

Public Document Pack



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Mr Dylan Williams
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive

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| RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD | NOTICE OF MEETING |
|--|---|
| PWYLLGOR GWAITH | THE EXECUTIVE |
| DYDD MAWRTH 24 CHWEFROR 2026 10.00 o'r gloch | TUESDAY 24 FEBRURY 2026 10.00 am |
| YSTAFELL BWYLLGOR, SWYDDFEYDD Y CYNGOR AC YN RHITHIOL DRWY ZOOM | COMMITTEE ROOM, COUNCIL OFFICES AND VIRTUALLY VIA ZOOM |
| Swyddog Pwyllgor | Ann Holmes 01248 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, Ieuan Williams

COPI ER GWYBODAETH / COPY FOR INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

A G E N D A

1. APOLOGIES

2 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

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

3 URGENT MATTERS CERTIFIED BY THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OR HIS 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 27 January 2026.

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

To submit the report of the Head of Democratic Services.

6 REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING - QUARTER 3, 2025/26 (Pages 17 - 42)

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

7 CAPITAL BUDGET MONITORING - QUARTER 3, 2025/26 (Pages 43 - 58)

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

8 HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET MONITORING - QUARTER 3, 2025/26 (Pages 59 - 68)

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

9 TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2026/27 (Pages 69 - 108)

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

10 INDEPENDENT SECTOR CARE HOME FEES 2026/27 (Pages 109 - 112)

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

11 FEES AND CHARGES 2026/27 (Pages 113 - 172)

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

- 12** **MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN AND BUDGET 2026/27** (Pages 173 - 184)
To submit the report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.
- 13** **CAPITAL BUDGET 2026/27** (Pages 185 - 198)
To submit the report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.
- 14** **COUNCIL TAX DISCRETIONARY RELIEF POLICY** (Pages 199 - 214)
To submit the report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer.
- 15** **AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION - FINAL APPROVAL OF THE COUNCIL'S ANNUAL GOVERNANCE STATEMENT** (Pages 215 - 220)
To submit the report of the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer.
- 16** **ALLOCATION OF UP TO £100K FUNDING FROM GENERAL BALANCES**
(Pages 221 - 226)
To submit the report of the Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer.
- 17** **VISITOR LEVY** (Pages 227 - 312)
To submit the report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development.
- 18** **STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY 2026 - 2031** (Pages 313 - 370)
To submit the report of the Head of Regulation and Economic Development.
- 19** **BEAUMARIS CAR PARK** (Pages 371 - 384)
To submit the report of the Head of Highways, Waste and Property.
- 20** **SMALLHOLDINGS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIC PLAN 2026 – 2031** (Pages 385 - 402)
To submit the report of the Head of Highways, Waste and Property.

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THE EXECUTIVE

Minutes of the meeting held in the Committee Room and virtually on Zoom on 27 January, 2025

- PRESENT:** Councillor Gary Pritchard (Leader) (Chair)
- Councillors Carwyn Jones, Dyfed Wyn Jones, Alun Roberts, Dafydd Roberts, Nicola Roberts, Ieuan Williams, Robin Williams.
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive
Deputy Chief Executive
Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer
Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer
Director of Education, Skills, and Young People
Director of Social Services
Head of Adult Services (for items 9 and 10)
Head of Democracy
Revenues and Benefits Service Manager (LMR)(for item 8)
Climate Change Manager (RWW) (for item 11)
Committee Officer (ATH)
Webcasting Officer (FT)
- APOLOGIES:** Councillor Neville Evans
- ALSO PRESENT:** Councillors Jeff Evans (Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee) (for items 6 and 11), Kenneth Hughes
-

1. APOLOGIES

The apology for absence was noted.

2. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillors Dafydd Roberts and Mr Marc Jones, Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer declared a personal and prejudicial interest with regard to item 8 on the agenda and both left the meeting when the item was discussed.

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

None to report.

4. MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meetings of the Executive held on the dates noted below were presented for confirmation:-

- 16 December 2025
- 6 January 2026 (extraordinary)

It was resolved that the minutes of the previous meetings of the Executive held on the dates noted below be confirmed as correct:-

- **16 December 2025**
- **6 January 2026 (extraordinary)**

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 February to September, 2026 was presented for confirmation.

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

- Amendment to the Constitution – Final approval of the Council's Annual Governance Statement, and Beaumaris Car Park are new items for the 24 February 2026 meeting.
- Independent Sector Care Home fees for 2026/27 and Visitor Levy are items rescheduled to the 24 February 2026 meeting.

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

6. DRAFT REVENUE BUDGET 2026/27

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer which set out the Executive's provisional revenue budget for 2026/27 was presented for consideration.

Councillor Robin Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance, Corporate Business and Customer Experience presented the report noting that the initial draft budget proposals had been fully discussed at last week's meeting of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee. The funding increase for Anglesey for 2026/27 is 4.2%. However, due to the datasets on which the allocation formula is based, this represents one of the lowest settlements of councils in Wales. It falls below the average increase of 4.5% with the highest - Newport Council, receiving 6.1%.

The Council continues to face rising demand, particularly in Adult and Children's social care as well as pay pressures linked to the National Living Wage and Real Living Wage both of which are increasing at a rate above CPI inflation. The draft budget proposes an initial total budget of £207.023m, a Council Tax increase of 4.8% plus 0.3% for the Fire Service Levy, resulting in a total increase of 5.1%, taking the Band D charge to £1,792.98. It also proposes maintaining the second and empty homes premium at 100% and releasing £1.685m from the Council's general balances and earmarked reserves to achieve a balanced budget for 2026/27. No significant changes to these figures are expected before the final budget proposal is submitted to Full Council on 5 March 2026.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer reported that the final settlement received last week is £5,962 higher than the figure quoted in the report and the final budget proposal will be adjusted accordingly. The stated Council tax increase does not include the North Wales Police or Town and Community Council precepts, which will be added separately.

Councillor Jeff Evans, Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee reported on the committee's 21 January 2026 meeting at which members considered the draft revenue budget report and proposals. The committee held a full and frank discussion on the Council's finances and how to balance the budget with contributions also invited from non-committee

members. Particular attention was given to the Council's reserves, the premium on empty and second homes, and the proposed increase in Council Tax. After seeking assurance on a range of questions and considering the responses provided by the Portfolio Member and officers, the committee had resolved to support the initial draft budget proposals for 2026/27 as presented and to recommend them to the Executive.

The Executive expressed its thanks to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee for the in-depth discussion at last week's meeting. Executive members acknowledged the significant work involved in developing the budget, noting that it is a lengthy process involving numerous meetings and challenges, beginning almost immediately after the previous year's budget is approved. Members recognised the pressures facing some service areas and welcomed the additional funding allocated to meet those needs. They also noted that the budget seeks to make investments where possible without putting undue burden on Anglesey residents, while maintaining core services. There was further recognition of the continued funding for non-statutory services valued by many residents, such as Môn Actif.

An Executive member raised a query regarding the proposed £364,200 bid for cyber security which was considered high for its stated purpose and requested sight of the detailed business plan supporting the bid. It was also suggested that the £81,900 investment proposed for data management and analysis appeared low given the Council's ambition of becoming a more data driven organisation.

The Chief Executive clarified that a paper is being prepared for circulation to Executive members before further steps are taken. While not a full business plan, it will set out information and justification for the cyber security funding bid. Further detail has been requested on how the investment will support compliance with the Cyber Assessment Framework and strengthen security and business continuity. He reaffirmed that although the Council is committed to becoming more data driven, decisions must remain proportionate and balanced. He also referred to the newly appointed Head of Digital, Performance and Modernisation who will review this area and will advise on any other steps or resources required, or whether existing resources can be used differently.

It was resolved to approve the following –

- **The initial proposed budget for 2026/27 of £207.023m.**
- **A proposed increase in Council Tax of 4.8%, plus 0.3% to cover the Fire Levy = a total of 5.1%, taking the Band D charge to £1,792.98.**
- **To formally propose to maintain the premium on empty and second homes at 100%.**
- **That £1.685m is released from the Council's general balances and earmarked reserves in order to balance the 2026/27 revenue budget.**

7. CAPITAL STRATEGY 2026-2031

The report of the Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer incorporating the Capital Strategy 2026-2031 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor Robin Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance, Corporate Business and Customer Experience presented the report, noting that the revised CIPFA Prudential Code requires all local authorities to produce a capital strategy. The strategy sets out the Council's long term investment requirements arising from the Council Plan and other linked strategies together with the capital investment required to deliver those objectives.

The capital expenditure requirement over the next five years is presented through three scenarios –

- Base case which utilises known funding
- Ambitious case which utilises a level of unsupported borrowing that may become affordable if the Council's revenue budget position improves
- Ideal case which is the investment required to achieve all the Council's objectives and bring all existing assets to an acceptable condition

Councillor Robin Williams acknowledged that many Council buildings are ageing and that some need significant investment. While such investment would be desirable, it is dependent on the level of future Welsh Government capital funding. The proceeds from the sale of assets will continue to be re-invested in the estate.

The Director of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer reported that the key purpose of the strategy is to manage expenditure and borrowing levels. The borrowing and revenue implications of each scenario are set out in the strategy - the base case maintains steady costs, whereas the ideal case results in significantly higher and unaffordable costs. The ambitious case represents the preferred position but is dependent on securing additional Welsh Government grants. Unsupported borrowing remains an option, but the associated costs would fall on Anglesey taxpayers. The Council therefore needs to aim for a level of expenditure between the base and ambitious cases, as base case expenditure alone is insufficient to maintain existing assets.

The Executive acknowledged that asset management can be complex and noted that while in some cases, asset life can be extended, buildings must be maintained to avoid higher long-term costs. With capital funding and grants reducing, borrowing is increasingly necessary. Executive Members welcomed the level of detail in the strategy, particularly the three case scenario models, which clearly illustrate the challenges facing the Council from a capital spending perspective.

The Chief Executive highlighted the interrelationship between the capital strategy, the Council Plan and other strategic plans. He explained that work is underway to identify the annual funding required to sustain the services linked to those plans. A gap remains between the resources available and what is required. While the Council has been successful in securing grants, consideration will need to be given to reviewing the Council's estate to streamline the number of buildings and locations. These are long-term decisions, complicated by conditions attached to many buildings, and cannot be taken quickly.

It was resolved to recommend the Capital Strategy 2026-2031 to the Full Council.

8. COUNCIL TAX PREMIUM

A report by the Revenues and Benefits Service Manager setting out the outcome of the consultation on options with regard to the long-term empty homes premium was presented for the Executive's consideration. The consultation opened on 29 September 2025 and closed on 7 November 2025 and was open to Anglesey residents as well as long-term empty property owners.

Councillor Robin Williams, Deputy Leader and Portfolio Member for Finance, Corporate Business and Customer Experience presented the report, noting that several options were considered as part of the consultation as detailed in the report. A total of 449 responses were received, of which 136 were partially completed and 313 completed in full. Having considered the responses, the Executive's recommended option is Option 5 – to set the level of the premium based on the length of time the property has been empty:

- less than 5 years – 100%.
- between 5 and 6 years – 125%.
- between 6 and 7 years – 150%.
- between 7 and 8 years – 175%.
- between 8 and 9 years – 200%.
- between 9 and 10 years – 250%.
- over 10 years – 300%

This would be implemented from April 2027. The aim is to encourage long-term empty property owners to bring their properties back into use, helping to provide safe and affordable homes and increasing the supply of affordable housing locally. Councillor Robin Williams highlighted that there are exceptions to the premium on long term empty properties, which are listed in Appendix 2 of the report.

The Revenues and Benefits Service Manager confirmed that long term empty property owners would be given notice of any changes to the existing premium arrangements if approved. She further confirmed that the service has sufficient capacity to deal with any enquiries.

The Executive noted that the 805 currently empty properties on the Island could significantly help address housing need, given that around 950 people, including families, are on the housing register waiting list. The objective is to bring these properties back into use through sale or rent as part of a broader strategy to reduce the number of empty homes and support the Council Plan objective of ensuring that everyone has a place to call home.

Executive members acknowledged that some individuals may have inherited large homes requiring substantial upgrades, making them difficult to sell. However, they noted that the majority of long term empty properties fall within Council Tax Bands A to D, with fewer than a quarter in Band E or above (Table 1.3 refers). Members also noted the availability of schemes to help bring empty properties back into use, such as Leasing Scheme Wales and encouraged anyone unsure of their position to explain their circumstances and seek advice from the Council. They emphasised the importance of communicating clearly with empty property owners to explain the rationale for changing the premium.

In response to a query from an Executive member about whether communications regarding premium changes could also include information about support schemes such as Leasing Scheme Wales, the Revenues and Benefits Service Manager confirmed that she would look into this.

It was resolved –

- **To note the outcome of the Council Tax Premium consultation.**
- **To approve Option 5 for implementation from 1 April 2027 – to set the level of the premium based on the length of time the property has been empty from the date the property first became empty, but with a starting premium of 100%.**
- **That the Executive consider how the associated income should be allocated in line with the Council's strategic priorities.**

9. COMMUNITY BASED NON-RESIDENTIAL SOCIAL CARE SERVICES – FEES AND CHARGES 2026/27

The report of the Head of Adult Services seeking the Executive's approval to set the fees and charges for community based non-residential social care services for 2026/27 was presented for consideration.

In the absence of the Portfolio Member for Adult Services, Councillor Dyfed Wyn Jones, Portfolio Member for Children, Young People and Families presented the report which outlined the proposed fees and charges for the 2026/27 financial year in accordance with the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014. It was noted that charges for domiciliary care services are reviewed annually to coincide with Central Government's revision of pension and benefit levels.

The Head of Adult Services highlighted that Welsh Government has confirmed through its settlement that the £100 weekly cap on non-residential care is being maintained. Councillor Alun Roberts as a former portfolio member for Adult Services expressed disappointment at this decision, noting that there has been ongoing pressure on Welsh Government to raise the cap so that charges more accurately reflect the actual cost of providing services.

It was resolved to approve the following –

- **To apply the maximum threshold for home care services endorsed by Welsh Government.**
- **Charges for Telecare services as outlined in Table A of the report:**
 - **Tier 1 – everyone will pay £81.25 per quarter**
 - **Tier 2 – everyone will pay £159.25 per quarter**
- **Annual Telecare charges as outlined in Table B of the report:**
 - **Services and Maintenance £147.95**
 - **Services only £95.00**
 - **One off installation £59.20**
- **Rate for Direct Payments at £17.85 per hour**
- **To implement a charge of £20.00 per hour for Micro Carers**
- **To maintain a charge of £10.00 for the administration of Blue Badge requests and replacements as outlined in the report.**
- **To increase the fee for purchasing day care services in independent residential homes by 3.8% to £46.85 per day.**
- **To increase Domiciliary Care fees by £1.38 per hour to comply with increase in Real Living Wage.**
- **Charges for Meals in Day Services as outlined in Table C of the report:**
 - **Meals in Day Services for adults (excluding people with learning disabilities) - £8.10**
 - **Mid-day snack in Day Services for people with learning disabilities - £3.45**
 - **Other refreshments (tea/coffee/cake) in Day Services - £1.95**

10. LOCAL AUTHORITY RESIDENTIAL HOMES FOR OLDER PEOPLE – SETTING THE STANDARD CHARGE FOR 2026/27

The report of the Head of Adult Services seeking the Executive's approval to set the standard charge for the Council's care homes for 2026/27 was presented.

In the absence of the Portfolio Member for Adult Services, Councillor Dyfed Wyn Jones, Portfolio Member for Children, Young People and Families presented the report, noting that the setting of the annual charge is a requirement under Section 22 of the National Assistance Act 1948.

In response to a request by an Executive member for an update on the demand for dementia care and the service's capacity to respond, the Head of Adult Services confirmed that the position remains challenging. There is a waiting list for individuals requiring dementia care, with demand increasing particularly for dementia nursing care which the Council does not provide. These are areas where placements are difficult to secure. The requirement for potential providers are also more stringent in terms of staffing levels and the physical environment. While growth in provision in these areas would be desirable, achieving this remains challenging at present.

The Executive acknowledged the commitment and dedication of staff caring for individuals living with dementia.

It was resolved –

- **That the standard charge for residential homes be set at £1,026.52 per week which is the full cost of the service.**
- **That as the full cost of the service was agreed in 2025/26 to be implemented over a 3 year period, the full cost of the service for dementia residential care is discounted to £1,150.99 per week in 2026/27.**

11. TOWARDS NET ZERO STRATEGIC PLAN 2026-2031

The report of the Deputy Chief Executive incorporating the Towards Net Zero Strategic Plan 2026-2031 was presented for the Executive's consideration.

Councillor Ieuan Williams, Portfolio Member for Highways, Waste and Climate Change presented the report noting that the proposed Plan will continue to advance the Council's aim of becoming a net zero organisation. It builds on the progress and lessons from the previous Towards Net Zero Strategic Plan 2022-2025 as outlined in the End Point Report. The new plan acknowledges that the Council's 2030 target for achieving net zero status is not feasible within current resources, the time available or the scale of the decarbonisation required. It therefore proposes aligning with the net zero carbon Wales by 2050 target set by the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.

The plan outlines how the Council will continue its transition by reducing carbon emissions, increasing carbon absorption and strengthening organisational resilience to a changing climate. It identifies six key priority areas covering assets and housing emissions, Council transport emissions, supply chain emissions, land use, nature recovery and biodiversity, organisational development, and strategic projects and climate resilience.

Councillor Ieuan Williams highlighted the financial implications of working towards net zero and he noted that Welsh Government funding is not included in the settlement, though grants are available and the Council can access interest free borrowing for some activities.

He also explained the monitoring and governance arrangements and recommended that the Climate Change Manager oversee all service level net zero action plans and consolidate them into a single plan. He further proposed that an elected member either from the Executive or Scrutiny be appointed to the Net Zero Steering Group.

Councillor Jeff Evans, Chair of the Corporate Scrutiny Committee reported on the committee's 21 January 2026 meeting at which members considered the Towards Net Zero Strategic Plan 2026-31. The committee received an update on the achievements of the previous plan and the Council's priorities under the new plan. Members were also assured regarding the monitoring and governance arrangements in place to ensure progress. The committee had sought further assurance on matters relating to the Council's assets and transport, as well as the key risks and challenges in reducing carbon emissions. Having reviewed the plan, the committee resolved to recommend the Towards Net Zero Strategic Plan 2026-31 to the Executive for approval.

The Executive welcomed the plan and acknowledged the substantial progress achieved under the previous plan. Members recognised the challenges involved in achieving net zero but emphasised its importance for the wellbeing of future generations and the wider environment.

The Chief Executive also acknowledged the work undertaken to bring all parts of the Council together on the net zero agenda. He emphasised that this is a long-term journey particularly given the Council's many other duties and responsibilities. He noted that although the Council has a good track record of securing grants and has a clear understanding of its net zero goals and how to achieve them, it does not currently have the capacity to deliver them at the required scale due to limited resources.

He confirmed that work to prepare an overarching overview has begun. He also explained that because of the strategic importance of net zero, the steering group sits within the remit of the Council Management Team to provide leadership and direction alongside other key strategic responsibilities. He assured members that further consideration will be given to the Portfolio Member's request regarding elected member involvement, including how it might be accommodated to enable greater engagement and influence in this work within the current governance arrangements.

It was resolved to adopt the new Towards Net Zero Strategic Plan 2026-2031.

**Councillor Gary Pritchard
Chair**

Isle of Anglesey County Council

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Report to: | The Executive |
| Date: | 24 February 2026 |
| 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 reasons

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 **March – October 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 opinion?

-

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

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

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

Yes

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

Not applicable

Dd – Assessment of potential impacts (if relevant)

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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.

Not applicable

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

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chief Executive / Leadership Team (mandatory) | The forward work programme is discussed monthly at Leadership Team meetings. |
| 2. Finance / 151 Officer | See above |
| 3. Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | See above |
| 4. HR | |
| 5. Property | |
| 6. IT | |
| 7. Procurement | |

| | |
|------------------|---|
| 8. Scrutiny | Under normal circumstances, monthly joint discussions take place on the work programmes of the Executive and the two Scrutiny, to ensure alignment. |
| 9. Local members | Not relevant |

F – Appendices

The Executive's forward work programme: March – October 2026

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

Isle of Anglesey County Council

The Executive's Forward Work Programme

Period: March – October 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.

