Charges & Interest Receivable	4.638	5.898	6.018	6.319
Contingencies	1.537	1.821	1.470	1.496
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	247.964	259.817	266.072	271.393
Grants	(28.133)	(26.655)	(27.189)	(27.732)
Fees & Charges	(14.521)	(14.887)	(15.262)	(15.568)
Recharges	(8.063)	(8.359)	(8.530)	(8.701)
Rents	(1.804)	(1.840)	(1.877)	(1.915)
TOTAL GROSS INCOME	(52.521)	(51.741)	(52.858)	(53.916)
TOTAL GROOD INCOME	(32.321)	(31.741)	(32.030)	(33.310)
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE	195.443	208.076	213.214	217.477
Increase in Net Revenue Budget		12.633	5.138	4.261
% Increase in Net Revenue Budget		6.46	2.47	2.00

# **SUMMARY ESTIMATED NET REVENUE BUDGET BY SERVICE 2025/26 – 2028/29**

	2025		2026		2027		2028	_
- · D · ·	£'r	n	£'n	Ĺ	£'n		£'n	1
Economic Development	0.984		1.006		1.025		1.046	
Destination	0.859		0.886		0.902		0.920	
Leisure	1.177		1.182		1.176		1.199	
Planning Public Protection	1.218 1.884		1.252 1.925		1.277 1.962		1.303 2.001	
Regulation	1.004	6.122	1.925	6.251	1.902	6.342	2.001	6.469
Regulation		0.122		0.231		0.342		0.409
Highways	8.496		8.785		8.942		9.121	
Property	1.874		1.901		1.929		1.967	
Waste	10.394		10.764		10.964		11.184	
Highways, Waste & Property		20.764		21.450		21.835		22.272
Adult Services		43.082		45.917		47.956		48.915
Children's Services		17.556		19.117		19.687		20.080
Schools	55.538		57.656		58.772		59.674	
Central Education	13.981		14.505		14.797		15.093	
Culture	1.666		1.704		1.731		1.765	
Education & Culture		71.185		73.865		75.300		76.532
Human Resources	1.824		1.868		1.905		1.944	
ICT	5.081		5.247		5.397		5.505	
Transformation	1.204		1.227		1.250		1.275	
Transformation		8.109		8.342		8.552		8.724
Housing		2.036		2.119		2.179		2.222
Resources		4.225		4.322		4.408		4.497
Council Business		2.213		2.265		2.510		2.560
Corporate Management		0.823		0.840		0.857		0.875
Capital Financing	4.637		5.898		6.019		6.319	
CTRS / Benefits	7.565		7.935		8.323		8.572	
Levies	5.277		5.467		5.576		5.688	
Help for 1 <sup>st</sup> Time Buyers	1.000		1.050		1.102		1.136	
Corporate & Democratic	2.238		2.288		2.330		2.376	
HRA Recharge	(0.840)		(0.871)		(0.888)		(0.906)	
Savings to be Found	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
Contingencies	(0.549)		1.821		1.126		1.146	
Non Service		19.328		23.588		23.588		24.331
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE		195.443		208.076		213.214		217.477



# Isle of Anglesey County Council

Report to:	Executive Committee
Date:	23 September 2025
Subject:	Petition request for a community review of Pentraeth
_	Community Council.
Portfolio holder(s):	Cllr Carwyn Jones
Head of service / director:	Lynn Ball
Report author:	Dyfan Sion
Local members:	Cllr Euryn Morris
	Cllr Margaret Roberts
	Cllr leuan Williams

### A – Recommendation(s) and reasons

#### Recommendations

- 1. To agree to conduct a section 31 Community Review of Pentraeth Community Council in accordance with a petition request submitted by members of the electorate.
- 2. To conduct the review as part of an Island wide section 31 Community review.

#### Reasons

- 1. Members of the electorate in the Pentraeth community ward submitted a petition to the County Council on 28 July calling for the Council to initiate a section 31 community governance review of Pentraeth Community Council.
- 2. The petitioners stated that they had lost confidence in the community council due to alleged persistent failings, poor judgement, and a serious lack of transparency regarding local governance and representation.
- 3. A section 31 community review may be carried out if it is requested by 30 or more electors that are resident in the community. The Pentraeth petition meets this requirement and is therefore a valid request for a community review.
- 4. The petition also requested that the County Council suspended any co-option or electoral appointments to Pentraeth Community Council until a community review has taken place. Officers wrote back to the petition organiser on 8 August 2025 to explain that the correct procedures had been followed with election and co-option arrangements to the community council and that the County Council had no lawful authority to intervene in the process.
- 5. There have been two opportunities over the past three months to call for an election on the Community Council. A casual vacancy notice to fill 4 vacancies on the Community Council was published on 23 May, with a deadline of 13 June. No requests for an election were received therefore the vacancies were processed

through a co-option process. Another casual vacancy notice was published on 11 July to fill a further 3 vacancies on the council, with a deadline of 31 July. Again, no requests for an election were received. Therefore, the vacancies will also be processed through a co-option process.