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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 13 February 2026

March 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) |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| Delegated decision | Annual Equality Report 2024/25 | Cllr Alun Roberts | Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee 17.03.26 |
| 24.03.26 meeting | The Executive's forward work programme | Cllr Gary Pritchard | |
| | Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 3, 2025/26 | Cllr Robin Williams | Corporate Scrutiny Committee 18.03.26 |
| | Housing Revenue Account Business Plan 2026-2056 | Cllr Robin Williams | Corporate Scrutiny Committee 18.03.26 |

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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) |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| 28.04.26 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 | |
| | North Anglesey development – agreement of joint initiative with the Welsh Government | Cllr Gary Pritchard | |

June 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) |
|--|--|--|--|
| Delegated decision | Welsh Language Standards Annual Report 2025/26 | Cllr Dafydd Roberts | |
| June 2026 meeting | The Executive's forward work programme | Cllr Gary Pritchard | |
| | Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 4, 2025/26 | Cllr Robin Williams | Corporate Scrutiny Committee |
| | Revenue Budget Monitoring – Quarter 4, 2025/26 | Cllr Robin Williams | Resources Scrutiny Panel |
| | Capital Budget Monitoring – Quarter 4, 2025/26 | Cllr Robin Williams | Resources Scrutiny Panel |
| | Housing Revenue Account Budget Monitoring – Quarter 4, 2025/26 | Cllr Robin Williams Cllr Carwyn Jones | Resources Scrutiny Panel |

July 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) |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| July 2026 meeting | The Executive's forward work programme | Cllr Gary Pritchard | |
| | Draft Final Accounts 2025/26 and use of reserves and balances | Cllr Robin Williams | |
| | Local Development Plan – consultation on the preferred strategy | Cllr Nicola Roberts | |

September 2026

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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) |
|--|--|--|--|
| September 2026 meeting | The Executive's forward work programme | Cllr Gary Pritchard | |
| | Corporate Scorecard – Quarter 1, 2026/27 | Cllr Robin Williams | Corporate Scrutiny Committee |
| | Revenue Budget Monitoring – Quarter 1, 2026/27 | Cllr Robin Williams | Resources Scrutiny Panel |
| | Capital Budget Monitoring – Quarter 1, 2026/27 | Cllr Robin Williams | Resources Scrutiny Panel |
| | Housing Revenue Account Budget Monitoring – Quarter 1, 2026/27 | Cllr Robin Williams Cllr Carwyn Jones | Resources Scrutiny Panel |

October 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) |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| October 2026 meeting | The Executive's forward work programme | Cllr Gary Pritchard | |

| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|---|--|
| Report to: | EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE |
| Date: | 24 FEBRUARY 2026 |
| Subject: | REVENUE BUDGET MONITORING, QUARTER 3 2025/26 |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | CLLR ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE & CORPORATE BUSINESS AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE |
| Head of Service / Director: | MARC JONES – DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER |
| Report Author: | BETHAN HUGHES OWEN – ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES MANAGER |
| Tel: | 01248 752663 |
| E-mail: | BETHANOWEN2@YNYSMON.LLYW.CYMRU |
| Local Members: | n/a |
| A – Recommendation/s and reason/s | |
| Recommendations | |
| <p>(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;</p> <p>(ii) To note the summary of Contingency budgets for 2025/26, detailed in Appendix CH;</p> <p>(iii) To note the monitoring of agency and consultancy costs for 2025/26 in Appendices D and DD.</p> | |
| Reason | |
| <p>The overall forecasted position at the end of the third quarter indicates that the final position will result in an underspend on the revenue budget of £1,865k (0.95%).</p> <p>This report sets out the financial performance of the Council’s services at the end of quarter 3, 31 December 2025. The projected position for the year as a whole is also summarised. The position at the end of quarter 3 provides a greater degree of certainty, compared to previous forecasts at the end of quarters 1 and 2, given that it is based on 9 months of actual income and expenditure. However, there are key areas that are still difficult to predict and could result in the final position differing from this forecast, the key areas being:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 final quarter. 3. Unforeseen one-off expenditure. 4. Recruitment and retention difficulties leading to a higher than anticipated level of vacant posts. 5. Unexpected / unprecedented weather <p>The forecasted position and other changes will result in the Council ending the financial year with a general balance of £17.57m (9.0% of the 2025/26 net revenue budget), which is £7.8m above the minimum figure recommended to the Council.</p> <p>Given that the forecasted financial position is for an underspend 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.</p> | |
| 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): | | |
| 1 | How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island? | The report is for monitoring purposes only and is used, along with other reports, to set the medium term financial strategy and annual budget. In setting the annual budget, the impact on the long term needs of the Island will be assessed. |
| 2 | Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how? | Not applicable |
| 3 | Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom. | Not applicable |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | The citizens of Anglesey were consulted as part of the 2025/26 budget setting process and will be consulted on future budgets. |
| 5 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. | Not applicable |
| 6 | If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. | Not applicable |
| 7 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. | Not applicable |
| E - Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
| 1 | Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory) | The members of the LT have been provided with a draft copy of the report prior to this, and any comments received will have been incorporated into the final report. |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | The Monitoring Officer is a member of the LT and comments made have been considered. |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | N/A |
| 5 | Property | N/A |
| 6 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | N/A |
| 7 | Scrutiny | The financial position at the end of quarter 2 was reviewed by the Finance Scrutiny Panel at its meeting on 6 November 2025. |
| 8 | Local Members | N/A |
| 9 | Any external bodies / other/s | N/A |
| F - Appendices: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3 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 3 2025/26

2.1 The estimated forecast position at the end of quarter 3 is shown in Table 2, below:-

Table 2
Summary Forecast Financial Position at End of Quarter 3

| | 2025/26 Budget | Q3 Forecast (Under) / Over | % Variance | Q2 Forecast (Under) / Over | Movement |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | % | £'000 | £'000 |
| Service Budgets | 178,958 | 463 | 0.26 | 403 | 60 |
| Corporate Budgets | 16,484 | (1,267) | (7.59) | (1,055) | (212) |
| General Reserves | (2,459) | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Revenue Expenditure | 192,983 | (804) | (0.41) | (652) | (152) |
| Aggregate External Finance | 135,881 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Standard Council Tax | 52,843 | (483) | (0.91) | (564) | 81 |
| Council Tax Premium | 4,259 | (578) | (13.57) | (491) | (87) |
| Net Funding | 192,983 | (1,061) | (0.54) | (1,055) | (6) |
| Net Forecast (Under) / Over | 0 | (1,865) | (0.95) | (1,707) | (158) |

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

| | Amount £'m | Purpose |
|---|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Opening Balance | (18,166) | Opening Balance as at 1 April 2025 |
| Funding for 2025/26 Budget | 2,459 | |
| Forecasted Position 2025/26 | (1,865) | As per Table 2, above |
| Estimated General Reserves Balance as at 31 March 2026 | 17,572 | |

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 £0.363m. The analysis by Service is shown in Table 4, below:-

Table 4
Analysis of the Forecasted Budget Position by Service

| Service | (Under) / Overspend £'000 | % |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Central Education | (189) | (3.49) |
| Adult Services | (1,246) | (2.91) |
| Children's Services | 1,625 | 9.26 |
| Housing | (182) | (9.01) |
| Economic Development, Leisure & Maritime | (113) | (3.43) |
| Planning & Public Protection | 172 | 5.59 |
| Highways | (244) | (2.89) |
| Council Business | 262 | 11.72 |
| Transformation | (451) | (5.79) |
| Unbudgeted Costs (Insurance, Capital Pension Costs, Bad Debts Provision) | 600 | - |
| Other Services (Variances under £100k) | 181 | 0.21 |
| Total Service Variances | 463 | 0.26 |

3.2 Three services are showing a significant level of overspending. Children's Services is forecast to overspend by £1,625k, due to placement costs which continue to rise, along with an increase in the numbers of children in care. Planning is forecast to overspend by £172k, mainly due to resourcing issues within the Building Control team which has required additional staffing resources and has impacted on the level of income generated. Council Business is also forecast to overspend by £262k because of recruitment issues and having to employ locum solicitors to cover for vacancies.

3.3 The main services that are underspending are Adult Services, Central Education and ICT. Adult Services have benefitted from a number of one-off events, which have increased income or reduced costs. The total of these one-off events amounts to £2.4m and, if these are discounted, the underlying position would be an overspend of £1.2m.

- 3.4 The forecasted underspend for Central Education has decreased from £258k at quarter 2 to the revised position of £189k at the end of quarter 3. The main reason for the movement is an increase in the level of grant funding in respect of Universal Free School Meals, combined with lower demand for school meals but this is offset by an increase in funding for additional learning needs
- 3.5 The ICT Service underspend is mainly due to a number of staff vacancies at the beginning of the year, although a small number of vacancies still remain, which has added to the forecasted underspend.
- 3.6 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 | 3,247 |
| Variances in staffing costs arising from vacancies, net of the cost of additional temporary staff and the use of agency staff | (871) |
| Changes to contract prices not allowed for in the approved budget | (99) |
| Changes to grant funding which increase or reduce the requirement for funding from the core budget | (1,020) |
| Income from fees and charges (above) / below the income target | (1,956) |
| Cost variances relating to buildings | (294) |
| Cost variances relating to the employment of external consultants | 23 |
| Transfer of funding to / (from) earmarked reserves and general balances | 431 |
| Clearly identified errors in the budget setting process | 20 |
| Miscellaneous reasons | 982 |
| TOTAL FORECASTED VARIANCE | 463 |

- 3.7 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 £3.247m of budget pressure resulting, with the demand pressures being most acute in Adult and Children's Services. These pressures are being offset by additional grant funding and fee income being £1.956m above the budget. Staff vacancies in Adult Services, Children's Services and I.T. Services are also reducing expenditure which is easing the financial pressure from service demand.

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 £'000 | Q3 Forecast (Under) / Over £'000 | Variance % | Reason for Variance |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Levies | 5,276 | 0 | 0.00 | |
| Discretionary Rate Relief | 106 | 68 | 64.12 | Higher number of applications |
| Capital Financing | 4,637 | (1,482) | (31.96) | Lower interest costs due to lower than anticipated borrowing. Higher investment returns due to interest rates remaining high. |
| Benefits Granted | 7,459 | 41 | 0.55 | Anticipated increase due to rising levels of unemployment |
| HRA Recharge for Support Services | (840) | 84 | 10.00 | Lower central services costs due to vacancies |
| Savings to be Achieved | (22) | 22 | 100.00 | |
| General & Other Contingencies | 822 | 0 | 0 | |
| Use of General Reserves | (2,459) | 0 | 0 | |
| TOTAL | 14,979 | (1,267) | (7.59) | |

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 £483k above the budget, which is £81k lower than the forecast at the end of quarter 2.

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 £578k at the end of the financial year, which is £87k higher than the quarter 2 forecast. 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 to and from earmarked reserves has increased the budget to £2,080m at the end of quarter 3 (excluding the national insurance grant). At present, all of the budget is considered as being committed, although there is uncertainty as to the amount of the remaining general contingency and pay and grading contingency that may be required during the final quarter. Any unused balance of these funds will contribute to the overall net position at the year end, i.e. it may increase the underspend. Any underspending on other contingency budgets will be transferred to specific earmarked reserves, see Appendix CH.

7. AGENCY AND CONSULTANCY COSTS

7.1 During the year to date, £1,298k was spent on Agency staff, with the majority of expenditure being incurred by Waste to staff recycling centres, Adult Services to cover staff absences in residential homes, Council Business to cover staff vacancies and Resources to cover staff vacancies and to undertake additional work

7.2 The use of agency staff in recycling centres and in residential homes is necessary to ensure the continuation of the service and the costs are funded from core budgets. The use of agency staff has become essential in both Legal Services and Procurement as a result of recruitment issues, and the costs are funded from existing staffing budgets and reserves. Additional recovery staff have been utilised to deal with a backlog of uncollected debts, and this will generate additional income for the Council which will meet the costs incurred on agency staff.

7.3 A total of £805k was spent on Consultancy during the period April to December 2025, with £449k funded through grant or external sources. A full summary of expenditure per service, can be seen at Appendix DD.

8. COST OF CHANGE FUND

8.1 To date, £72k has been spent on individual projects that were to be funded from the Cost of Change Fund, with £26k spent during 2025/26. Five projects were agreed upon in 2024/25, with a total budget for the projects being £107k. The full details can be seen at Appendix E. A further 2 projects have been approved in 2025/26, with a total cost of £188k. This leaves £105k of the fund uncommitted.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The forecasted year end position as at the end of the third quarter is that the overall budget will be underspent by £1.865m for the year ending 31 March 2026. Although there is still a significant risk that this sum will change during the final quarter, when the impact of the last two months of winter are accounted for, along with any significant events which impact on income or expenditure which may take place during the final quarter.

9.2 The position in respect of Social Care is of particular concern, with a forecast overspend of £1.625m 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.

- 9.3** Although the forecast for Adult Services shows a forecasted underspend of £1.246m, the position is being helped by a number of one-off factors. After discounting these factors, the underlying position is an overspend of £1.2m.
- 9.4** The overall financial position of the Council is a healthy one, with the underspending contributing to an increase in the Council's general reserves. This allows the Council to, once again, use reserves to help in balancing the budget in 2026/27, and it remains an option in 2027/28.

PROJECTED REVENUE OUTTURN FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH 2026 – QUARTER 3

| Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function | 2025/26 Cyllideb Blynyddol Annual Budget | Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2026 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2026 | Ch3 : Q3 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 | Gor/(Tan) Wariant – Amcangyfrif Ch2 Over/Under)spend Q2 Forecast | Newid Ers Ch2 Movement since Q2 |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | % | £'000 | £'000 |
| <u>Addysg, Sgiliau a Phobl Ifanc</u> <u>Education, Skills and Young People</u> | | | | | | |
| Cyllideb Datganoledig Ysgolion <i>Delegated Schools Budget</i> | 64,478 | 64,478 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Addysg Canolog <i>Central Education</i> | 5,408 | 5,219 | (189) | (3.49) | (232) | 43 |
| Diwylliant <i>Culture</i> | 1,646 | 1,738 | 92 | 5.59 | 100 | (8) |
| <u>Gwasanaethau Oedolion</u> <u>Adult Services</u> | 42,787 | 41,341 | (1,246) | (2.91) | (932) | (314) |
| <u>Gwasanaethau Plant</u> <u>Children's Services</u> | 17,545 | 19,170 | 1,625 | 9.26 | 1,350 | 275 |
| <u>Tai</u> <u>Housing</u> | 2,020 | 1,838 | (182) | (9.01) | (217) | 35 |
| <u>Priffyrdd, Eiddo a Gwastraff</u> <u>Highways, Property & Waste</u> | | | | | | |
| Priffyrdd <i>Highways</i> | 8,450 | 8,206 | (244) | (2.89) | (274) | 30 |
| Eiddo <i>Property</i> | 1,822 | 1,920 | 98 | 5.38 | (96) | 194 |
| Gwastraff <i>Waste</i> | 10,379 | 10,439 | 60 | 0.58 | 25 | 35 |

| Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function | 2025/26 Cyllideb Blynyddol Annual Budget | Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2026 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2026 | Ch3 : Q3 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 | Gor/(Tan) Wariant – Amcangyfrif Ch2 Over/(Under)spend Q2 Forecast | Newid Ers Ch2 Movement since Q2 |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| <u>Rheoleiddio a Datblygu Economaidd</u> <u>Regulation & Economic Development</u> | | | | | | |
| Datblygu Economaidd <i>Economic Development</i> | 3,087 | 2,974 | (113) | (3.43) | (91) | (22) |
| Cynllunio a Gwarchod y Cyhoedd <i>Planning and Public Protection</i> | 3,079 | 3,251 | 172 | 5.59 | 317 | (145) |
| | | | | | | |
| <u>Trawsnewid</u> <u>Transformation</u> | | | | | | |
| Adnoddau Dynol <i>Human Resources</i> | 1,596 | 1,585 | (11) | (0.69) | (7) | (4) |
| TGCh <i>ICT</i> | 5,072 | 4,669 | (403) | (7.95) | (263) | (140) |
| Trawsnewid Corfforaethol <i>Corporate Transformation</i> | 1,124 | 1,087 | (37) | (3.29) | (4) | (33) |
| | | | | | | |
| <u>Adnoddau</u> <u>Resources</u> | 4,165 | 4,175 | 10 | 0.24 | 5 | 5 |
| | | | | | | |
| <u>Busnes y Cyngor</u> <u>Council Business</u> | 2,236 | 2,498 | 262 | 11.72 | 254 | 8 |
| | | | | | | |
| <u>Costau Corfforaethol a Democraidaidd</u> <u>Corporate & Democratic costs</u> | 2,981 | 2,966 | (15) | (0.50) | (27) | 12 |
| | | | | | | |
| <u>Rheolaeth Corfforaethol</u> <u>Corporate Management</u> | 873 | 857 | (16) | (1.83) | (5) | (11) |
| | | | | | | |

| Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function | 2025/26 Cyllideb Blynyddol Annual Budget | Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2026 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2026 | Ch3 : Q3 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 | Gor/(Tan) Wariant – Amcangyfrif Ch2 Over/(Under)spend Q2 Forecast | Newid Ers Ch2 Movement since Q2 |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Costau heb gyllideb ac na ellir eu rheoli: yswiriant, costau pensiwn a dileu drwg ddyledion / lwfansau amhariad ar incwm gwasanaethau <i>Unbudgeted, uncontrollable costs: insurances, pension costs and bad debt write offs / impairment allowances on services' income</i> | 0 | 600 | 600 | - | 500 | 100 |
| Cyfanswm Cyllidebau Gwasanaethau Total Service Budgets | 178,746 | 179,209 | 463 | 0.26 | 403 | 60 |
| Ardollau <i>Levies</i> | 5,277 | 5,277 | - | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Rhyddhad Trethi Dewisol <i>Discretionary Rate Relief</i> | 106 | 174 | 68 | 64.12 | 69 | (1) |
| Cyllido Cyfalaf <i>Capital Financing</i> | 4,637 | 3,155 | (1,482) | (31.96) | (1,022) | (460) |
| Cronfeydd wrth Gefn Cyffredinol ac Eraill <i>General & Other Contingencies</i> | 80 | 80 | - | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Arbedion Cyllideb i'w Gyflawni <i>Budget Savings to be Achieved</i> | (22) | 0 | 22 | 100.00 | 0 | 22 |
| Cronfeydd wrth Gefn Cyffredinol y Cyngor <i>Council's General Reserves</i> | (2,460) | (2,460) | - | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyfraniad CRT y Gwasanaethau Cefnogol <i>Support Services contribution HRA</i> | (840) | (756) | 84 | 10.00 | 0 | 84 |
| Budd-daliadau a Roddwyd <i>Benefits Granted</i> | 7,459 | 7,500 | 41 | 0.55 | (102) | 143 |
| Cyfanswm Cyllid Corfforaethol Total Corporate Finance | 14,237 | 12,970 | (1,267) | (7.59) | (1,055) | (212) |

| Gwasanaeth/Swyddogaeth Service/Function | 2025/26 Cyllideb Blynyddol Annual Budget | Amcangyfrif Gwariant i 31 Mawrth 2026 Estimated Expenditure to 31 March 2026 | Ch3 : Q3 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 | Gor/(Tan) Wariant – Amcangyfrif Ch2 Over/(Under)spend Q2 Forecast | Newid Ers Ch2 Movement since Q2 |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Cyfanswm 2025/26 Total 2025/26 | 192,983 | 192,179 | (804) | (0.41) | (652) | (152) |
| Cyllido Funding | | | | | | |
| Trethi Annomestig <i>NDR</i> | (25,097) | (25,097) | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Y Dreth Gyngor <i>Council Tax</i> | (52,843) | (53,326) | (483) | (0.91) | (564) | 81 |
| Premiwm y Dreth Gyngor <i>Council Tax Premium</i> | (4,259) | (4,837) | (578) | (13.57) | (491) | (87) |
| Grant Cynnal Refeniw <i>Revenue Support Grant</i> | (110,784) | (110,784) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cyfanswm Cyllid 2025/26 Total Funding 2025/26 | (192,983) | (194,044) | (1,061) | (0.54) | (1,055) | (6) |
| Cyfanswm yr alldro, yn cynnwys effaith y cyllido Total outturn, including impact of funding | 0 | (1,865) | (1,865) | (0.95) | (1,707) | (158) |

ANALYSIS OF THE FORECASTED VARIANCE BY SERVICE AND REASON

| Service | Sub Service | Variance | 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 | |
| Central Education | School Transport | (32) | (32) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | School Meals | (216) | (156) | 0 | 0 | (60) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | ALN Strategy | 276 | 0 | (24) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | |
| | School Exceptions | (32) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (32) | |
| | Language Centre | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Repairs & Maintenance | (42) | (12) | (6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (24) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Early Years Provision | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Clwb Gofal Plant | (5) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5) |
| | Further Education | (39) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (39) |
| | Central Education | (82) | (8) | 0 | (74) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Out of County Placements | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Millbank | (102) | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | (130) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | GWE | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| | SIMS | 23 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | (189) | (208) | 12 | (74) | (60) | (110) | (19) | 0 | 300 | 0 | (30) | |
| Culture | Museums & Galleries | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | |
| | Libraries | (3) | 0 | (24) | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Archives | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | |
| | TOTAL | 92 | 0 | (24) | 0 | 0 | 36 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | |

| Service | Sub Service | Variance | 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 |
| | Maintenance & Management | 32 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Maintenance Design | (50) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (50) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Public Transport | (62) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (62) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | (244) | 597 | (24) | 0 | 0 | (817) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Property | Management & Staffing | (114) | 0 | (86) | 0 | 0 | (37) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Cleaning | 25 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| | Commercial Property | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | Council Property | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (191) | 0 | 200 | 0 | (1) |
| | Architectural Services | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5) |
| | TOTAL | 98 | 0 | (82) | 0 | 0 | 82 | (119) | 0 | 200 | 0 | 17 |
| Waste | Waste Collection & Disposal | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Electricity Generating | (30) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (30) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Recycling | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Waste Sites | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Administration & Management | (15) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (15) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economic Development | Economic Development | 1 | (15) | 0 | 0 | (37) | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (9) |
| | Destination | (35) | 0 | (63) | 0 | 0 | 23 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5) |
| | Leisure | (79) | 0 | 99 | 0 | 0 | (105) | (196) | 0 | 30 | 0 | 93 |
| | TOTAL | (113) | (15) | 36 | 0 | (37) | (20) | (186) | 0 | 30 | 0 | 79 |

| Service | Sub Service | Variance | 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 |
| Planning | Planning Admin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Planning Control | (54) | 0 | (19) | 0 | 0 | (42) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Building Control | 217 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3) |
| | Conservation | (39) | 0 | (37) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (2) |
| | Land Registry | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 |
| | TOTAL | 199 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| Public Protection | Environmental Health | 21 | 0 | (17) | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | Dogs / Pest Control | (15) | 0 | (8) | (10) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | Animal Health | (3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3) |
| | Trading Standards | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (7) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Licensing | (2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | (12) | 0 | 0 | (3) |
| | Registrars | (43) | 0 | (12) | 0 | 0 | (26) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (5) |
| | Markets | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| | Health & Safety | (4) | 0 | (4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | (27) | 0 | (41) | (10) | 0 | 28 | 0 | (12) | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Trans-formation | Human Resources | 0 | 0 | (4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| | Training | (11) | 0 | (32) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| | IT | (403) | 0 | (269) | 0 | (15) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 122 | 0 | (241) |
| | Corporate Transformation | (24) | 0 | (1) | 0 | (11) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (12) |
| | Cyswllt Môn | (21) | 0 | (17) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (20) | 0 | 16 |
| | Communications | (6) | 0 | (6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ynys Môn / Gwynedd Partnership | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | TOTAL | (451) | 0 | (329) | 0 | (26) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 0 | (198) |
| Resources | Audit & Risk | (28) | 0 | (68) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Service | Sub Service | Variance | 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 |
| | Benefits & Revenues | 55 | 0 | 127 | 0 | (11) | 1 | 0 | 0 | (135) | 0 | 73 |
| | Financial Services | 9 | 0 | 09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Procurement | 5 | 0 | (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (21) | 0 | 27 |
| | Management | (31) | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | (45) | 0 | (27) |
| | TOTAL | 10 | 0 | 88 | 0 | (11) | 21 | 0 | 35 | (201) | 0 | 78 |
| Council Business | Electoral Services | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Emergency Planning | (6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (6) |
| | Committee Services | (19) | 0 | (39) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| | Translation | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Legal Services | 282 | 0 | 247 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | 262 | 0 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | (6) |
| Corporate Management | Corporate Management | (16) | 0 | (16) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | TOTAL | (16) | 0 | (16) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corporate & Democratic | Pension Contributions | (34) | 0 | (34) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Audit Fees | 81 | 0 | 0 | (15) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 96 |
| | Coroners | (41) | (40) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1) |
| | Apprenticeship Levy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Members' Expenses & Support | (32) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (32) |
| | Corporate Other | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| | TOTAL | (15) | (40) | (34) | (15) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Service | Sub Service | Variance | 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 |
| Other | Unbudgeted Costs Provision | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 |
| | TOTAL | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SERVICE TOTAL | 463 | 3,247 | (871) | (99) | (1,020) | (1,956) | (294) | 23 | 431 | 20 | 982 |

SUMMARY OF QUARTER 3 POSITION ON CONTINGENCY BUDGETS

| | Original Budget | Virements (to) Service Lines / from Earmarked Reserves | Amended Budget YTD | Committed YTD | Comments |
|--|-----------------|--|--------------------|---------------|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| General Contingency | 394,311 | (109,858) | 284,453 | 284,453 | No uses for the budget have been identified at this stage, but the budget is available to fund any unexpected items of expenditure during the last quarter. |
| Housing Assistance for 1 st Time Buyers | 1,000,000 | - | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | Any unused balance will be transferred to an earmarked reserve. |
| Salary and Grading | 300,000 | (249,184) | 50,816 | 50,816 | The contingency covers the costs of redundancy payments, pension strain payments and other employment contract termination costs. Further cases are anticipated during the final quarter. |
| Other Earmarked | 502,839 | (309,259) | 193,580 | 193,580 | Any unused balance will be transferred to an earmarked reserve. |
| Pay Inflation | 49,209 | (49,209) | - | - | - |
| National Insurance Employer Contributions Grant | (2,000,000) | - | (2,000,000) | (2,000,000) | - |
| Trainee Scheme | 340,000 | 210,963 | 550,963 | 550,963 | Any unused balance will be transferred to an earmarked reserve. |
| Total General and other Contingencies | 586,359 | (506,547) | 79,812 | 79,812 | |

AGENCY COSTS APRIL TO DECEMBER 2025

| Service | Amount £ | Source of Funding (Specific Core Budget / Un-utilised staffing budget / Grant / External Contribution) | Permanent / Temporary | Reason for Cover |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Economic & Regeneration | 55,152 | Core Budget | Temporary | To cover vacant post |
| | 38,899 | Core Budget | Temporary | Backlog of work |
| | 94,051 | | | |
| Schools | 105,009 | Core Budget | Temporary | Supply teachers |
| | 105,009 | | | |
| Waste | 221,069 | Specific Core Budget | Temporary | Specific Tasks on Site |
| | 51,537 | Specific Core Budget / External Contribution | Temporary | Specific Tasks on Site |
| | 272,606 | | | |
| Council Business | 317,484 | Unutilised Staffing Budget and Council general balances | Temporary | To cover vacant post, i.e. 3 Solicitor Posts and 1 Legal Services Manager |
| | 317,484 | | | |
| Children's Service | 0 | Core Budget | Temporary | To cover vacant post |
| | 0 | | | |
| Adult Services | 337,639 | Core Budget | Temporary | To cover vacant post |
| | 337,639 | | | |
| Resources | 62,809 | Core Budget | Temporary | To cover vacant post – Procurement team |
| | 17,436 | Core Budget | Temporary | To undertake additional work in respect of housing benefit subsidy claims |
| | 73,965 | Core Budget | Temporary | Additional resource to deal with a backlog of unrecovered debts |
| | 17,221 | Core Budget | Temporary | Temporary cover for sickness absence |
| | 171,430 | | | |
| Total | 1,298,219 | | | |

SUMMARY OF CONSULTANCY EXPENDITURE TO END QUARTER 3 2025/26

| Summary Consultancy Expenditure per Service | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Service | Quarter 1 | Quarter 2 | Quarter 3 | Total 2025/26 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Central Education | 2,000 | 13,150 | 7,800 | 22,950 |
| Culture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Economic & Regeneration | 214,593 | 191,795 | 175,309 | 581,697 |
| Property | 375 | 280 | 0 | 655 |
| Highways | 31,215 | 31,303 | 24,005 | 86,522 |
| Schools | | 4,600 | 0 | 4,600 |
| Waste | 7,973 | 7,701 | 4,280 | 19,954 |
| HRA | 34 | 135 | 18,255 | 18,424 |
| Housing | 0 | 2,475 | 0 | 2,475 |
| Corporate & Democratic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Adult Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Children's Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corporate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transformation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Council Business | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Resources | 24,020 | 23,500 | 19,704 | 67,224 |
| | | | | |
| Total | 280,209 | 274,940 | 249,352 | 804,501 |
| Funded by: | | | | |
| Core Budget | 68,600 | 94,017 | 96,098 | 258,716 |
| Grant | 19,064 | 8,000 | 2,200 | 29,264 |
| External Contribution | 186,390 | 131,138 | 102,413 | 419,940 |
| Reserves / Provisions | 6,156 | 41,784 | 48,641 | 96,581 |
| Total | 280,209 | 274,940 | 249,352 | 804,501 |

SUMMARY OF COST OF CHANGE FUND EXPENDITURE TO END QUARTER 3 2025/26

| Gwasanaeth / Service | Disgrifiad / Description | Cyllideb / Budget £ | Gwariant / Expenditure £ | Cyllideb sy'n cael ei chario ymlaen i 2026/27 / Budget Carried Forward to 2026/27 £ | 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. |
| Page 40 Adnoddau Resources | Cymorth gan Ymgynghorwyr o'r Cwmni Meddalwedd i wneud defnydd llawn o modiwlau ad-ennill dyledion ac i weithredu'r modiwlau bilio blynyddol / Support from Software Company Consultants to make full use of the debt recovery modules and to implement the annual billing modules | 21,000 | 21,000 | 0 | Mae gwaith wedi ei gwblhau ar y modiwlau yma / Work has now been completed on these modules |
| Adnoddau Resources | Gweithredu modiwlau ychwanegol yn y System Casglu Incwm / Implement additional modules in the Income Collection System | 8,370 | 8,370 | 0 | 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 | Cyllideb sy'n cael ei chario ymlaen i 2026/27/ Budget Carried Forward to 2026/27 | Diweddariad Prosiect / Project Update |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Page 41 Plant 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 | <p>Tra oedd gwaith yn cael ei wneud ar ddatblygu'r achosion defnydd, mae'r rhagofynion technegol sydd eu hangen i ddefnyddio Co-Pilot yn effeithiol wedi'u cwblhau. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys creu sianel Amllder Diweddariad "Office" newydd a'r ffurfwedd cysylltiedig, a grŵp i ddsrannu'r trwyddedau yn ddeinamig. Mae profion ar gywirdeb trawsgrifio a'i allu i wahaniaethu rhwng cynnwys Saesneg a Chymraeg wedi nodi problemau sylweddol gyda chywirdeb y trawsgrif, sy'n cwestiynu ei effeithiolrwydd ar gyfer tasgau trawsgrifio. Mae'r pryderon hyn wedi cael eu trosglwyddo i Dîm Cyfrif Cymraeg a'r Tîm Rheoli Cynnyrch Microsoft. Mae profion gan swyddogion wedi nodi bod y dechnoleg yn cyflawni ymchwil yn effeithiol, yn cyfuno canfyddiadau ac yn creu drafftiau o ddogfennau. Mae'r tîm prosiect yn adolygu'r canfyddiadau, gyda golwg o argymhell newid amcanion y prosiect a chanolbwyntio fwy ar lwyth gwaith gweinyddol ar draws amryw o wasanaethau /</p> <p><i>Whilst work was being undertaken on developing the use-cases, the technical pre-requisites required to deploy Co-Pilot effectively have been completed. These include creating a new Office Update Frequency channel and the associated configuration and a group to dynamically assign the licenses. Testing of the transcription accuracy and it's ability to discern English and Welsh content has identified significant issues with transcript accuracy, putting its effectiveness into question for transcription tasks. These concerns have been relayed to Microsoft's Welsh Account and Product Management teams. Officer testing has identified the technology effectively undertakes research, compiles findings and generates draft documents. The project team is reviewing the findings, with a view to recommending altering the project aims and re-focusing on administrative workloads across a variety of services.</i></p> |

| Gwasanaeth / Service | Disgrifiad / Description | Cyllideb / Budget | Gwariant / Expenditure | Cyllideb sy'n cael ei chario ymlaen i 2026/27/ Budget Carried Forward to 2026/27 | Diweddariad Prosiect / Project Update |
|---|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Priffyrdd, Gwastraff ac Eiddo <i>Highways, Waste and Property</i> | Cynnal adolygiad o drefniadau trafndiaeth ar draws y Cyngor / Undertake a review of the Council's transport arrangements across the whole Council | 40,000 | 37,357 | 2,643 | Mae'r ymgymghorwyr wedi cwblhau'r adroddiad. Bydd angen cytuno ar y ffordd ymlaen yn dilyn hynny / The consultants have completed their report. Following this, a way forward will need to be agreed. |
| | | | | | |
| | CYFANSWM / TOTAL | 106,510 | 72,440 | 34,070 | |

| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | | |
|---|---|--|
| REPORT TO: | EXECUTIVE | |
| DATE: | 24 FEBRUARY 2026 | |
| SUBJECT: | BUDGET MONITORING REPORT THIRD QUARTER 2025/26 - CAPITAL | |
| PORTFOLIO HOLDER (S): | CLLR ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER - FINANCE, CORPORATE BUSINESS & CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE | |
| 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 | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the Executive notes the progress of expenditure and receipts against the capital budget 2025/26 at quarter 3. • Approve the additional schemes, amounting to £7.276m, to the capital programme and amendments to funding, as per Appendix C, which will result in a revised capital budget of £66.945m 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? | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report sets out the financial performance of the capital budget for the third 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? If so, please advise whom. | Funding of the projects has been agreed and planned with other organisations, notably Welsh Government. |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | 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 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report. |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | The Monitoring Officer is part of the LT and comments made have been considered. |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control. |
| 5 | Property | The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control. |
| 6 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | The Service will have provided input on progress for projects directly under their control. |
| 7 | Scrutiny | The position at the end of the quarter was discussed by the Finance Scrutiny Panel at its meeting on 12 February 2026. |
| 8 | Local Members | Not applicable |
| 9 | Any external bodies / other/s | Not applicable |

F - Appendices:

Appendix A - Capital Budget Monitoring Report – Quarter 3 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
- 2024/25 Capital Outturn Report, presented to this Committee on 17 July 2025
- 2025/26 Budget Monitoring Report – First Quarter, presented to this Committee on 23 September 2025
- 2025/26 Budget Monitoring Report – Second Quarter, presented to this Committee on 25 November 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This is the capital budget monitoring report for the third 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 £20.122m. This brings the total capital budget for 2025/26 to £66.945m. 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 | 16,917 | 39,883 |
| Supported Borrowing | 3,118 | 696 | 2,153 | 5,967 |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 12,068 | 0 | (8,386) | 3,682 |
| Revenue Contribution | 5,488 | 300 | 8,106 | 13,894 |
| Capital Receipts | 500 | 331 | (7) | 824 |
| Reserves | 1,160 | 181 | 494 | 1,835 |
| Loan | 0 | 15 | 845 | 860 |
| TOTAL | 44,294 | 2,529 | 20,122 | 66,945 |

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 31 December 2025:-

| Service | Annual Budget £'000 | Actual Expenditure £'000 | Committed Expenditure £'000 | Total Expenditure £'000 | Annual Budget Spent % |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Housing - General Fund | 1,099 | 559 | 344 | 903 | 82 |
| Housing - HRA | 24,871 | 15,704 | 0 | 15,704 | 63 |
| Lifelong Learning | 3,905 | 1,704 | 271 | 1,975 | 51 |
| Economic and Regeneration | 14,963 | 7,395 | 804 | 8,199 | 55 |
| Highways | 9,193 | 4,175 | 754 | 4,929 | 54 |
| Waste Management | 1,462 | 145 | 438 | 583 | 40 |
| Property | 8,650 | 2,982 | 167 | 3,149 | 36 |
| Transformation | 815 | 221 | 255 | 476 | 58 |
| Adult Services | 1,987 | 754 | 1 | 755 | 38 |
| Total | 66,945 | 33,639 | 3,034 | 36,673 | 55 |
| Funded By: | | | | | |
| Capital Grant | 39,883 | | | | |
| Capital Receipts | 824 | | | | |
| Supported Borrowing | 5,967 | | | | |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 3,682 | | | | |
| Revenue Contribution | 13,894 | | | | |
| Reserves | 1,835 | | | | |
| Loan | 860 | | | | |
| Total Funding | 66,945 | | | | |

- 2.2** 50% 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. The majority of 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 several 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 63% of the annual budget. For further information on the HRA capital expenditure and projected spend, please refer to the HRA quarter 3 budget monitoring report, presented to this Committee on 24 February 2026.

3. FUNDING

3.1 Capital Grants

3.1.1 There are several 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 reopened to the public in quarter 2, and the facility is proving very popular. All elements of Holyhead Town Council's projects are now complete.
 - 9 Stanley Street: The project is complete, with the ground floor retail space operational and tenants secured for the residential space above.
 - Central Buildings: The project has experienced further slippage, with completion of the building now expected in mid-March 2026. Tenants have been notified of the delays. Overall, the programme is 4 months behind schedule due to unforeseen works.
 - Former HSBC Building: Work was delayed due to issues with utility services and, overall, the programme of works is 8 months behind schedule, which has also led to increased costs. Work is scheduled to be completed in May 2026, and tenants have been kept informed.
 - 2-4 Market Street: The ground floor has been completed, with the tenant now trading successfully.
 - St Cybi's: St Cybi's reopened to the public in quarter 3, allowing access before Christmas. Both St Cybi's and Eglwys y Bedd will be handed back to the Church at the end of January. A local charity will be moving into Eglwys y Bedd to operate the social enterprise.
 - Ucheldre Centre: Work is still ongoing, with the project expected to be completed by the end of March 2026. The Centre has remained operational and open to the public whilst all the works have been undertaken.
 - Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI): The works on the 3 properties receiving grant funding under the THI are progressing well. Works on shop fronts is underway, with one now complete. Most projects are due to be completed in quarter 4, although some elements will run over into quarter 1 of 2026/27.

- Maritime Museum – Work has started on the rock removal beside the museum. This is expected to be complete by mid-February, with the remaining elements to be completed by the end of March 2026.
- Additional Funding: Delivery partners have sought more funding to cover rising costs. The LUF element of the overall programme remains on budget and the majority of projects are expected to be completed by March 2026. HSBC will run over into quarter 1 of 2026/27, as will some of the THI projects.
- The final Levelling Up Fund (LUF) payment from UK Government was received in September, bringing the total funding received to date to £17.047m. There will be a requirement to report to the UK Government on progress in quarter 4.
- **Small Scale Flood Relief Grants Work** - 8 schemes have been approved for 2025/26 (three construction schemes and five design schemes). Urgent supporting works have been undertaken at Porth Diana, and the main works are out to tender, to be undertaken in quarter 4. Caerneddi and Lôn Trearddur remain with land agents, with consideration being given to entering under notice at Lôn Trearddur. The remainder 5 schemes are design only, for improved safety and access at the grillages. Works to be implemented in another financial year. These designs are nearing completion. Full spend on all schemes remains anticipated, subject to land access or notice.
- **Active Travel (AT)** - £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 3 includes substantial works being delivered on-site for the Main Scheme, Malltraeth – Newborough, with positive progress in accordance with the programme of works. The Phase 1 to deliver the access works for the Pwll Traeth Bach restoration works has also been completed (Phase 2 to be delivered in 2026/27 with other source of funding due to ecological time constraints). 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 there will be an overall underspend of c.£391k (on the overall AT Programme) due predominantly to the fact that the main scheme is forecasted for a lower spend in comparison to the amount of grant funding secured at the beginning of the year. The Council is in the process of agreeing a Variation Order with Transport for Wales (TfW), whom are facilitating the Grant on behalf of WG.

- **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 3 includes completing the tender documents, contract and translation of relevant documentation and launched the tender at end of October 2025. At end of quarter 3, the Council was in the process of scoring submitted applications at 'Invitation to Participate' Stage. Quotation requests reviewed and in process of being accepted with Scottish Power Energy Networks (SPEN) at 4 sites, with enabling works completed at 1 site. 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 one bus stop improvement scheme and install RTI (Real Time Information) at rural bus stops. Progress in quarter 3 includes completion of the topographical surveys and outline designs for the pre-agreed sites. Engagement activities also undertaken with relevant Town / Community Councils. Preferred site selected for construction and discussions ongoing with the Council's term maintenance contractor. Discussions are still ongoing with TfW and Journeo with regards to rolling out QR Codes that can access RTI – the risk on delivering by end of March is seen as moderate. Therefore, the Council has escalated with WG and a Change Request will be submitted early in quarter to substitute for an alternative activity. Currently, the aim is to spend the entire budget on the caveat that WG will agree to the Change Request.
- **Plas Arthur (Shared Prosperity Fund - SPF)** - £0.350m grant funding has been secured to contribute to a wider project at Plas Arthur. The deadline for spending the allocation has been extended until July 2026, and will be utilised in full by the deadline 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.

Six sites have been completed and commissioned to date, with several more expected to be commissioned in the coming weeks, subject to electricity meter upgrades by the relevant utility providers.

Additional funding totalling £0.565m was successfully secured in quarter 3 across all projects. This funding will be allocated to further fabric improvements - primarily the replacement of windows and doors at several schools. The funding was awarded via Sell2Wales, rather than as an extension to our existing contract with the ReFit contractor. There remains a risk that some sites may not be commissioned by the end of March due to factors outside our control, particularly delays by the DNO (District Network Operator - SPEN) in upgrading electricity supplies. We will be assessing and communicating these risks to WG Energy Service (WGES) over the coming weeks to support forward planning and determine the most appropriate approach to managing any potential underspend. It is likely that funds can be carried forward into 2026/27, but formal arrangements will need to be confirmed.

- **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 allocated budget is expected. Works will commence during January, with the project scheduled for completion before the end of the financial year.