- 6. A community review should ideally precede an electoral review by the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales. We were recently informed that the Commission will be undertaking an electoral review in Anglesey from September 2027 to July 2028. The County Council is planning to conduct a section 31 community review across the island before the next local government elections in May 2027 and to start the process before the end of 2025.
- 7. Therefore, we recommend conducting the Pentraeth review as part of the wider island review allowing for more efficient expenditure of public funds and staffing resources. It should also be noted that resources will be stretched by the need to plan and prepare for the Senedd elections in May 2026.

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

The petition request for a community review meets the necessary criteria for consideration by the County Council. However, for the reasons given above, we propose conducting the review as part of a wider island review. A community review will need to be concluded before with local government elections in May 2027 and the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission electoral review in September 2027. We are therefore planning to start the community review before the end of 2025.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The decision to conduct a community review is an Executive function as there is no relevant power reserved to the Council and no delegated authority to officials.

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

N/A

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

Yes

Dd – Assessment of potential impacts (if relevant)

1. How does this decision affect our long-term needs as an island?

A section 31 community review does not address the boundaries of the community under review but looks instead at the arrangements for representation on the community council. This can refer to the number of members on the community council and any arrangements for the division of the community into wards for the purposes of elections to the community council. Conducting a review before the local elections of 2027 will ensure that arrangements are as appropriate and reflective of communities as possible.

2. Is this a decision that is anticipated to prevent future costs/dependencies on the Council? If so, how?

#### N/A

3. Have we collaborated with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, with whom?

The decision complies with the requirements of the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales.

4. Have the citizens of Anglesey played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Explain how.

The review will require an initial consultation with communities and a further consultation on draft proposals.

5. Note any potential impact this decision would have on the protected groups under the Equality Act 2010.

None identified, but advice will be sought before the initial consultation process.

6. If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impacts the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage.

None identified.

7. Please note any potential effects that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use Welsh and not treat the language less favourably than English.

None identified.

E – Who did you consult with and what were their comments?

Chief Executive / Leadership	The report was considered by the Leadership Team
Team (mandatory)	on 2 September 2025, and their comments were
	incorporated.
2. Finance / 151 Officer	Leadership Team (above)
3. Legal / Monitoring Officer	Leadership Team (above)
(mandatory)	
4. HR	Not applicable
5. Property	Not applicable
6. IT	Not applicable
7. Procurement	Not applicable
8. Scrutiny	Not applicable
9. Local members	A copy of the report was shared with the local
	members on 2 September 2025.

# F - Appendices

# Ff – Background papers (contact the report author for more information)

Guidance by the Local Democracy and Boundary Commission for Wales on how to conduct community reviews:

Community-Review-Guidance-new.pdf

We will follow the process and timeline outlined in the guidance as closely as possible in conducting the review.

# DDIM I'W GYHOEDDI NOT FOR PUBLICATION

Adroddiad Pwyllgor Gwaith: Pryniant o'r hen safle Peboc, Llangefni.

Executive Report: Acquisition of the former Peboc site, Llangefni.

# PRAWF BUDD Y CYHOEDD PUBLIC INTEREST TEST

Paragraff(au) 14, Atodlen 12A Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1972

Paragraph(s) 14, of Schedule 12A Local Government Act 1972

Y PRAWF / THE TEST

Mae yna fudd i'r cyhoedd o ddatgelu sef:-

Bydd gan y cyhoedd ddiddordeb mewn pam mae'r Cyngor yn defnyddio ei bwerau GPG ar ran trydydd parti:

- Adolygu atebolrwydd a thryloywder
- Herio penderfyniadau a wneir
- Deall a chymryd rhan mewn penderfyniadau ynghylch dyrannu arian y Cyngor

There is a public interest in disclosure as:-

The public will be interested in why the Council is using its CPO powers on behalf of a third party:

- Review accountability and transparency
- Challenge decisions made
- Understand and participate in decisions regarding the allocation of Council funds

Y budd i'r cyhoedd o beidio datgelu yw:

Gallai datgelu gael effaith ar fuddiannau masnachol partner datblygu neu'r sawl sy'n prynu'r eiddo, gan gynnwys y Cyngor.

Gallai datgelu gael effaith andwyol ar drafodaethau'r Cyngor.

The public interest in not disclosing is:-

Disclosure could impact on the commercial interests of a development partner or purchaser of any assets, including the Council.

Disclosure may prejudice the Council's negotiation position.

Mae'r budd i'r cyhoedd o gadw'r eithriad o bwys mwy na'r budd i'r cyhoedd wrth ddatgelu'r wybodaeth

The public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.



# Agenda Item 15

By virtue of paragraph(s) 14 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