- **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. Full expenditure is expected.
- **Transforming Towns Programme for Amlwch Marine Terminal Project** - £0.920m of grant funding has been awarded to support the refurbishment of Amlwch Marine Terminal building and bring it back into use, including construction costs and professional fees. The first claim for quarter 3 was submitted, drawing down £0.248m. A Project Manager has been appointed to deliver both developments. Funding of £0.351m, running to June 2028, was previously secured from the Nuclear Restoration Service to support both elements of the project and the first claim has been submitted, drawing down £58k. Ambition North Wales has agreed to funding from the Growth Deal to support both the Industrial Units and Marine Terminal, and an Offer Letter for £7m is expected in quarter 4, as well as a Joint Venture Agreement with WG for £1.5m for the Industrial Units. Full designs for both the Units and the Terminal have been produced and engagement with occupiers of the Marine Terminal is underway. The Port User Group has been consulted and feedback was positive.
- **Transforming Towns Programme (TTP) for Ynys Môn Placemaking Grant** - £0.294m of grant funding has been awarded to support the regeneration of Amlwch, Llangefni and Beaumaris, and green infrastructure improvements to Dingle Green, which contribute to the WG's TTP. Additional funding from the TTP has been secured, taking advantage of a regional underspend in quarter 3. The latest grant award is now £0.952m, running to March 2027 and covering 14 separate property projects across Llangefni, Amlwch, Beaumaris and Holyhead. £0.651m is profiled to be spent by the end of quarter 4, with £0.210m being claimed to the end of quarter 3. Whilst there is a lot of work to complete in quarter 4, the grant for 2025/26 should be drawn down in full.
- Social care funding has been awarded from the Regional Partnership Board from several 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 a 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 funding will be utilised 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 31 December 2025 £'000 | Projection to 31 March 2026 £'000 |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Council Fund: | | | |
| Smallholdings | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| General | 155 | 70 | 70 |
| Industrial | 238 | 0 | 0 |
| Schools | 554 | 0 | 157 |
| HRA | 123 | 0 | 123 |
| Total | 1,070 | 70 | 350 |

3.2.2 The projected capital receipts as at 31 March 2026 is £0.350m, with £0.070m being received as at 31 December 2025 (20%). The projection significantly differs from the budget due to a number of reasons. In one instance, a sale has fallen through, there has been limited interest in another asset and some, simply due to timescales, will not complete the sales in this financial year. The projected figure has, therefore, been updated to reflect this.

3.2.3 Although the projected capital receipts are £0.350m, there are £2.966m 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 | 24,871 | 24,007 | (864) | (3) |
| Lifelong Learning | 3,905 | 2,948 | (957) | (25) |
| Economic and Regeneration | 14,963 | 10,866 | (4,097) | (27) |
| Highways | 9,193 | 8,439 | (754) | (8) |
| Waste Management | 1,462 | 646 | (816) | (56) |
| Property | 8,650 | 7,081 | (1,569) | (18) |
| Transformation | 815 | 660 | (155) | (19) |
| Adult Services | 1,987 | 1,350 | (637) | (32) |
| Total | 66,945 | 57,096 | (9,849) | (15) |
| Funded By: | Annual Budget £'000 | Projected Funding £'000 | Variance £'000 | Variance % |
| Capital Grant | 39,883 | 34,372 | (5,511) | (14) |
| Capital Receipts | 824 | 446 | (378) | (46) |
| Supported Borrowing | 5,967 | 4,581 | (1,386) | (23) |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 3,682 | 2,125 | (1,557) | (42) |
| Revenue Contribution | 13,894 | 13,651 | (243) | (2) |
| Reserves | 1,835 | 1,076 | (759) | (41) |
| Loan | 860 | 845 | (15) | (2) |
| Total Funding | 66,945 | 57,096 | (9,849) | (15) |

4.2 As can be seen from Table 4.1 (above), the forecast underspend on the capital programme for 2025/26 is £9.849m, 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:-

Lifelong Learning

The disabled access to education building capital budget is predicting an underspend due to WG's ALN Grant being used to fund works to enable Disabled Access in Education Buildings for 2025/26. It is requested at this stage that any underspend is carried over to fund works in 2026/27 and beyond. An underspend is now also predicted in the education buildings capital budget. This is a consequence of the increase to the budget of £0.572m from the Capital Repairs and Maintenance Grant Award 2025/26 and a further uplift to this award of £0.381m in December 2025. There is a conscious decision not to try to push the spend out hurriedly and, rather, to displace it against committed expenditure and carry over to a measured 2026/27 programme.

Economic and Regeneration

Significant underspend is expected and this is as a consequence of grant funding being awarded that spans a number of financial years – the grant funding will be carried forward and no funding will be lost as a result.

Highways

The vehicles and gritters budget is predicted to underspend by approximately £0.125m. This is considering commitments already made and further orders planned. The match funding for flood relief scheme (£0.239m) will not be utilised this financial year. There has been a conscious decision to not make a capital bid for drainage schemes for 2026/27 and, instead, utilise the current match funding that is available. Also, as noted in section 3.1.1 of this report, the active travel budget is predicting an underspend (£0.391m).

Waste Management

Focusing on the priority items this financial year will result in an underspend on the budget, as reported in the previously quarter.

Property

The Upgrade of Public Conveniences scheme budget will not be spent in full; 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. If it becomes apparent that future grant opportunities are unlikely / unviable, then the service will fund upgrades directly from this budget without a grant contribution.

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 before the extended deadline, 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.

Adult services

There is an underspend projected across the refurbishment of care homes within the capital programme. The entirety of underspend at this stage is requested to be carried forward to next financial year (2026/27), to either continue with the original intended works or to continue with fire door works across social services care homes.

- 4.3** The Capital Finance Requirement (CFR) forecasted as at 31 March 2026 is £158.377m, which is the underlying need for the Authority to borrow to be able to fund its Capital Programme. The external borrowing currently stands at £121.710m, meaning the Authority, essentially, needs to borrow £36.667m 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 2026/27 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.

The proposed capital budget will be presented to this Committee on 24 February 2026, with the final budget presented to full Council for approval on 5 March 2026. The Capital Strategy for 2026 to 2031 was presented to this Committee on 27 January 2026, and will be presented to the full Council on 5 March 2026.

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1** The results at the end of quarter 3, and the associated projected expenditure, show 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 £0.350m of capital receipts in 2025/26 to contribute towards the funding of the Capital Programme.

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 | | | | | | | | |
| Disabled Facilities Grants | 870,000 | 525,787 | 344,213 | 870,000 | 100 | 870,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Enable Grant | 198,030 | 33,026 | 0 | 33,026 | 17 | 198,030 | 0 | 0 |
| Affordable Housing | 30,650 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,650 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1,098,680 | 558,813 | 344,213 | 903,026 | 82 | 1,098,680 | 0 | 0 |
| Housing HRA | | | | | | | | |
| Central Heating Contract | 200,000 | 89,190 | 0 | 89,190 | 45 | 104,000 | (96,000) | (48) |
| Planned Maintenance Contract | 3,000,000 | 1,233,082 | 0 | 1,233,082 | 41 | 1,300,000 | (1,700,000) | (57) |
| Energy Performance Improvement | 3,300,000 | 2,320,944 | 0 | 2,320,944 | 70 | 3,300,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Environmental Works | 500,000 | 98,488 | 0 | 98,488 | 20 | 300,000 | (200,000) | (40) |
| Acquisition of Existing Properties and Development of new properties | 10,737,814 | 5,531,712 | 0 | 5,531,712 | 52 | 10,449,902 | (287,912) | (3) |
| Public Sector Adaptations | 500,000 | 325,215 | 0 | 325,215 | 65 | 500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Fire Risk | 500,000 | 212,523 | 0 | 212,523 | 43 | 500,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Fleet | 650,000 | 293,186 | 0 | 293,186 | 45 | 687,873 | 37,873 | 6 |
| WHQS | 5,483,000 | 5,599,429 | 0 | 5,599,429 | 102 | 6,865,000 | 1,382,000 | 25 |
| TOTAL | 24,870,814 | 15,703,771 | 0 | 15,703,771 | 63 | 24,006,775 | (864,039) | (3) |
| Lifelong Learning | | | | | | | | |
| Disabled Access in Education Building | 134,763 | 52,138 | 0 | 52,138 | 39 | 58,300 | (76,463) | (57) |
| Refurbish Education Building | 1,781,112 | 625,648 | 3,225 | 628,873 | 35 | 1,007,246 | (773,866) | (43) |
| School Safety | 63,294 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (63,294) | (100) |
| Refurbishment of Secondary School Toilets | 345,000 | 259,984 | 595 | 260,579 | 76 | 302,100 | (42,900) | (12) |
| Childcare Capital Grants Scheme | 450,311 | 159,958 | 68,492 | 228,450 | 51 | 450,311 | 0 | 0 |
| Play Spaces | 110,824 | 84,872 | 0 | 84,872 | 77 | 110,824 | 0 | 0 |
| ALN 2025/26 | 476,154 | 386,131 | 2,496 | 388,627 | 82 | 476,154 | 0 | 0 |
| CFS 2025/26 | 208,800 | 18,337 | 191,522 | 209,860 | 101 | 208,800 | 0 | 0 |
| Llanfechell Childcare Unit | 90,165 | 50,247 | 2,811 | 53,058 | 59 | 90,165 | 0 | 0 |
| Llangoed Childcare Unit | 46,336 | 25,833 | 549 | 26,382 | 57 | 46,336 | 0 | 0 |
| Valley Childcare Unit | 25,721 | 17,043 | 0 | 17,043 | 66 | 25,721 | 0 | 0 |
| St Mary's Building works | 20,419 | 20,419 | 0 | 20,419 | 100 | 20,419 | 0 | 0 |
| Commencement of Band B Programme | 152,000 | 2,937 | 1,686 | 4,623 | 3 | 152,000 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 3,904,899 | 1,703,548 | 271,376 | 1,974,924 | 51 | 2,948,376 | (956,523) | (24) |

APPENDIX C

| Service | Annual Budget (£) | Actual Expenditure (£) | Committed Expenditure (£) | Total Expenditure (£) | Annual Budget Spent (%) | Projected Expenditure (£) | Projected Under / Over (£) | Variance (%) |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Economic and Regeneration | | | | | | | | |
| Holyhead Leisure Centre - Fitness Equipment | 140,000 | 116,920 | 0 | 116,920 | 84 | 140,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Plas Arthur Leisure Centre - Fence | 122,275 | 122,275 | 0 | 122,275 | 100 | 122,275 | (0) | (0) |
| Plas Arthur Leisure Centre - Flooring | 56,487 | 56,487 | 0 | 56,487 | 100 | 56,487 | 0 | 0 |
| CCTV - David Hughes and Amlwch Leisure Centres | 50,000 | 7,273 | 9,535 | 16,808 | 34 | 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Holyhead Regeneration (THI Phase II) | 1,800,000 | 679,050 | 754,236 | 1,433,285 | 80 | 1,800,000 | 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 | 605,464 | 548,069 | 7,395 | 555,464 | 92 | 605,464 | 0 | 0 |
| Crown Site Redevelopment | 935,700 | 104,605 | 0 | 104,605 | 11 | 120,000 | (815,700) | (87) |
| Tregarnedd Plot 2 Units | 21,465 | 500 | 20,965 | 21,465 | 100 | 21,465 | 0 | 0 |
| Amlwch Industrial Units GD (Growth Deal) | 253,387 | 241,187 | 12,200 | 253,387 | 100 | 253,387 | 0 | 0 |
| Library Van | 24,680 | 24,680 | 0 | 24,680 | 100 | 24,680 | 0 | 0 |
| Transforming Towns - Amlwch Marine Terminal | 920,000 | 270,453 | 0 | 270,453 | 29 | 440,000 | (480,000) | (52) |
| Transforming Towns - Place Making Grant | 951,900 | 160,241 | 0 | 160,241 | 17 | 650,900 | (301,000) | (32) |
| Levelling Up Fund | 8,500,455 | 5,063,635 | 0 | 5,063,635 | 60 | 6,000,000 | (2,500,455) | (29) |
| TOTAL | 14,963,157 | 7,395,375 | 804,330 | 8,199,705 | 55 | 10,866,002 | (4,097,155) | (27) |
| Highways | | | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 306,511 | 294,350 | 0 | 294,350 | 96 | 294,350 | (12,161) | (4) |
| Gritters | 467,108 | 354,250 | 0 | 354,250 | 76 | 354,250 | (112,858) | (24) |
| NONB Vehicle | 44,746 | 44,746 | 0 | 44,746 | 100 | 44,746 | 0 | 0 |
| Highways Resurfacing | 3,853,026 | 2,490,378 | 0 | 2,490,378 | 65 | 3,853,026 | 0 | 0 |
| Flood Relief Schemes (Match Funding) | 238,584 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (238,584) | (100) |
| Invest to Save - Vehicles | 5,068 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,068 | 0 | 0 |
| Small scale grants work | 609,443 | 39,041 | 4,000 | 43,041 | 7 | 609,443 | 0 | 0 |
| Active Travel | 2,908,979 | 741,960 | 647,650 | 1,389,610 | 48 | 2,517,979 | (391,000) | (13) |
| Road Safety Capital | 165,750 | 79,578 | 0 | 79,578 | 48 | 165,750 | 0 | 0 |
| Bus Infrastructure | 208,000 | 25,762 | 30,409 | 56,171 | 27 | 208,000 | 0 | 0 |
| ULEV | 166,600 | 55,308 | 52,924 | 108,232 | 65 | 166,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure | 219,577 | 49,588 | 18,807 | 68,395 | 31 | 219,577 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 9,193,392 | 4,174,960 | 753,790 | 4,928,750 | 54 | 8,438,789 | (754,603) | (8) |

| Service | Annual Budget (£) | Actual Expenditure | Committed Expenditure | Total Expenditure | Annual Budget | Projected Expenditure | Projected Under / Over | Variance (%) |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|

APPENDIX C

| | | (£) | (£) | (£) | Spent (%) | (£) | (£) | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Waste Management | | | | | | | | |
| Waste Projects | 1,445,000 | 144,829 | 438,288 | 583,117 | 40 | 629,117 | (815,883) | (56) |
| Recycling Equipment | 17,333 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,333 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1,462,333 | 144,829 | 438,288 | 583,117 | 40 | 646,450 | (815,883) | (56) |
| Property | | | | | | | | |
| Refurbish Existing Assets | 222,946 | 32,341 | 0 | 32,341 | 15 | 52,228 | (170,718) | (77) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Council Offices | 283,724 | 1,006 | 0 | 1,006 | 0 | 6,360 | (277,364) | (98) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Amlwch Leisure Centre | 80,000 | 5,163 | 0 | 5,163 | 6 | 6,360 | (73,640) | (92) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - David Hughes Leisure Centre | 46,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18,020 | (27,980) | (61) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Plas Arthur Leisure Centre | 850,000 | 0 | 167,000 | 167,000 | 20 | 167,000 | (683,000) | (80) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Menai Bridge Library | 17,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (17,000) | (100) |
| Solar Car Ports | 844,711 | 385,469 | 0 | 385,469 | 46 | 844,711 | 0 | 0 |
| Invest To Save Property | 15,596 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (15,596) | (100) |
| Low Carbon Heat Grant - Council Offices | 23,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (23,900) | (100) |
| Low Carbon Heat Grant - 231 | 734,350 | 86,453 | 0 | 86,453 | 12 | 734,350 | 0 | 0 |
| Low Carbon Heat Grant - 249 | 1,358,609 | 575,167 | 0 | 575,167 | 42 | 1,358,609 | 0 | 0 |
| Low Carbon Heat Grant - 250 | 2,821,918 | 1,461,729 | 0 | 1,461,729 | 52 | 2,821,918 | 0 | 0 |
| Low Carbon Heat Grant - 251 | 1,071,273 | 435,038 | 0 | 435,038 | 41 | 1,071,273 | 0 | 0 |
| Upgrade Public Conveniences | 279,574 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (279,574) | (100) |
| TOTAL | 8,649,601 | 2,982,366 | 167,000 | 3,149,366 | 36 | 7,080,829 | (1,568,772) | (18) |
| IT | | | | | | | | |
| Transformation | | | | | | | | |
| ICT | 598,085 | 180,091 | 234,725 | 414,816 | 69 | 598,085 | 0 | 0 |
| IT | 155,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (155,000) | (100) |
| Increasing bandwidth in schools | 62,000 | 41,051 | 20,172 | 61,223 | 99 | 62,000 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 815,085 | 221,142 | 254,897 | 476,039 | 58 | 660,085 | (155,000) | (19) |
| Adult Services | | | | | | | | |
| Canolfan Glanhwfa | 599,644 | 367,710 | 0 | 367,710 | 61 | 599,644 | 0 | 0 |
| ICF | 118,275 | 3,093 | 770 | 3,863 | 3 | 118,275 | 0 | 0 |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Brwynog | 69,000 | 30,098 | 0 | 30,098 | 44 | 57,240 | (11,760) | (17) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Garreglwyd | 514,000 | 137,524 | 0 | 137,524 | 27 | 159,000 | (355,000) | (69) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Haulfre | 81,000 | 1,200 | 0 | 1,200 | 1 | 81,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Plas Crigyll | 171,139 | 171,139 | 0 | 171,139 | 100 | 171,139 | 0 | 0 |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Plas Mona | 83,520 | 37,583 | 0 | 37,583 | 45 | 63,600 | (19,920) | (24) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Hen Reithordy | 35,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (35,000) | (100) |
| Refurbishment and Repairs - Gors Felen | 315,000 | 5,705 | 0 | 5,705 | 2 | 100,000 | (215,000) | (68) |
| TOTAL | 1,986,578 | 754,052 | 770 | 754,822 | 38 | 1,349,898 | (636,680) | (32) |
| TOTAL | 66,944,539 | 33,638,855 | 3,034,664 | 36,673,520 | 55 | 57,095,884 | (9,848,655) | (15) |

**Changes to budgets / additional schemes added since budget setting
Amendments / schemes added in Q3**

| Scheme | Budget £ | FUNDING | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 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 | 122,275 | 109,350 | | | 12,925 | | | | |
| 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 | | | | | | |
| Electric Vehicle and EV Charging Infrastructure | 53,764 | 53,764 | | | | | | | |
| Childcare Capital grants scheme | 380,000 | 380,000 | | | | | | | |
| Transforming Towns - Amlwch Marine Terminal | 920,000 | 920,000 | | | | | | | |
| Transforming Towns - Placemaking Grant 2025/26 | 293,740 | 293,740 | | | | | | | |
| St Marys Building works | 20,419 | 20,419 | | | | | | | |
| Holyhead Fitness Equipment | 140,000 | | | | 140,000 | | | | |
| Visitor Infrastructure Grant | 182,578 | 182,578 | | | | | | | |
| Highways LGBI (Local Govt Borrowing Initiative) | 2,153,026 | | | | | 2,153,026 | | | |
| Council Offices | 158,724 | | | | 158,724 | | | | |
| Schools Capital | 379,346 | 380,923 | | | (1,577) | | | | |
| Tregarnedd Plot 2 Units | 21,465 | 21,465 | | | | | | | |
| Amlwch Industrial Units GD (Growth Deal) | 253,387 | 253,387 | | | | | | | |
| Visitor Infrastructure | 178,933 | 178,933 | | | | | | | |
| Library Van | 24,680 | 24,680 | | | | | | | |
| THI Phase 2 | 1,520,000 | 1,520,000 | | | | | | | |
| Vehicle - AONB | 44,746 | | | | 44,746 | | | | |
| Telephony | (31,776) | | | | (31,776) | | | | |
| Schools bandwidth | 62,000 | | | | 62,000 | | | | |
| Crown Site redevelopment | 935,700 | 935,700 | | | | | | | |
| Low Carbon Heat Grant variation | 565,380 | 565,380 | | | | | | | |
| Holyhead Leisure Centre floor | (3,003) | | | | (3,003) | | | | |
| IVC (in-vessel composting) | (7,791) | | | (7,791) | | | | | |
| Transforming Towns - Placemaking Grant 2025/26 | 658,160 | 658,160 | | | | | | | |
| HRA - Q3 amendment | 350,000 | (432,637) | | | | | | 782,627 | |
| HRA - Q2 amendment | 1,492,000 | 2,182,291 | | | | | (690,291) | | |
| HRA – Q1 amendment | 2,134,814 | 2,506,892 | | | | | (7,695,571) | 7,323,493 | |
| TOTAL | 20,121,327 | 16,916,449 | 112,625 | (7,791) | 382,039 | 2,153,026 | (8,385,862) | 8,106,130 | 844,711 |

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| Isle of Anglesey County Council | |
|--|---|
| REPORT TO : | EXECUTIVE |
| DATE: | 24 FEBRUARY 2026 |
| SUBJECT: | HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET MONITORING, QUARTER 3 2025/26 |
| PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S): | CLLR ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER FINANCE, CORPORATE BUSINESS & CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE CLLR CARWYN JONES – PORTFOLIO HOLDER HOUSING & COMMUNITY SAFETY |
| HEAD OF SERVICE / DIRECTOR: | MARC JONES - DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER (EXT 2601) |
| REPORT AUTHOR: Tel: E-mail: | ŠARKA TIMAROVÁ 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 quarter 3 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 £24,871k. Grant funding budget of £8,740k reduces the net budget to £16,131k.
 - (iii) The combination of both the revenue budget and adjusted capital budget gave a planned budget deficit of £9,840k, of which £6,820k is to be funded from the HRA reserve, with the balance of £3,019k 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 1st April 2025 to 31st December 2025.

4. **Overview**
 - 4.1 The HRA revenue surplus / deficit at the end of quarter 3 shows an overachievement of £715k compared to the profiled budget. The forecast at year end is an underspend of £546k. More detail is given in sections 5 to 8 below and in Appendix A.
 - 4.2 The capital expenditure budget has been increased by £350k, to £24,871k, and is forecasted to be £864k under budget at year end, as explained in section 9 below and in Appendices B and C. Grant income has been reduced to £8,740k, and is expected to be spent in full.
 - 4.3 The forecast deficit (combining both revenue and capital) is now £8,436k, £1,403k less than the budget.

5. Income

5.1 At the end of quarter 3, rent income was £132k below profiled budget. The shortfall on rental income is primarily due to timing differences of new properties transferring to rentable stock. The delay is forecast to result in rental income being £56k below budget. At the same time, this shortfall is forecasted to be offset by increased income from some fees, charges and other contributions, giving a net over achievement of income of £18k at the year end.

6. Repairs and Maintenance

6.1 At the end of quarter 3, there was an underspend of £344k on repairs and maintenance. This is primarily due to expenditure on vacant dwellings during change of tenancy, which reached capitalisation threshold and were moved against the capital WHQS (Welsh Housing Quality Standard) budget. During the year, some of these costs will be reassessed and moved against the capital WHQS budget. We are currently forecasting that the budget will be £30k overspent at year end, primarily due to expected increase in subcontractor expenditure that will remain as revenue expenditure at year end.

6.2 Shared and rechargeable services, which include expenditure on communal and shared areas, grass cutting etc., show a £47k underspend. There is currently a mixture of timing differences that should even out during by year end, and result in a forecasted underspend of £24k.

6.3 Expenditure on operative staff is £248k below the profiled budget at the end of quarter 3, which is due to a combination of pay award underspend and unfilled vacancies. Overheads and other expenditure is £52k over budget, which is mostly due to cost of hired skips, expenditure on tools and operational overheads.

7. Supervision and Management Expenditure

7.1 At the end of quarter 3, supervision and management expenditure was £215k below the profiled budget. We forecast that unfilled vacancies and a large pension contributions adjustments will lead to about £410k 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 3, we are forecasting a small overspend of £7k at year end.

9. Capital Expenditure

9.1 The gross capital budget for 2025/26 is £24,871k, the grant funding budget is £8,740k. The grant funding forecast is summarised below:-

| Source | Quarter 3 forecast £ |
|--|-------------------------|
| Housing with Care Fund (HCF) | 568,648 |
| Integrated Care Fund (ICF) | 375,000 |
| Transitional Accommodation Capital Programme | 1,035,665 |
| Social Housing Grant (SHG) | 1,235,012 |
| Major Repairs Allowance (MRA) | 2,690,000 |
| Optimised Retrofit Programme 2025/26 | 2,775,712 |
| Other | 60,000 |
| Total Grant Funding | 8,740,037 |

- 9.2** WHQS expenditure – The revised £5,483k budget allocated the sum of £1,483k 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. Void capitalisation to the end of quarter 3 for works undertaken by the Housing Maintenance Unit (HMU) is in the sum of £1,056k, with further capitalisation expected during quarter 4. The budget also allocates £4,000k 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 3, with expenditure in the sum of £3,795k. As and when required, both contractors are also undertaking kitchen renewals and associated WHQS work at change of tenancy. The volume of unprogrammed works undertaken at change of tenancy by both contractors has been far higher than originally anticipated, and Housing Services currently forecast an over expenditure of £1,382k.
- 9.3** Fire Risk expenditure – 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 and emergency lighting systems serving blocks of flats. The fire door replacement contract was tendered and awarded during 2024/25, and expenditure at the end of quarter 3 stood at £212k. Subject to the timely delivery of new doors, Housing Services are currently forecasting that this budget will be fully utilised.
- 9.4** 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 3 stood at £325k, with a further £178k in confirmed commitment. Housing Services predicts that the budget will be utilised in full during 2025/26.
- 9.5** 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 positively during quarter 3, and Housing Services have allocated a budget of £3,300k for these energy efficiency improvements during 2025/26. Expenditure at the end of quarter 3 stood at £2,321k. During 2025/26, this programme has secured financial support in the sum of £2,776k via the Welsh Government's (WG) Optimised Retrofit Programme (ORP). Housing Services expects that the budget will be utilised in full during the current financial year. In order to ensure that we utilise ORP funding in full, there is a risk that actual year end expenditure may exceed the allocated budget.
- 9.6** Planned Maintenance expenditure – The total budget allocated for traditional Planned Maintenance work is £3,000k, 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. Works at Valley reached Practical Completion during quarter 3, and Housing Services tendered a further Planned Maintenance Contract involving 20 properties at various locations during quarter 3. Successful award of contract has fully committed the budget for 2025/26. Expenditure at the end of quarter 3 stood at £1,233k. Housing Services currently estimate that the budget will be £1.7m underspent.

- 9.7 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 confirms that tenders were received and that a contract was awarded for the demolition of these garages during quarter 2. A further tender will be prepared during quarter 4 for garages earmarked for demolition in the Holyhead area. Housing Services do not expect any upgrading of treatment plants to incur any significant expenditure during this financial year, and forecasts under expenditure in the sum of £200k.
- 9.8 Central Heating Contract Expenditure** - During quarter 1, a contract 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, inclusive of commitment, was in the sum of £104k at the end of quarter 3. There are no plans to award any further major contracts during this financial year, and Housing Services expects that the budget will be £96k underspent at year end.
- 9.9 Fleet Renewal** – The budget allocates the sum of £650k for a rolling programme of renewing the BMU (Building Maintenance Unit) vehicular fleet, primarily the van stock utilised by operatives. A total of 10 new vehicles were received during quarter 3, and expenditure stood at £293k. A further 10 vehicles have been ordered, and commitment is in the sum of £395k.
- 9.10 Acquisition of Existing Properties and Development of new properties** - A budget of £10,738k has been allocated to activities which increase the HRA rentable stock.

- **Projects Completed or Nearing Completion**

To quarter 3, a total of 29 units were added to the lettable stock. These were newly developed houses at Stad y Bryn in Llanfaethlu, as well as existing properties acquired and refurbished by HRA. New developments at Cae Braenar in Holyhead and at the Newborough Old School Site are progressing and are expected to add 23 and 14 units respectively to the lettable stock in early 2026/27.

- **Other Developments**

Two new houses are being developed at Parc Y Coed in Llangefni 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, four 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 an allocation of £2,370k to fund 15 units to be added to lettable stock during the year. Despite delays, works are progressing well and the full amount is expected to be spent this financial year.

Five properties were approved for acquisition in quarter 1, and additional 5 properties are being acquired, following an additional allocation of Transitional Accommodation Capital Programme (TACP) grant by the WG. As the TACP programme is expected to continue into the future, the development team are scoping further opportunities across the Isle of Anglesey.

- **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 Corn Hir old school site in Llangefni. Projects in preplanning stages include development and re-development at Maes William Williams in Amlwch, Tan y Foel in Llanerchymedd, Ysgol y Parc 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; it is forecasted that about £215k will be spent by year end.

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 After capital budget and capital grants adjustments, the net revenue / capital deficit budgeted for the year is £8,436. This is to be funded by £6,820k from the HRA reserve and £1,616 in 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 – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 1 | How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island? | The report is for monitoring purposes only and is used, along with other reports, to set the HRA business plan and annual budget. In setting the annual budget, the impact on the long term needs of the Island will be assessed. |
| 2 | Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how? | Not applicable |
| 3 | Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom. | Not applicable |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | 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 any 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: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix A – Revenue expenditure and forecasts to end of quarter 3 2025/26 • Appendix B – Capital expenditure and forecast to end of quarter 3 2025/26 • Appendix C – New Build capital schemes and forecast to end of quarter 3 2025/26 | | |
| FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HRA 30 Year Business Plan 2025-2054 (as approved by this Committee in March 2025) | | |

| HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT BUDGET 2025/26 | | | | | | | | | | Appendix A |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| HRA | | Current budget 2025/26 | Profiled budget | Spend / (income) at Q3 | Variance at Q3 | Year end forecast at Q3 | Year end variance | Forecast variance at Q2 | Change from Q2 forecast | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Income | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rent income | | (23,398,090) | (17,829,345) | (17,636,858) | 132,487 | (23,341,356) | 56,734 | 59,682 | (2,943) | |
| Service charges | | (247,090) | (188,283) | (195,444) | (7,161) | (254,251) | (7,161) | - | (7,161) | |
| Other income | | (270,950) | (232,889) | (271,074) | (38,185) | (338,315) | (67,365) | (59,626) | (8,333) | |
| Income total | | (23,916,130) | (18,250,517) | (18,163,376) | 87,141 | (23,934,522) | (18,392) | 56 | (18,448) | |
| Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance | | 4,237,650 | 3,178,252 | 2,834,500 | (343,752) | 4,267,302 | 23,652 | 55,464 | (25,811) | |
| | Responsive repairs | | | 1,470,909 | | 3,075,330 | - | - | - | |
| | Planned and cyclical work | | | 123,480 | | 198,480 | - | - | - | |
| | Vacant dwellings | | | 1,240,110 | | 593,492 | - | - | - | |
| Shared and rechargeable services | | 361,950 | 822,558 | 775,059 | (47,499) | 937,523 | (24,427) | (50,733) | 26,307 | |
| Operative employees costs | | 2,391,820 | 1,791,618 | 1,543,824 | (247,794) | 2,208,395 | (182,825) | (187,351) | 4,526 | |
| Overheads and other expenditure | | 647,990 | 453,087 | 510,314 | 51,827 | 708,571 | 60,581 | (8,899) | 63,480 | |
| Repairs and maintenance total | | 8,239,410 | 6,251,515 | 5,664,297 | (587,218) | 8,122,391 | (117,019) | (191,520) | 74,502 | |
| Supervision and management | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rent administration | 501,530 | 375,631 | 346,902 | (28,729) | 460,297 | (41,233) | (12,472) | (28,761) | |
| | Tenant participation and support | 914,300 | 688,283 | 622,858 | (65,425) | 844,860 | (63,440) | (29,332) | (40,108) | |
| | Estate management | 768,290 | 575,551 | 521,441 | (54,110) | 730,271 | (38,019) | (37,362) | (658) | |
| | Development | 260,190 | 194,982 | 201,485 | 6,503 | 270,475 | 10,285 | 35,019 | (24,734) | |
| | Management and technical staff | 1,821,650 | 1,325,113 | 1,233,371 | (91,742) | 1,660,843 | (160,807) | (112,537) | (48,263) | |
| | Business support | 1,632,820 | 1,193,586 | 1,217,906 | 18,320 | 1,521,304 | (111,516) | (62,808) | (48,708) | |
| Supervision and management total | | 5,898,780 | 4,359,146 | 4,143,962 | (215,184) | 5,488,050 | (410,730) | (219,492) | (191,238) | |
| Total operations | | (9,777,940) | (7,639,856) | (8,355,117) | (715,261) | (10,324,081) | (546,141) | (410,957) | (135,184) | |
| Year end adjustments | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financing costs and bad debt provision | | 2,618,800 | - | 7,080 | 7,080 | 2,625,880 | 7,080 | 7,080 | - | |
| Recharge from central services | | 842,820 | - | - | - | 842,820 | - | - | - | |
| Recharge from the housing service | | 25,130 | - | - | - | 25,130 | - | - | - | |
| Year end adjustments | | 3,486,750 | - | 7,080 | 7,080 | 3,493,830 | 7,080 | 7,080 | - | |
| Total revenue (surplus) / deficit | | (6,291,190) | (7,639,856) | (8,348,037) | (708,181) | (6,830,251) | (539,061) | (403,877) | (135,184) | |
| Capital expenditure account | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital expenditure | | 24,870,814 | - | 15,703,769 | - | 24,006,775 | (864,039) | (2,465,143) | 1,601,104 | |
| Capital grants receivable | | (8,740,037) | - | (8,740,037) | - | (8,740,037) | - | - | - | |
| Other contributions | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Total capital (surplus) / deficit | | 16,130,777 | - | 6,963,732 | - | 15,266,738 | (864,039) | (2,465,143) | 1,601,104 | |
| Capital deficit funded by | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenue surplus | | (6,291,190) | - | - | - | (6,830,251) | (539,061) | (403,877) | (135,184) | |
| HRA reserve | | (6,820,303) | - | - | - | (6,820,303) | - | 632,373 | (632,373) | |
| Unsupported borrowing | | (3,019,284) | - | - | - | (1,616,184) | 1,403,100 | 2,236,647 | (833,547) | |
| Total funding of capital expenditure | | (16,130,777) | - | - | - | (15,266,738) | 864,039 | 2,465,143 | (1,601,104) | |
| Opening HRA balance | | (7,975,679) | - | - | - | (7,975,679) | - | - | - | |
| Net (increase) / decrease in HRA reserve | | 6,820,303 | - | - | - | 6,820,303 | - | (632,373) | 632,373 | |
| Closing HRA reserve | | (1,155,376) | - | - | - | (1,155,376) | - | (632,373) | 632,373 | |

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT CAPITAL BUDGET 2025/26

| | Annual budget 2025/26 | Expenditure Q3 | Year end forecast | Year end variance | Forecast variance at Q2 | Change from Q2 forecast |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Central Heating Contract | 200,000 | 89,190 | 104,000 | (96,000) | (96,000) | - |
| Planned Maintenance Contract | 3,000,000 | 1,233,082 | 1,300,000 | (1,700,000) | (1,000,000) | (700,000) |
| Energy Performance Improvement | 3,300,000 | 2,320,944 | 3,300,000 | - | - | - |
| Environmental Works | 500,000 | 98,488 | 300,000 | (200,000) | (200,000) | - |
| Acquisition of Existing Properties and Development of New Properties | 10,737,814 | 5,531,712 | 10,449,902 | (287,912) | (1,169,143) | 881,231 |
| Public Sector Adaptations | 500,000 | 325,215 | 500,000 | - | - | - |
| Fire Risk | 500,000 | 212,523 | 500,000 | - | - | - |
| WHQS | 1,483,000 | 1,803,991 | 2,515,000 | 1,032,000 | - | 1,032,000 |
| Kitchen Replacement Programme | 4,000,000 | 3,795,438 | 4,350,000 | 350,000 | - | 350,000 |
| Fleet Renewal | 650,000 | 293,186 | 687,873 | 37,873 | - | 37,873 |
| Total | 24,870,814 | 15,703,769 | 24,006,775 | (864,039) | (2,465,143) | 1,601,104 |

APPENDIX C

NEW DEVELOPMENT BUDGET 2025/26

| Schemes / Projects | Number of additional units | Budget 2025/26 | Expenditure Q3 | Year end forecast | Forecast variance at Q2 | Change from Q2 forecast |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| New build dwellings | | | | | | |
| Newborough Old School Site | 14 | 1,427,530 | 868,130 | 1,350,000 | 1,427,530 | (77,530) |
| Cae Braenar, Caergybi | 23 | 1,535,707 | 462,493 | 1,450,000 | 1,535,707 | (85,707) |
| Parc y Coed, Llangefni, Phase 2 | 2 | 293,200 | 234,287 | 293,200 | 293,200 | - |
| Stad y Bryn, Llanfaethlu | 10 | 912,736 | 785,110 | 950,000 | 562,736 | 387,264 |
| Plas Alltran, Caergybi | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acquisition of existing properties | | | | | | |
| Acquisitions | 5 | 2,312,356 | 887,590 | 2,628,416 | 2,312,356 | 316,060 |
| Refurbishment | 15 | 2,370,000 | 1,168,414 | 2,370,000 | 1,786,142 | 583,858 |
| Collaboration with Social Services | 4 | 718,648 | 673,286 | 818,286 | 701,000 | 117,286 |
| Aethwy Extra Care | 73 | 867,637 | 338,209 | 375,000 | 500,000 | (125,000) |
| Projects in pre-development stages | | 300,000 | 114,193 | 215,000 | 100,000 | 115,000 |
| Total | 150 | 10,737,814 | 5,531,712 | 10,449,902 | 9,218,671 | 1,231,231 |

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| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|--|--|
| Report to: | EXECUTIVE |
| Date: | 24 FEBRUARY 2026 |
| Subject: | TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT 2026/27 |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | CLLR ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE & CORPORATE BUSINESS AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE |
| Head of Service / Director: | MARC JONES – DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER |
| Report Author: Tel: E-mail: | MARC JONES 01248 752601 rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.wales |
| Local Members: | n/a |
| A – Recommendation/s and reason/s | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council is required to produce and publish an annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) before the start of each financial year. The Council, under the Local Government Act 2003 and Welsh Government Regulations, has to have due regard to the CIPFA Prudential Code and CIPFA Treasury Management Codes, the latest versions of which were published in 2021. • This TMSS complies with the requirements in both codes and sets out all the requirements which must be followed in how the Isle of Anglesey County Council treasury management activities are conducted. This helps to ensure that the Council’s investments are secure and sufficiently accessible so that there is enough cash for day-to-day payments as they fall due. The TMSS, as required by the codes, also provides a framework to ensure that the Council’s borrowing levels remain prudent and affordable. • The CIPFA Prudential Code, 2021 (S29), introduced more frequent treasury management monitoring reports. The Council now produces treasury management quarterly reports, culminating in the year-end treasury management outturn report. • These reports provide monitoring information on the forward-looking prudential indicators which are specified in the appendices within the TMSS. The quarterly reports highlight any significant variances from the approved indicators and include forecasts on the Council’s borrowing and investments during the year. • Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To review the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2026/27 and submit comments to the full Council. | |
| B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option? | |
| No other options are available, it is a requirement to approve a TMSS annually. | |
| C – Why is this a decision for the County Council? Statutory requirement | |
| It is a requirement of the Code that the Treasury Management Strategy Statement is approved by the full Council. | |

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

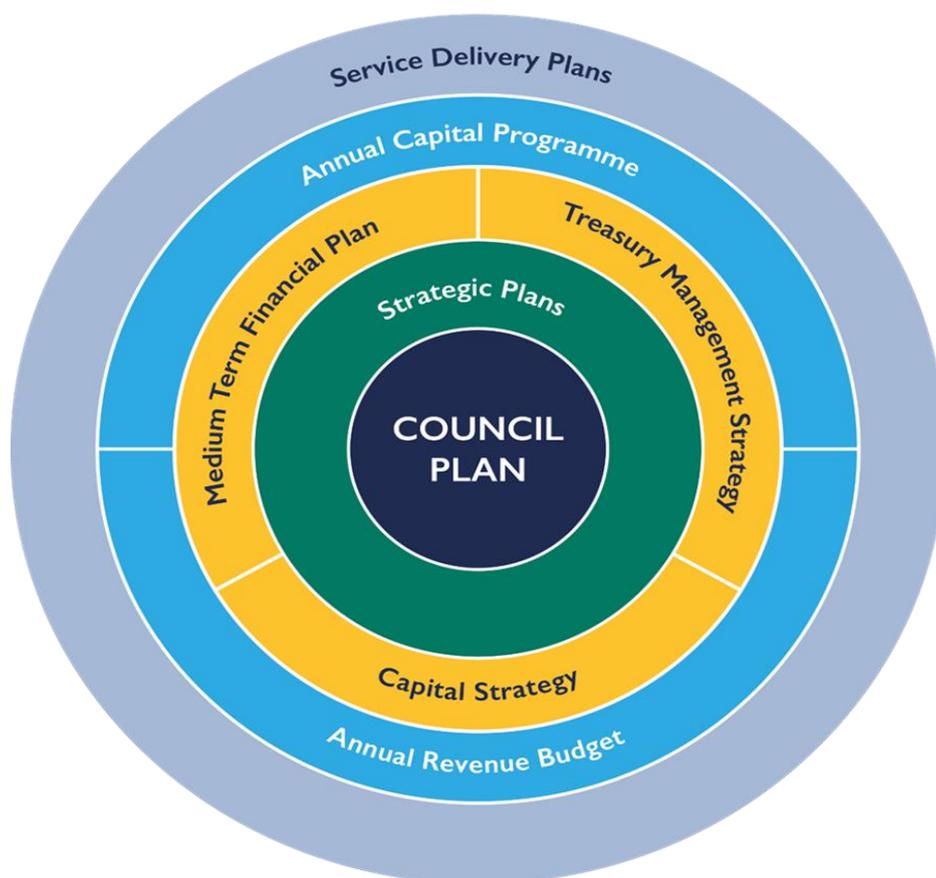
| E – Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
|--|---|--|
| 1 | Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory) | |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 Officer (mandatory) | N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer’s report. |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | |
| 5 | Property | |
| 6 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | |
| 7 | Procurement | |
| 8 | Scrutiny | The strategy statement was considered by the Governance & Audit Committee at its meeting on 4 February 2026, and the Committee recommended to accept the strategy statement without amendment. |
| 9 | Local Members | |
| 10 | Other | |
| F - Appendices: | | |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treasury Management Key Principles 2. Economic background 3. Loan maturity profile PWLB Loans 4. Loan Maturity Profile Salix Loans 5. MRP Policy Statement 6. Specified and non-specified investments 7. Counterparty criteria 8. Approved countries for investments 9. Treasury Management scheme of delegation and the role of the Section 151 Officer 10. Prudential and Treasury Indicators 11. Explanation of Prudential and Treasury Indicators 12. Glossary of, and information on, Prudential & Treasury Management indicators | | |
| FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2025/26 Treasury Management Strategy Statement, approved by the full Council on 6 March 2025 • Annual Treasury Management Review 2024/25, approved by the full Council on 25 September 2025 • 2024/25 Capital Outturn Report, presented to this Committee on 17 July 2025 • 2025/26 Capital Budget Monitoring Quarter 2, presented to the Executive on 25 November 2025 • 2025/26 Treasury Management Mid-Year Report, presented to this Committee on 16 December 2025 • 2026/2031 Capital Strategy – presented to this Committee on 27 January 2026 | | |

TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY, MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY STATEMENT AND TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT 2026/27

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Treasury Management Strategy Statement (TMSS) 2026/27 provides the framework for day-to-day and medium-term treasury management. It is completed with regard to the CIPFA Prudential Code 2021 and the CIPFA Treasury Code 2021.
- 1.2 The TMSS is a key part of the Council’s strategic planning processes to help ensure that the Council is able to achieve its strategic objectives and vision. The Council’s strategic circle, below, shows the Council Plan is central to the work of the Council. All the Council’s strategic and operational plans must align with the Council Plan to deliver the services and priorities needed to achieve the strategic objectives of the Plan. The circle shows that the Treasury Management Strategy Statement, alongside the Capital Strategy and Medium Term Financial Plan, are the key financial strategies to ensure that the Council’s financial resources are managed in line with key legislation and CIPFA requirements and are focused on meeting the priorities of the Council. This helps ensure that the Council’s finances are targeted at the right functions and services to achieve the Council’s goals.



2. BACKGROUND

2.1. CIPFA defines treasury management as:-

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

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

3. ISLE OF ANGLESEY TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT

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

3.1.9 Treasury management activity supports the achievement of the Council's key priorities and will be aligned with the Capital Strategy and the Medium Term Financial Plan to ensure that investments are secure, accessible and interest receivable is optimised within secure investments. Borrowing will be based on the requirements of the Capital Strategy 2026/30 and annual programmes, but only if affordable, taking into account the financial scenario at the time and information in the Medium Term Financial Plan, which is updated regularly.

4. 3.1.10 Setting the Treasury Management Strategy cannot be undertaken in isolation, and consideration must be given to the economic situation as this has an impact on investment interest rates, the cost of borrowing and the financial strength of counterparties. **EXTERNAL CONTEXT**

4.1 A full summary of the economic outlook is set out in Appendix 2. Table 1, below, shows the recent Bank of England (BoE) base rate forecasts, inflation and PWLB rates provided by MUFG Corporate Markets:-

**Table 1 – Forecast Bank Base Rate, Inflation and PWLB Rates
March 2026 to December 2027**

| | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec | Mar | Jun | Sep | Dec |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2026 | 2026 | 2026 | 2026 | 2027 | 2027 | 2027 | 2027 |
| Bank Rate (%) | 3.75% | 3.50% | 3.50% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% | 3.25% |
| Inflation (BoE – Feb 2026) | 3.10% | 3.00% | 2.70% | 2.50% | 2.20% | 2.00% | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| 5yr PWLB rate (%) | .4.60% | 4.50% | 4.30% | 4.20% | 4.10% | 4.10% | 4.10% | 4.10% |
| 10yr PWLB rate (%) | 5.20% | 5.00% | 4.90% | 4.80% | 4.80% | 4.70% | 4.70% | 4.70% |
| 25yr PWLB rate (%) | 5.80% | 5.70% | 5.60% | 5.50% | 5.50% | 5.40% | 5.30% | 5.30% |
| 50yr PWLB rate (%) | 5.60% | 5.50% | 5.40% | 5.30% | 5.30% | 5.20% | 5.10% | 5.10% |

4.2 The BoE's target inflation, set by the Government, is 2%. During 2025, Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose from its lowest point of 2.7% in September 2024, reaching a peak of 3.8% in September 2025, before falling back to 3.2% in November 2025. The fall in inflation is expected to continue to fall during 2026, reaching the BoE's target level of 2% by late 2026.

4.3 At the start of the pandemic, the base rate was reduced to its lowest point at 0.1% in support of the economy. In December 2021, the BoE increased the rate to 0.25%, and then increased the base rate at each meeting of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) between 0.25% to 0.75% at its highest increase. In August 2023, the MPC increased the base rate to 5.25%. The rate of 5.25% remained unchanged until 1 August 2024, when the base rate was reduced for the first time since 2020, to 5%, which was also the rate at 30 September 2024. The base rate has since reduced to 3.75%, with further cuts expected during 2026.

4.4 The Council benefits from a higher base rate for investment of surplus cash, and is forecast to generate around £900k in investment income in 2025/26. However, loans to the Council are more expensive, and the Council has followed a strategy of delaying external borrowing for as long as possible and using Council balances to fund capital expenditure (internal borrowing). However, as the Council has used its reserves to balance the revenue budget and to fund capital expenditure on the Housing Revenue Account (HRA), the level of surplus cash is now reaching a point where internal borrowing can no longer be maintained, and borrowing will need to be externalised.

5. THE COUNCIL'S CURRENT BORROWING POSITION

5.1 The current position in respect of Public Works Loans Board (PWLB) loans is shown in Table

2 below:-

**Table 2
PWLB Loans Outstanding**

| | Maturity Loans | EIP / Annuity Loans | Total |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Balance as at 1 April 2025 | £117.546m | £0.144m | £117.690m |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | £117.546m | £0.128m | £117.674m |
| Estimated Loan Balance at 31 March 2026 | £117.546m | £0.118m | £117.664m |
| Average Time to Repayment as at 31 March 2026 | 18.2 years | 4.4 years | 14.4 years |
| Average Interest Rate | 5.1% | 9.4% | 6.3% |

- 5.3** Borrowing Salix – Salix is a Welsh Government (WG) organisation which provides interest free loans and, more recently, grants for projects which support the environment and to help public sector bodies in Wales to work towards achieving their net zero target by 2030. The Council had £4.393m of interest free loans outstanding with Salix at 31 December 2024. These loans are repaid over a period of 8 or 10 years, depending on the agreement, with 2 repayments made per year, per loan. These loans have funded LED street lighting, LED lighting in schools and leisure centres and various other sustainable projects.

Table 3 – Salix Loans Outstanding

| | Salix Loans |
|---|--------------------|
| Balance as at 1 April 2025 | £4.393m |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | £4.037m |
| Estimated Loan Balance at 31 March 2026 | £3.702m |
| Average Time to Repayment as at 31 March 2026 | 4.6 years |
| Average Interest Rate | 0.00% |

6. THE COUNCIL'S INVESTMENT BALANCES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

- 6.1** The total balance of investments at 31 December 2025 was £20.993m, as shown in Chart 1 and 2 below. The yield from these investments from 1 April 2025 to 31 December 2025 was £0.770m, with the total interest receivable on the below listed investments expected to be £0.893m for 2025/26. The interest receivable will be shared on the appropriate basis between the Council Fund, the HRA, schools and external bodies the Council holds funds for, including the Trusts.

Chart 1 – Investments by Counterparty

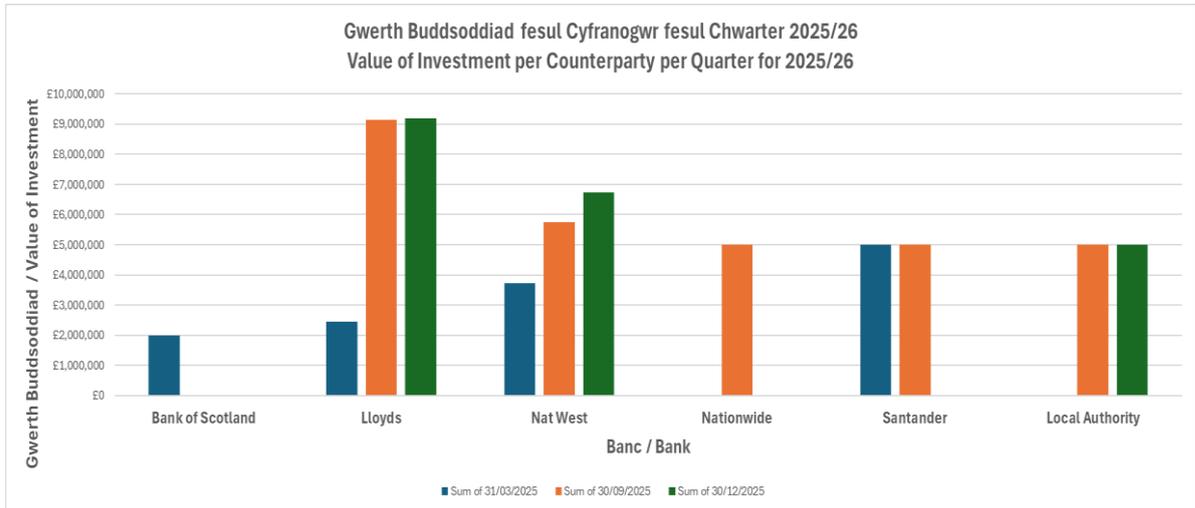
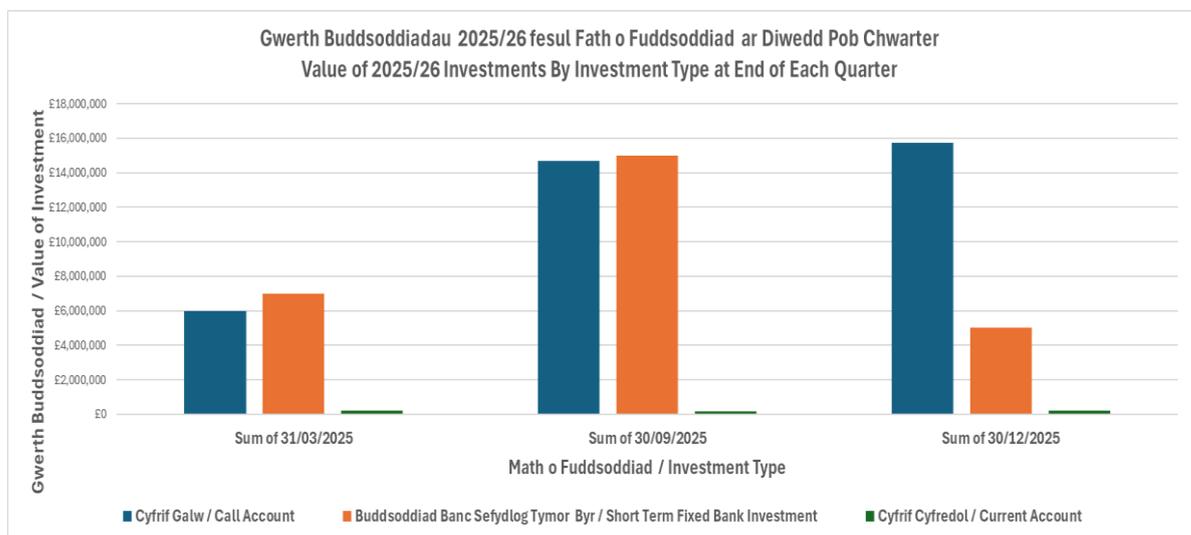


Chart 2 – Investment by Type



7. IMPACT OF FUTURE PLANS ON BORROWING

7.1 Capital expenditure is partly funded from borrowing, therefore, the Capital Strategy and this strategy are closely linked. The capital expenditure summary 2025/26 to 2027/28 presents three options for capital expenditure. All three scenarios take into account the work needed on the Council's assets, or whether replacement assets will be needed. The three options are presented as the:-

Base case – this is based on the funding that is currently secured and requires little or no unsupported borrowing, apart from that required for committed schemes.

Ambitious – this is a sum based on the base case plus an element of unsupported borrowing, which is considered reasonable and affordable, and allows existing assets to be maintained to an acceptable level to guarantee ongoing future use and to allow the Council's Plan to be implemented.

Ideal - this the sum required to upgrade the Council's assets to the highest standard and allows all elements of the Council Plan to be implemented. This requires a substantial increase in borrowing, which may not be affordable to the Council.

7.2 Tables 4a – 4ch, below, shows estimated expenditure and funding for the period 2024/25 to 2029/30 for the 3 scenarios:-

| | Actual 2024/25 | Estimated 2025/26 |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | £'m | £'m |
| Council Fund - excluding Investment Properties | 37.258 | 24.171 |
| HRA | 27.468 | 22.056 |
| Investment Properties | 0.000 | 8.940 |
| Total Expenditure | 64.726 | 55.167 |
| Capital Grants | 45.883 | 34.692 |
| Capital Receipts | 1.173 | 0.497 |
| Reserves & Revenue Contributions | 10.817 | 13.876 |
| Supported Borrowing | 4.243 | 3.797 |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 2.491 | 1.445 |
| Salix Loans | 0.119 | 0.860 |
| Total funding | 64.726 | 55.167 |

Table 4b Base Case Expenditure and Funding 2026/27 to 2030/31

| | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £'m | £'m | £'m | £'m | £'m |
| Council Fund - excluding Investment Properties | 14.122 | 8.845 | 7.965 | 7.920 | 6.547 |
| HRA | 41.555 | 30.337 | 10.259 | 9.328 | 9.792 |
| Investment Properties | 10.652 | 2.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Total Expenditure | 66.329 | 41.182 | 18.224 | 17.248 | 16.339 |
| Capital Grants | 34.839 | 14.847 | 5.481 | 5.481 | 5.481 |
| Capital Receipts | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Reserves & Revenue Contributions | 15.268 | 10.121 | 9.588 | 9.416 | 8.404 |
| Supported Borrowing | 3.603 | 2.151 | 2.151 | 2.151 | 2.151 |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 12.619 | 14.063 | 1.004 | 0.200 | 0.303 |
| Salix Loans | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Total funding | 66.329 | 41.182 | 18.224 | 17.248 | 16.339 |

Table 4c – Ambitious Case Expenditure and Funding 2026/27 to 2030/31

| | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £'m | £'m | £'m | £'m | £'m |
| Council Fund - excluding Investment Properties | 16.689 | 16.351 | 52.016 | 55.102 | 41.431 |
| HRA | 45.950 | 35.819 | 27.569 | 26.893 | 23.294 |
| Investment Properties | 10.652 | 2.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 |
| Total Expenditure | 73.291 | 54.370 | 79.785 | 82.195 | 64.925 |
| Capital Grants | 34.865 | 18.178 | 22.413 | 20.271 | 16.239 |
| Capital Receipts | 0.000 | 0.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 |
| Reserves & Revenue Contributions | 14.107 | 8.929 | 34.696 | 34.404 | 31.222 |
| Supported Borrowing | 3.603 | 3.372 | 4.764 | 4.329 | 4.329 |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 20.716 | 23.691 | 17.712 | 22.992 | 12.936 |
| Salix Loans | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Total funding | 73.291 | 54.370 | 79.785 | 82.195 | 64.925 |

Table 4ch – Ideal Case Expenditure and Funding 2026/27 to 2030/31

| | 2026/27 £'m | 2027/28 £'m | 2028/29 £'m | 2029/30 £'m | 2030/31 £'m |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Council Fund - excluding Investment Properties | 22.357 | 34.470 | 62.904 | 77.873 | 44.776 |
| HRA | 45.369 | 40.040 | 28.173 | 27.363 | 23.647 |
| Investment Properties | 10.882 | 2.330 | 2.330 | 2.330 | 2.330 |
| Total Expenditure | 78.608 | 76.840 | 93.407 | 107.567 | 70.753 |
| Capital Grants | 38.665 | 31.490 | 28.507 | 35.878 | 16.189 |
| Capital Receipts | 0.000 | 0.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 | 0.200 |
| Reserves & Revenue Contributions | 14.015 | 9.406 | 34.704 | 34.985 | 30.890 |
| Supported Borrowing | 3.603 | 3.372 | 4.764 | 4.329 | 4.329 |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 22.325 | 32.372 | 25.232 | 32.176 | 19.145 |
| Salix Loans | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Total funding | 78.608 | 76.840 | 93.407 | 107.567 | 70.753 |

7.3 An important factor to consider is the impact of borrowing on the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). The CFR is the measure of the Council's underlying borrowing need. Borrowing is not limited to external borrowing from PWLB but also the use of the Council's own cash balances (internal borrowing) which have been used to fund capital expenditure. While internal borrowing saves the Council in interest payable costs, the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) is charged on the basis of the underlying borrowing need (the CFR), not the actual borrowing. Table 5, below, shows the CFR for both the Council Fund and the HRA under the 3 scenarios:-

Table 5 – Capital Financing Requirement

| Base Case | Actual 2024/25 £'m | Estimated 2025/26 £'m | Estimated 2026/27 £'m | Estimated 2027/28 £'m | Estimated 2028/29 £'m | Estimated 2029/30 £'m | Estimated 2030/31 £'m |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CFR - Council Fund | 114.391 | 119.486 | 125.567 | 127.905 | 128.727 | 128.613 | 129.573 |
| CFR - HRA | 37.998 | 36.895 | 35.744 | 47.116 | 59.834 | 59.332 | 57.863 |
| Total CFR | 152.389 | 156.381 | 161.311 | 175.021 | 188.561 | 187.945 | 187.436 |
| Net movement in CFR | | + 5.992 | + 4.930 | + 13.710 | + 13.540 | -0.616 | -0.509 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Ambitious Case | Actual 2024/25 £'m | Estimated 2025/26 £'m | Estimated 2026/27 £'m | Estimated 2027/28 £'m | Estimated 2028/29 £'m | Estimated 2029/30 £'m | Estimated 2030/31 £'m |
| CFR - Council Fund | 114.391 | 119.486 | 125.567 | 130.114 | 134.741 | 142.620 | 155.016 |
| CFR - HRA | 37.998 | 36.895 | 35.744 | 52.784 | 72.145 | 82.313 | 93.340 |
| Total CFR | 152.389 | 156.381 | 161.311 | 182.898 | 206.886 | 224.934 | 248.356 |
| Net movement in CFR | | + 5.992 | + 4.930 | + 21.587 | + 23.988 | +18.048 | +23.422 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Ideal Case | Actual 2024/25 £'000 | Estimated 2025/26 £'000 | Estimated 2026/27 £'000 | Estimated 2027/28 £'000 | Estimated 2028/29 £'000 | Estimated 2029/30 £'000 | Estimated 2030/31 £'000 |
| CFR - Council Fund | 114.391 | 119.486 | 125.567 | 132.033 | 142.649 | 157.143 | 177.766 |
| CFR - HRA | 37.998 | 36.895 | 35.744 | 52.441 | 74.331 | 85.096 | 96.583 |
| Total CFR | 152.389 | 156.381 | 161.311 | 184.473 | 216.980 | 242.239 | 274.349 |
| Net movement in CFR | | + 5.992 | + 4.930 | +23.162 | +32.507 | +25.259 | +32.110 |

7.4 The 3 scenarios detailed above will increase the Council's borrowing with a level of internal borrowing continuing, but the majority of the additional borrowing will be externalised, through

the PWLB. The estimated borrowing requirement is shown in Table 6, below:-

Table 6
External Borrowing 2024/25 to 2030/31

| | Base Case £'m | Ambitious Case £'m | Ideal Case £'m |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 2024/25 Actual | 122.082 | 122.082 | 122.082 |
| 2025/26 Estimated | 131.710 | 131.710 | 131.710 |
| 2026/27 Estimated | 134.235 | 134.235 | 134.235 |
| 2027/28 Estimated | 149.075 | 157.173 | 158.781 |
| 2028/29 Estimated | 163.125 | 182.070 | 192.360 |
| 2029/30 Estimated | 166.003 | 204.268 | 222.078 |
| 2030/31 Estimated | 166.785 | 230.019 | 257.013 |

7.5 Additional borrowing results in additional expenditure charged to the revenue account in the form of additional Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) charges and additional interest cost. It is, therefore, important to assess the impact of additional borrowing on the revenue account to ensure that the revenue costs remain affordable. The best measure of affordability is to express the capital financing costs as a percentage of the net revenue budget. These are shown in Tables 7a and 7b, below:-

Table 7a
Revenue Implications of Capital Expenditure and Borrowing – General Fund

| | Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE) £'m | Base Case | | Ambitious Case | | Ideal Case | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Estimated MRP & Interest £'m | MRP & Interest to NRE % | Estimated MRP & Interest £'m | MRP & Interest to NRE % | Estimated MRP & Interest £'m | MRP & Interest to NRE % |
| 2026/27 | 207.02 | 6.55 | 3.17 | 6.55 | 3.17 | 6.55 | 3.17 |
| 2027/28 | 212.20 | 6.74 | 3.18 | 6.90 | 3.25 | 7.04 | 3.32 |
| 2028/29 | 216.44 | 6.89 | 3.18 | 7.30 | 3.37 | 7.85 | 3.63 |
| 2029/30 | 220.77 | 6.95 | 3.15 | 7.87 | 3.56 | 8.87 | 4.02 |
| 2030/31 | 225.19 | 7.09 | 3.15 | 8.69 | 3.86 | 10.23 | 4.54 |

Table 7b
Revenue Implications of Capital Expenditure and Borrowing – HRA

| | Net Rental Income (NRI) £'m | Base Case | | Ambitious Case | | Ideal Case | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Estimated MRP & Interest £'m | MRP & Interest to NRI % | Estimated MRP & Interest £'m | MRP & Interest to NRI % | Estimated MRP & Interest £'m | MRP & Interest to NRI % |
| 2026/27 | 24.06 | 2.38 | 9.88 | 2.38 | 9.88 | 2.38 | 9.88 |
| 2027/28 | 25.22 | 3.10 | 12.28 | 3.58 | 14.17 | 3.55 | 14.04 |
| 2028/29 | 26.75 | 3.85 | 14.40 | 4.78 | 17.68 | 4.88 | 18.00 |
| 2029/30 | 27.31 | 3.94 | 14.42 | 5.49 | 19.70 | 5.63 | 20.12 |
| 2030/31 | 28.41 | 3.99 | 14.03 | 6.23 | 21.28 | 6.38 | 21.74 |

8. BORROWING STRATEGY

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

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2026/27 treasury operations. The Section 151 Officer will monitor interest rates in

financial markets and will adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:-

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

8.2 External v Internal Borrowing

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

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

8.2.3 However, short term savings, by avoiding new long term external borrowing in 2026/27, must also be weighed against the potential for incurring additional long term extra costs, by delaying unavoidable new external borrowing, as PWLB long term rates are now higher.

8.2.4 Additionally, the cash flow implications of internalising borrowing require regular review and will limit the potential extent of internalising borrowing. The level of the Council's reserves has fallen during 2025/26, as general fund reserves and school balances have been used to fund revenue budgets, and the HRA reserve has been used to fund capital expenditure. The scope to continue to maintain a high level of internalised borrowing is reducing and is likely to reduce in future years.

8.3 Borrowing in Advance of Need

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

8.4 Debt Rescheduling

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

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

8.5 Borrowing from other Financial Institutions

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

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

9. DEBT PROFILE

9.1 Appendix 4 shows the maturity information of the Council's borrowing, the existing borrowing is due to be repaid in various years up to 2068/69. The Council aims to ensure that the repayment date is arranged so as to smooth out repayments as far as possible, but priority will be given to the interest rate payable when determining the type of loan (maturity or annuity) and the length of the loan.

9.2 Table 8, below, shows the present value of the future loan repayments discounted at the value of future long term interest rates of 3%:-

Table 8 – Maturity Profile of PWLB Loans, 31 December 2025

| Number of Years until Loan Matures | Principal £'m | Present Value of Principal £'m | Cumulative % |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <1 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 to 3 | 4.01 | 3.81 | 3.29 |
| 4 to 6 | 5.41 | 4.66 | 7.74 |
| 7 to 10 | 4.67 | 3.60 | 11.58 |
| 11 to 14 | 6.41 | 4.30 | 16.84 |
| 15 to 22 | 17.99 | 10.37 | 31.62 |
| 23 to 33 | 50.25 | 21.69 | 72.91 |
| 34 to 50 | 32.96 | 9.86 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | 121.71 | 58.29 | |

10. INVESTMENT STRATEGY AND CREDITWORTHINESS POLICY

10.1 Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months). Greater returns are usually obtainable by investing for longer periods. The Council aims to have an agile investment strategy appropriate to optimise returns. Accordingly, while most cash balances are required in order to manage the ups and downs of cash flow, where cash sums can be identified that could be invested for longer periods, the value to be obtained from longer-term investments will be carefully assessed.

10.2 Management of Risk

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is one of the smallest local authorities in Wales. The Council does not have the large council balances some of the larger authorities hold, though there are larger councils with similar balances or less. Management of risk is the primary consideration for all of the Council's investments.

10.2.1 The Council's investment priorities will be security first, portfolio liquidity second and then yield (return). The Council will aim to achieve the optimum return (yield) on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity, with the Council's risk appetite being for low-risk investments only.

10.2.2 Minimum acceptable **credit criteria** (Appendix 7) are applied to generate a list

of highly creditworthy counterparties. This also enables diversification and, thus, avoidance of concentration risk. The key ratings used to monitor counterparties are the short term and long-term ratings.

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

10.3 Creditworthiness Policy

- 10.3.1** The primary principle governing the Council's investment criteria is the security of its investments. After this main principle, the Council will ensure that:-
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments. For this purpose, it will set out procedures for determining the maximum periods for which funds may prudently be committed. These procedures also apply to the Council's prudential indicators covering the maximum principal sums invested.
 - It will only invest in counterparties which have credit ratings as outlined in Appendix 7.
- 10.3.2** As an additional layer to the minimum credit rating criteria described above, this Council also employs the creditworthiness service provided by MUFG.
- 10.3.3** The MUFG creditworthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and, by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue preponderance to just one agency's ratings.

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

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

10.4 Country Limits

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

11. GOVERNANCE AND CONTROL

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

11.2 Corporate Governance includes the following elements:-

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

11.3 Role of the Section 151 Officer and Members

11.3.1 The Section 151 Officer is responsible for ensuring that matters relating to Treasury Management and Capital Financing are taken into account and reported to the Executive / full Council for consideration, and that procedures are established to monitor performance.

11.3.2 The Section 151 Officer must ensure that prudential indicators are set and monitored in order to demonstrate the legislative requirement that the Council's financial plans are affordable.

11.3.3 Members also play an important role in not just authorising the relevant decisions but also in scrutinising treasury management processes, decisions and performance. In order to undertake this role, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code requires the responsible officer to ensure that Members with responsibility for treasury management receive adequate training in treasury management. This especially applies to Members responsible for scrutiny. In order to support the scrutiny role of the members of the Governance & Audit Committee, the Committee's members received training in treasury management, delivered by the appointed treasury management consultants on 14 September 2022. Further training will be arranged when required. The training needs of treasury management officers are regularly reviewed and addressed.

- 11.3.4** The Council officers involved in treasury management activities have comprehensive knowledge and skills for managing the treasury management function. The Section 151 Officer plays a key role in Treasury Management and approves or rejects any investments proposed by the team. The Council also provides training to increase the knowledge and skills for those responsible for management, delivery, governance and decision making.
- 11.3.5** A formal record of the training received by officers central to the Treasury function will be maintained by the Human Resources Team. Similarly, a formal record of the treasury management / capital finance training received by Members will also be maintained by the Head of Democratic Services.
- 11.3.6** The Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation and a fuller explanation of the role of the Section 151 Officer is set out in Appendix 9.

12. TREASURY MANAGEMENT ADVICE

- 12.1** The Council uses MUFG Corporate Markets (formerly called Link Group) as its external treasury management advisors. In accordance with procurement regulations, the Council retendered this service during early 2021, for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2025, with an option to extend for a further two years.
- 12.2** The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the organisation at all times, and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers. All decisions will be undertaken with regards to all available information, including, but not solely, our treasury advisers. Final responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council.

13. PRUDENTIAL AND TREASURY INDICATORS

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

14. REPORTING

- 14.1** The Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, five main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of policies, estimates and actuals:-
- 1.** Treasury Management Strategy Statement - the first and most important report (this report) is forward looking and covers:-
 - the Treasury Management Strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised), including treasury management indicators;
 - an Investment Strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed);
 - a Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
 - a Treasury Management Policy Statement (definition of the policies and objectives of the treasury management function); and
 - the capital plans (including the associated prudential indicators).
 - 2.** Capital Strategy – this sets out the planned strategy for capital investment for the forthcoming 5 years and highlights the planned outputs, the planned expenditure and how the expenditure is to be funded.

3. Quarter 1 and 3 treasury management monitoring reports - these will update Members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and whether the treasury strategy is meeting its objectives or whether any policies require revision. These reports are accepted by the Portfolio Holder for Finance under delegated authority from the Executive.
4. A mid-year treasury management monitoring report – this is similar to the two quarterly reports but is considered by the Governance & Audit Committee and the Executive, prior to being accepted by the full Council.
5. An annual treasury year end report - this is a backward-looking review document and provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy. This report is also considered by the Governance & Audit Committee and the Executive, prior to being accepted by the full Council

15. CONCLUSION

- 15.1** In summary, the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2026/27 continues the strategy of prudent approach to borrowing in order to limit the revenue implications, and using internal borrowing where cash balances allow. The investment strategy continues the policy of ensuring the security and liquidity of deposits over yield.
- 15.2** It is envisaged that, over the lifetime of the strategy, the continued use of reserves to contribute to fund the revenue budget and the use of the HRA to fund capital expenditure will reduce cash balances significantly. An increased level of borrowing will have to be undertaken in order to fund the Council's capital programme, whilst still maintaining sufficient cash balances to fund liabilities as they fall due.

The CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice – provided by MUFG Corporate Markets (formerly Link Group)

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

Key Principle 1:

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

Key Principle 2:

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

Key Principle 3:

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

The Code then goes on to say that:-

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

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

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

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

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

2. The County Council, Executive Committee and the Governance & Audit Committee will receive reports on the Authority's treasury management policies, practices and activities, including: an annual strategy and plan in advance of the year, a mid-year review report and an annual report after its close, in the form prescribed in the TMPs.

3. The County Council / Executive Committee are responsible for the implementation of the Authority's treasury management policies and practices, in accordance with the Treasury Management Scheme of Delegation. The Section 151 Officer is responsible for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions, who will act in accordance with the Authority's policy statement and TMPs and, if they are a CIPFA member, CIPFA's Standard of Professional Practice on Treasury Management.
4. The Authority nominates the Governance & Audit Committee to be responsible for ensuring effective scrutiny of treasury management strategy and policies.

Economics and Interest Rate update -produced by MUFG Corporate Markets (formerly Link Group)

1. Economics update

- The third quarter of 2025/26 saw:-
 - A -0.1% m/m change in real Gross Domestic Produce (GDP) in October, leaving the economy no bigger than at the start of April.
 - The 3myr rate of average earnings growth excluding bonuses fall to 4.6% in October, having been as high as 5.5% earlier in the financial year.
 - Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation fall sharply from 3.6% to 3.2% in November, with core CPI inflation easing to 3.2%.
 - The Bank of England cut interest rates from 4.00% to 3.75% in December, after holding in November.
 - The 10-year gilt yield fluctuate between 4.4% and 4.7%, ending the quarter at 4.5%.
- From a GDP perspective, the financial year got off to a bumpy start, with the 0.3% m/m fall in real GDP in April, as front-running of US tariffs in Q1 (when GDP grew 0.7% on the quarter) weighed on activity. Despite the underlying reasons for the drop, it was still the first fall since October 2024 and the largest fall since October 2023. However, the economy surprised to the upside in May and June so that quarterly growth ended up 0.3% q/q (subsequently revised down to 0.2% q/q). Nonetheless, the 0.0% m/m change in real GDP in July, followed by a 0.1% m/m increase in August and a 0.1% decrease in September will have caused some concern (0.1% q/q). October's disappointing -0.1% m/m change in real GDP suggests that growth slowed to around 1.4% in 2025 as a whole.
- Sticking with future economic sentiment, the composite Purchasing Manager Index (PMI) for the UK rose from 51.2 in November to 52.1 in December, suggesting the economy may be benefitting somewhat from pre-Budget uncertainty fading. This may also reflect a diminishing drag from weak overseas demand. While the services PMI rose from 51.3 to 52.1, the improvement in the manufacturing output balance from 50.3 to 51.8 was larger. Indeed, the manufacturing sector has been more exposed to the recent weakness of external demand and has lagged the services sector since the end of last year.
- Turning to retail sales volumes, and the 1.5% year-on-year rise in September, accelerating from a 0.7% increase in August, marked the highest gain since April. Nonetheless, the 0.1% m/m fall in retail sales volumes in November built on the 0.9% m/m drop in October, suggesting the longer-lasting effects of weak employment and slowing wage growth are impacting. Moreover, the decline in the GfK measure of consumer confidence from -17 in October to -19 in November suggests that consumers are not that optimistic at present.
- Prior to the November Budget, the public finances position looked weak. The £20.2 billion borrowed in September was slightly above the £20.1 billion forecast by the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR). For the year to date, the £99.8 billion borrowed is the second highest for the April to September period since records began in 1993, surpassed only by borrowing during the COVID-19 pandemic. The main drivers of the increased borrowing were higher debt interest costs, rising government running costs, and increased inflation-linked benefit payments, which outweighed the rise in tax and National Insurance contributions.
- Following the 26 November Budget, the OBR calculated the net tightening in fiscal policy as £11.7bn (0.3% of GDP) in 2029/30, smaller than the consensus forecast of £25bn. It did downgrade productivity growth by 0.3%, from 1.3% to 1.0%, but a lot of that influence was offset by upgrades to its near-term wage and inflation forecasts. Accordingly, the OBR judged the Chancellor was going to achieve her objectives, with £4.2bn to spare. The Chancellor then chose to expand that headroom to £21.7bn, up from £9.9bn previously.
- Moreover, the Chancellor also chose to raise spending by a net £11.3bn in 2029/30. To pay for that and the increase in her headroom, she raised taxes by £26.1bn in 2029/30. The biggest revenue-raisers were the freeze in income tax thresholds from 2028/29 (+£7.8bn) and the rise in National Insurance contributions (NICs) on salary-sacrifice pension contributions (+£4.8bn). The increase in council tax for properties worth more than £2.0m will generate £0.4bn.

- After the Budget, public net sector borrowing of £11.7bn in November was comfortably below last November's figure of £13.6bn, and was the lowest November borrowing figure since 2021, mainly due to tax receipts being £5.4bn higher, largely because of the hike in employer NICs in April 2025. Cumulative borrowing in the first eight months of 2025/26 was still £10bn above last year's total. However, lower inflation and a disposal of assets ahead of the Budget should mean borrowing in 2025/26 comes in below last year's total.
- The weakening in the jobs market looked clear in the spring. May's 109,000 m/m fall in the PAYE measure of employment was the largest decline (barring the pandemic) since the data began, and the seventh in as many months. The monthly change was revised lower in five of the previous seven months too, with April's 33,000 fall revised down to a 55,000 drop. More recently, the 38,000 fall in payroll employment in November was the tenth monthly decline in the past 13 months, causing the annual growth rate to slow further, from -0.5% to -0.6%. The number of job vacancies in the three months to November 2025 stood at 729,000 (the peak was 1.3 million in spring 2022) but the less reliable Labour Force Survey data showed that employment fell by 16,000 in the three months to October, with the unemployment rate rising further, from 5.0% to 5.1%. All this suggests the labour market continues to loosen, albeit at a slow pace.
- A looser labour market is driving softer wage pressures. The 3myy growth rate of average earnings, including bonuses, eased from 4.9% in September to 4.7% in October. And excluding bonuses, the 3myy rate slowed from 4.7% to 4.6%. Regular private sector pay growth continued to slow from 4.2% to 3.9%. That left it broadly on track to meet the Bank's end of December prediction of 3.5%.
- CPI inflation fell sharply in November, easing from 3.6% in October to 3.2%. This was the third consecutive softer-than-expected inflation outturn and suggests that disinflation is well underway. There was a widespread easing in price pressures, with inflation slowing in 10 of the 12 main categories. Core inflation fell from 3.4% to 3.2% and services inflation dipped from 4.5% to 4.4%. However, a great deal will depend on the adjustments to regulated and indexed prices scheduled for next April. Capital Economics forecast CPI inflation to drop from 3.2% in March to 2.0% in April, thereby leaving inflation on track to settle at the 2.0% target, or below, by the end of 2026.
- An ever-present issue throughout recent months has been the pressure being exerted on medium and longer dated gilt yields. The yield on the 10-year gilt moved sideways in the second quarter of 2025, rising from 4.4% in early April to a high of c4.8%, before ending June at 4.50%.
- More recently, the yield on the 10-year gilt rose from 4.46% to 4.60% in early July, as rolled-back spending cuts and uncertainty over Chancellor Reeves' future raised fiscal concerns. Although the spike proved short lived, it highlighted the UK's fragile fiscal position. In an era of high debt, high interest rates and low GDP growth, the markets are now more sensitive to fiscal risks than before the pandemic. During August, long-dated gilts underwent a particularly pronounced sell-off, climbing 22 basis points (bps) and reaching a 27-year high of 5.6% by the end of the month. While yields have since eased back, the market sell-off was driven by investor concerns over growing supply-demand imbalances, stemming from unease over the lack of fiscal consolidation and reduced demand from traditional long-dated bond purchasers like pension funds. For 10-year gilts, by late September, sticky inflation, resilient activity data and a hawkish Bank of England kept yields elevated over 4.70% although, subsequently, gilt yields fell back after the Budget, supported by a tighter fiscal plan, fewer tax hikes required following a smaller-than-expected downgrade to the OBR's fiscal forecast, and a favourable shift in bond issuance away from long-dated debt. Gilt yields hovered around 4.5% at the end of the quarter.
- The FTSE 100 fell sharply following the "Liberation Day" tariff announcement, dropping by more than 10% in the first week of April - from 8,634 on 1 April to 7,702 on 7 April. However, the de-escalation of the trade war coupled with strong corporate earnings led to a rapid rebound starting in late April. As a result, the FTSE 100 ended June at 8,761, around 2% higher than its value at the end of March, and more than 7% above its level at the start of 2025. Since then, the FTSE 100 has enjoyed a further significant jump in value. The stock market hit new record highs above 9,900 in mid November, driven by a global rebound on hopes of a US government-shutdown resolution, expectations of a December rate-cut, and strong corporate earnings. Despite some jitters around Budget time, the FTSE 100 closed Q4 at 9,931, 5% higher than at the end of September and 22% higher since the start of 2025.

Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meetings: 8 May, 19 June, 7 August, 18 September, 6 November, 18 December 2025

- There were six MPC meetings held between April and December. In May, the Committee cut Bank Rate from 4.50% to 4.25%, while in June policy was left unchanged. In June's vote, three MPC members (Dhingra, Ramsden and Taylor) voted for an immediate cut to 4.00%, citing loosening labour market conditions. The other six members were more cautious, as they highlighted the need to monitor for "signs of weak demand", "supply-side constraints" and higher "inflation expectations", mainly from rising food prices. By repeating the well-used phrase "gradual and careful", the MPC continued to suggest that rates would be reduced further.
- In August, a further rate cut was implemented. However, a 5-4 split vote for a rate cut to 4% laid bare the different views within the MPC, with the accompanying commentary noting the decision was "finely balanced" and reiterating that future rate cuts would be undertaken "gradually and carefully". Ultimately, Governor Bailey was the casting vote for a rate cut but, with the CPI measure of inflation expected to reach at least 4% later this year, the MPC was wary of making any further rate cuts until inflation begins its slow downwards trajectory back towards 2%.
- With wages still rising by just below 5%, it was no surprise that the September meeting saw the MPC vote 7-2 for keeping rates at 4% (Dhingra and Taylor voted for a further 25bps reduction). Moreover, the Bank also took the opportunity to announce that they would only shrink its balance sheet by £70bn over the next 12 months, rather than £100bn. The repetition of the phrase that "a gradual and careful" approach to rate cuts is appropriate suggested the Bank still thought interest rates will fall further.
- At the 6 November meeting, Governor Bailey was once again the deciding vote, keeping Bank Rate at 4%, but hinting strongly that a further rate cut was imminent if data supported such a move. By 18 December, with November CPI inflation having fallen to 3.2%, and with Q2 GDP revised down from 0.3% q/q to only 0.2% q/q, and Q3 GDP stalling at 0.1%, the MPC voted by 5-4 to cut rates further to 3.75%. However, Governor Bailey made it clear that any further reductions would require strong supporting data, and the pace of any further decreases would be slow compared to recent months. The markets expect Bank Rate to next be cut in April.

2. Interest rate forecasts

The Authority has appointed MUFG Corporate Markets as its treasury advisor and part of their service is to assist the Authority to formulate a view on interest rates. MUFG Corporate Markets provided the following forecasts and commentary on 22 December 2025. These are forecasts for Bank Rate, average earnings and PWLB certainty rates, gilt yields plus 80 bps.

| MUFG Corporate Markets Interest Rate View 22.12.25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Mar-26 | Jun-26 | Sep-26 | Dec-26 | Mar-27 | Jun-27 | Sep-27 | Dec-27 | Mar-28 | Jun-28 | Sep-28 | Dec-28 | Mar-29 |
| BANK RATE | 3.75 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.25 |
| 3 month ave earnings | 3.80 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 |
| 6 month ave earnings | 3.80 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.40 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.30 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.40 | 3.40 |
| 12 month ave earnings | 3.90 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.50 | 3.40 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.50 | 3.60 | 3.60 | 3.60 |
| 5 yr PWLB | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.30 | 4.20 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 | 4.10 |
| 10 yr PWLB | 5.20 | 5.00 | 4.90 | 4.80 | 4.80 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 4.70 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.60 | 4.70 |
| 25 yr PWLB | 5.80 | 5.70 | 5.60 | 5.50 | 5.50 | 5.40 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 | 5.20 |
| 50 yr PWLB | 5.60 | 5.50 | 5.40 | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.20 | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.10 | 5.00 | 5.10 | 5.00 | 5.00 |

- *Our last interest rate forecast update was undertaken on 11 August. Since then, a combination of tepid growth (0.2% q/q GDP for Q2 and 0.1% q/q GDP for Q3), falling inflation (currently CPI is 3.2%), and a November Budget that will place more pressure on the majority of households' income, has provided an opportunity for the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee to further reduce Bank Rate from 4% to 3.75% on 18 December.*
- *Surprisingly to most market commentators, the recent steep fall in CPI inflation in one month, from 3.6% to 3.2%, did not persuade most "dissenters" from the November vote (Lombardelli, Greene, Mann and Pill) to switch to the rate-cutting side of the Committee. Instead, it was left to Bank Governor, Andrew Bailey, to use his deciding vote to force a rate cut through by the slimmest of margins, 5-4.*
- *Given the wafer-thin majority for a rate cut, it was not unexpected to hear that, although rates would continue on a "gradual downward path", suggesting a further rate cut or cuts in the offing, MPC members want to assess incoming evidence on labour market activity and wage growth. Indeed, with annual wage growth still over 4.5%, the MPC*

reiterated that the case for further rate cuts would be “a closer call”, and Governor Bailey observed there is “limited space as Bank Rate approaches a neutral level”.

- Accordingly, the MUFG Corporate Markets forecast has been revised to price in a rate cut in Q2 2026 to 3.5%, likely to take place in the wake of a significant fall in the CPI inflation reading from 3% in March to 2% in April (as forecast by Capital Economics), followed by a short lull through the summer whilst more data is garnered, and then a further rate cut to 3.25% in Q4.
- As in August, nonetheless, threats to that central scenario abound. What if wage increases remain stubbornly high? There are, after all, several sectors of the domestic economy, including social care provision and the building/construction industries, where staff shortages remain severe. Moreover, by May 2026, following the local elections, we will have a better handle on whether or not the Starmer / Reeves team is going to see out the current Parliament or whether they face a Leadership challenge from within their own party. If so, how will gilt markets react to these variables...and will there be additional geo-political factors to also bake in, particularly the Fed’s monetary policy decisions in 2026 and the ongoing battle to lower rates whilst inflation remains close to 3%.
- Accordingly, our updated central forecast is made with several hefty caveats. We are confident, as we have been for some time, that our forecast for Bank Rate and the 5-year PWLB Certainty Rate is robust, and we have marginally brought forward the timing of the next rate cut(s). But, for the 10-, 25- and 50-years part of the curve, the level of gilt issuance, and the timing of its placement, will be integral to achieving a benign trading environment. That is not a “given” and, additionally, the inflation outlook and political factors domestically and, crucially, in the US, are also likely to hold sway. Matters should be clearer by June in the UK, but the US mid-term elections are scheduled for November.
- Our revised PWLB rate forecasts are based on the Certainty Rate (the standard rate minus 20 bps) which has been accessible to most authorities since 1 November 2012. Please note, the lower Housing Revenue Account (HRA) PWLB rate started on 15 June 2023 for those authorities with an HRA (standard rate minus 60 bps) and is set to prevail until at least the end of March 2026. Hopefully, there will be a further extension to this discounted rate announced in January.
- Money market yield forecasts are based on expected average earnings by local authorities for 3 to 12 months.

Gilt yields and PWLB rates

The overall longer-run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to fall back over the timeline of our forecasts, but the risks to our forecasts are generally to the upsides. Our target borrowing rates are set **two years forward** (as we expect rates to fall back) and the current PWLB (certainty) borrowing rates are set out below: -

| PWLB borrowing | Current borrowing rates as at 22.12.25 p.m. % | Target borrowing rate now (end of Q4 2027) % | Target borrowing rate previous (end of Q4 2027) % |
|----------------|--|---|--|
| 5 years | 4.81 | 4.10 | 4.20 |
| 10 years | 5.39 | 4.70 | 4.70 |
| 25 years | 6.01 | 5.30 | 5.30 |
| 50 years | 5.78 | 5.10 | 5.10 |

Borrowing advice: Our long-term (beyond 10 years) forecast for the neutral level of Bank Rate remains at 3.5%. As all PWLB certainty rates are still above this level, borrowing strategies will need to be reviewed in that context. Overall, better value can be obtained at the shorter end of the curve (<5 years PWLB maturity / <10 years PWLB EIP) and short-dated fixed LA to LA monies should also be considered. Temporary borrowing rates will, generally, fall in line with Bank Rate cuts.

Our suggested **budgeted earnings rates for investments** up to about three months’ duration in each financial year are set out below:-

| Average earnings in each year | Now % | Previously % |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|
| 2025/26 (residual) | 3.80 | 3.90 |
| 2026/27 | 3.40 | 3.60 |
| 2027/28 | 3.30 | 3.30 |
| 2028/29 | 3.30 | 3.50 |
| 2029/30 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Years 6-10 | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Years 10+ | 3.50 | 3.50 |

We will continue to monitor economic and market developments as they unfold. Typically, we formally review our forecasts following the quarterly release of the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Report, but will consider our position on an ad-hoc basis as required.

Our interest rate forecast for Bank Rate is in steps of 25 bps, whereas PWLB forecasts have been rounded to the nearest 10 bps and are central forecasts within bands of + / - 25 bps. Naturally, we continue to monitor events and will update our forecasts as and when appropriate.

PWLB Loans Repayment Dates at 31 December 2025

| Financial Year | Maturity | Rate | Total |
|----------------------|------------|------|------------------|
| 2026/27 | 01/04/2026 | 3.67 | 527,601 |
| | 30/09/2026 | 8.63 | 853,800 |
| 2026/27 Total | | | 1,381,401 |
| 2027/28 | 01/04/2027 | 3.73 | 490,601 |
| | 19/08/2027 | 5.20 | 1,000,000 |
| | 30/09/2027 | 7.00 | 674,502 |
| 2027/28 Total | | | 2,165,103 |
| 2028/29 | 01/03/2029 | 9.50 | 13,920 |
| | 01/04/2028 | 3.80 | 262,440 |
| 2028/29 Total | | | 276,360 |
| 2029/30 | 01/04/2029 | 3.85 | 684,697 |
| | 01/09/2029 | 9.25 | 5,182 |
| | 06/06/2029 | 9.13 | 800 |
| | | 9.25 | 4,087 |
| | | 9.38 | 4,132 |
| | 06/12/2029 | 9.25 | 9,126 |
| | 09/05/2029 | 9.25 | 2,724 |
| | 30/09/2029 | 8.63 | 853,800 |
| 2029/30 Total | | | 1,564,547 |
| 2030/31 | 01/03/2031 | 9.25 | 6,295 |
| | 01/04/2030 | 3.91 | 450,706 |
| | 01/09/2030 | 9.25 | 4,382 |
| | | 9.75 | 6,838 |
| | 06/12/2030 | 9.63 | 1,675 |
| | | 9.75 | 6,222 |
| | 09/05/2030 | 9.38 | 6,755 |
| | 09/11/2030 | 9.75 | 3,799 |
| 2030/31 Total | | | 486,672 |
| 2031/32 | 01/04/2031 | 3.96 | 660,449 |
| | 30/09/2031 | 8.63 | 1,280,700 |
| 2031/32 Total | | | 1,941,149 |
| 2032/33 | 01/03/2033 | 9.88 | 1,074 |
| | 01/04/2032 | 4.01 | 314,886 |
| | 06/06/2032 | 9.25 | 22,319 |
| | 06/12/2032 | 9.50 | 28,420 |
| 2032/33 Total | | | 366,700 |
| 2033/34 | 01/04/2033 | 4.05 | 636,565 |
| 2033/34 Total | | | 636,565 |
| 2034/35 | 01/04/2034 | 4.09 | 623,834 |
| 2034/35 Total | | | 623,834 |
| 2035/36 | 01/04/2035 | 4.13 | 611,357 |
| 2035/36 Total | | | 611,357 |

| Financial Year | Maturity | Rate | Total |
|----------------------|------------|------|--------------------|
| 2036/37 | 01/04/2036 | 4.16 | 599,130 |
| 2036/37 Total | | | 599,130 |
| 2037/38 | 01/04/2037 | 4.18 | 587,147 |
| 2037/38 Total | | | 587,147 |
| 2038/39 | 01/04/2038 | 4.20 | 225,467 |
| 2038/39 Total | | | 225,467 |
| 2039/40 | 15/04/2039 | 4.95 | 5,000,000 |
| 2039/40 Total | | | 5,000,000 |
| 2040/41 | 15/04/2040 | 4.95 | 3,500,000 |
| 2040/41 Total | | | 3,500,000 |
| 2042/43 | 01/04/2042 | 4.25 | 999,781 |
| 2042/43 Total | | | 999,781 |
| 2043/44 | 01/04/2043 | 4.25 | 1,020,120 |
| 2043/44 Total | | | 1,020,120 |
| 2044/45 | 01/04/2044 | 4.25 | 1,009,718 |
| 2044/45 Total | | | 1,009,718 |
| 2045/46 | 01/04/2045 | 4.25 | 11,464,215 |
| 2045/46 Total | | | 11,464,215 |
| 2050/51 | 16/01/2051 | 4.15 | 2,000,000 |
| 2050/51 Total | | | 2,000,000 |
| 2052/53 | 09/11/2052 | 4.55 | 6,138,400 |
| | 11/12/2052 | 4.25 | 6,000,000 |
| | 12/10/2052 | 4.55 | 4,300,000 |
| | 19/05/2052 | 4.05 | 5,000,000 |
| | 20/11/2052 | 4.20 | 6,800,000 |
| 2052/53 Total | | | 28,238,400 |
| 2054/55 | 06/05/2054 | 8.38 | 3,000,000 |
| 2054/55 Total | | | 3,000,000 |
| 2055/56 | 15/11/2055 | 8.00 | 1,500,000 |
| | 15/12/2055 | 7.88 | 2,000,000 |
| 2055/56 Total | | | 3,500,000 |
| 2056/57 | 10/10/2056 | 7.88 | 2,000,000 |
| | 15/04/2056 | 7.13 | 3,000,000 |
| 2056/57 Total | | | 5,000,000 |
| 2057/58 | 15/04/2057 | 6.88 | 3,000,000 |
| | | 7.13 | 3,000,000 |
| | 15/10/2057 | 6.50 | 2,512,854 |
| 2057/58 Total | | | 8,512,854 |
| 2059/60 | 22/06/2059 | 4.25 | 1,763,308 |
| 2059/60 Total | | | 1,763,308 |
| 2064/65 | 25/03/2065 | 2.24 | 10,000,000 |
| 2064/65 Total | | | 10,000,000 |
| 2066/67 | 30/03/2067 | 2.20 | 6,200,000 |
| 2066/67 Total | | | 6,200,000 |
| 2068/69 | 16/01/2069 | 2.49 | 15,000,000 |
| 2068/69 Total | | | 15,000,000 |
| Grand Total | | | 117,673,828 |

Salix Loans Repayment Dates

| Financial year | Salix Loan Repayments £000 |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2026/27 | 658 |
| 2027/28 | 658 |
| 2028/29 | 658 |
| 2029/30 | 580 |
| 2030/31 | 568 |
| 2031/32 | 568 |
| 2032/33 | 347 |
| Total | 4,037 |

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Policy Statement 2026/27

The Council is required to pay off an element of the accumulated Council Fund and HRA capital spend funded by borrowing, each year (the Capital Financing Requirement - CFR) through a revenue charge (the Minimum Revenue Provision, MRP).

The Welsh Government (WG) statutory guidance requires the Council to approve a MRP Statement in advance of each year. The guidance also states "if it is ever proposed to vary the terms of the original statement during the year, a revised statement should be put to the Council at that time". A variety of options is provided to councils, so long as there is a prudent provision. The Council is recommended to approve the following MRP Policy Statement:-

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

Capital expenditure incurred each year will not be subject to a MRP charge until the following financial year or, in some cases, at the discretion of the Section 151 Officer, the year after the asset becomes operational, where the costs incurred on the asset are £5m or higher.

The estimated asset life of the asset would be determined in the year the MRP commences and would not change over the life of the asset. The estimated life periods will be set by the Section 151 Officer, based upon advice received from the relevant officers, and will have regard to statutory requirements and WG guidance in relation to MRP and asset life. Where land is purchased, the asset life will be based on the asset life of the asset placed on the land, which, in the majority of cases, will be 50 years, in line with the asset life for buildings.

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

MRP Overpayments - Under the MRP guidance, any charges made in excess of the statutory MRP can be made, known as voluntary revenue provision (VRP).

The Council retains the right to make additional VRP to reduce debt if deemed prudent for the Council Fund and / or the HRA

VRP can be reclaimed in later years if deemed necessary or prudent. In order for these amounts to be reclaimed for use in the budget, this policy must disclose the cumulative overpayment made each year.

Cumulative VRP overpayments made to date are £0.216m and £12.386m from the over-provision of MRP following the change in MRP policy in 2018, less £1.402m under-provision in 2025/26.

Leased Assets into the Authority

MRP in respect of right of use assets leased into the Council or private initiative finance (PFI) will, from 1 April 2024, be charged at an amount equal to the principal element of the annual repayment.

Capitalisation Directive

The Authority will apply the asset life method for any expenditure capitalised under a Capitalisation Direction.

Loans to Third Parties

In the exceptionally rare event of the Council providing a loan to a third party. For capital expenditure on loans to third parties where the principal element of the loan is being repaid in annual instalments. The capital receipts arising from the principal loan repayments will be used to reduce the CFR instead of MRP. Where no principal repayment is made in a given year, MRP will be charged at a rate in line with the life of the assets funded by the loan.

Specified and Non-Specified Investments

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

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

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

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

During 2025/26, the Council does not intend to make any investments in foreign currencies, nor any with low credit quality bodies, nor any that are defined as capital expenditure by legislation (such as company shares). Non-specified investments will, therefore, be limited to (i) long-term investments; and (ii) deposits with the Council's own banker for transactional purposes if it fails to meet the basic credit criteria; in this instance, balances will be minimised as far as is possible

The table in Appendix 7 sets out the investment criteria and limits for the categories of investments intended for use during 2025/26 and, therefore, form the basis for the approved lending list.

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

* Section 2.4 of the 'Guidance' defines a long term investment as "any investment other than (a) one which is due to be repaid within 12 months of the date on which the investment was made or (b) one which the local authority may require to be repaid within that period."

** For the purposes of high credit quality the 'Guidance' states that "for the purposes of paragraph 5.1(d), Welsh ministers recommend that the Strategy should define high credit quality (and where this definition refers to credit ratings, paragraph 6.1 (***) is relevant)."

*** Paragraph 6.1 of the 'Guidance' recommends that "the Strategy should set out the authority's approach to assessing the risk of loss of investments, making clear in particular: (a) to what extent, if any, risk assessment is based upon credit ratings issued by one or more credit rating agencies; (b) where credit ratings are used, how frequently credit ratings are monitored and what action is to be taken when ratings change; and (c) what other sources of information on credit risk are used, additional to or instead of credit ratings." The table in Appendix 8 of this strategy sets out what this Council defines as high credit quality and the associated investment criteria and limits and section 7.3 of this strategy sets out the Council's creditworthiness approach.

Counterparty Criteria – Investments

| Category | Short Term Credit Rating (Fitch) | Short Term Credit Rating (Moody's) | Short Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's) | Long Term Credit Rating (Fitch) | Long Term Credit Rating (Moody's) | Long Term Credit Rating (Standard & Poor's) | Cash Limit | Time Limit |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| Bank and Building Societies (not nationalised or part nationalised) | F1+ | P-1 | A-1+ | AAA | Aaa | AAA | £10m | 5 years |
| | F1+ | P-1 | A-1+ | AA | Aa2 | AA | £10m | 3 years |
| | F1+ | P-1 | A-1+ | AA- | Aa3 | AA- | £10m | 364 days |
| | F1 | P-1 | A-1 | A | A2 | A | £7.5m | 6 months |
| Nationalised / Part Nationalised UK Banks | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | £10m | 364 days |
| NatWest Bank business account and cash manager – when amounts are held in the NatWest as part of operational banking. The following amounts and limits will apply to ensure adequate cash is available to pay bills as they fall due. | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | £20m to £25m | 5 working days |
| | | | | | | | £15m to £20m | 2 months |
| | | | | | | | £10m to £15m | 364 days |
| | | | | | | | Up to £10m | No limit |
| UK Central Government (irrespective of credit rating) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | No maximum | No limit |
| UK Local Authorities* | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | £10m | 364 days |
| Money Market Funds | n/a | n/a | n/a | AAA | AAA | AAA | £5m | 6 months |

*as defined in the Local Government Act 2003

Notes and Clarifications

(1) Cash Limit

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

(2) Time Limit

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

(3) Foreign Countries

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

(4) Credit Rating Downgrade

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

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

Approved countries for investments [correct as at 25 November 2025]

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

Based on lowest available rating

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

- AA-
 - **U.K.**

Treasury management scheme of delegation

(i) County Council

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

(ii) Executive Committee

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

(iii) Governance & Audit Committee

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

The Treasury Management role of the Section 151 Officer

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

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

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

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS FOR 2026/27 – 2030/31

| | | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
|---|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Affordability – Based on the Ambitious Scenario | | Estimate | Estimate | Estimate | Estimate | Estimate | Estimate |
| | Council Fund | 1.52% | 3.17% | 3.25% | 3.37% | 3.56% | 3.86% |
| | Housing Revenue Account (inclusive of settlement) | 12.61% | 9.88% | 14.17% | 17.68% | 19.70% | 21.28% |
| | Total | 2.70% | 3.86% | 4.41% | 4.96% | 5.37% | 5.87% |
| Prudence | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Gross debt and the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) | | | | | | |
| | <i>Is the gross external debt < the CFR for the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for the current and the next two financial years?</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Capital Expenditure – Based on the Ambitious Scenario | | | | | | | |
| 4,5 | Estimates of [or actual] capital expenditure | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| | Council Fund | 35,268 | 27,341 | 18,551 | 52,216 | 55,302 | 41,631 |
| | Housing Revenue Account | 22,056 | 45,950 | 35,819 | 27,569 | 26,893 | 23,294 |
| | Total | 57,324 | 73,291 | 54,370 | 79,785 | 82,195 | 64,925 |
| 6,7 | Estimates of [or actual] Capital Financing Requirement | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| | Council Fund | 119,486 | 125,567 | 130,114 | 134,741 | 142,620 | 155,016 |
| | Housing Revenue Account | 36,895 | 35,744 | 52,784 | 72,145 | 82,313 | 93,340 |
| | Total | 156,381 | 161,311 | 182,898 | 206,886 | 224,934 | 248,356 |
| 8 | Authorised Limit | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| | General Borrowing | 141,710 | 144,235 | 167,173 | 192,070 | 214,268 | 240,019 |
| | Other long term liabilities | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | Total | 146,710 | 149,235 | 172,173 | 197,070 | 219,268 | 245,019 |
| 9 | Operational Boundary | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| | General Borrowing | 131,710 | 134,235 | 157,173 | 182,070 | 204,268 | 230,019 |
| | Other long term liabilities | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| | Total | 136,710 | 139,235 | 162,173 | 187,070 | 209,268 | 235,019 |

| | | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 10 | Actual External Debt | 131,710 | 124,235 | 147,173 | 172,119 | 194,367 | 220,168 |
| Treasury Management | | 2025/26 | 2026/27 | 2027/28 | 2028/29 | 2029/30 | 2030/31 |
| | | Estimate | Estimate | Estimate | Estimate | Estimate | Estimate |
| 11 | The limit for total principal sums invested for periods longer than 364 days | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| 12 | The upper limits for the maturity structure of fixed rate borrowing | | | | | | |
| | under 12 months | <20% | | | | | |
| | 12 months and within 24 months | <20% | | | | | |
| | 24 months and within 5 years | <20% | | | | | |
| | 5 years and within 10 years | <30% | | | | | |
| | 10 years and above | No upper Limit | | | | | |

Information on Prudential & Treasury Management Indicators

PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS

A) Affordability

1 & 2 Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream

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

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

B) Prudence

3 Gross Debt and the CFR

The Council needs to ensure that its gross debt does not, except in the short term, exceed the total of the CFR in the preceding year plus the estimates of any additional CFR for 2025/26 and the following two financial years. This allows some flexibility for limited early borrowing for future years, but ensures that borrowing is not undertaken for revenue purposes.

C) Capital expenditure

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

This provides a summary of the Council's capital expenditure. It reflects matters previously agreed and those proposed for the forthcoming financial periods, as set out in the Ambitious Scenario of the Capital Strategy

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

4 & 5 Estimates of Capital Expenditure

This is the forecast Capital Expenditure from 2026/27 to 2030/31, and is based on the Capital Programme for 2026/27 and the Capital Strategy for the subsequent years.

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

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

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

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

CH) External Debt

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

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

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

TREASURY INDICATORS

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

Glossary

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

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

CAPITAL FINANCING

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

CAPITAL FINANCING REQUIREMENT (CFR)

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

CAPITAL PROGRAMME

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

CAPITAL RECEIPTS

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

CIPFA

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

HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (HRA)

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

INTEREST RECEIVABLE OR PAYABLE

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

MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION (MRP)

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

NET DEBT

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

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS BOARD (PWLB)

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

REVENUE EXPENDITURE FUNDED BY CAPITAL UNDER STATUTE (REFCUS)

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

REVENUE SUPPORT GRANT (RSG)

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

SUPPORTED BORROWING

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

TEMPORARY BORROWING

Money borrowed for a period of less than one year.

UNSUPPORTED BORROWING

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

| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|---|--|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 24th February 2026 |
| Subject: | Independent Sector Care Home Fees for 2026/27 |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | Councillor Neville V Evans |
| Head of Service / Director: | Arwel Wyn Owen |
| Report Author: | Carwyn Edwards, Finance Manager |
| Tel: | 01248 752699 |
| E-mail: | CarwynEdwards@ynysmon.llyw.cymru |
| Local Members: | All Members |
| A –Recommendation/s and reason/s | |
| <p><u>Recommendation</u></p> <p>We recommend increasing Residential, Residential Dementia, Nursing and Nursing Dementia fees by 5%. The recommendations are summarised at the end of this section (R1 – R4).</p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <p>The Local Authority (LA) is required to review independent sector care home fees annually to coincide with Central Government’s changes to benefits and pension levels. Since 6 April 2016, the framework for financial assessment and charging is now under the Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act 2014.</p> <p>When setting fee levels for independent sector care homes, we need to show that we have fully considered the costs of the provision in determining our standard care fees. We have continued to utilise the methodology toolkit as a benchmarking tool for 2026/27 fees. The methodology reflects legislation changes in terms of inflation, Real Living Wage and changes in Statutory Sick Pay legislation. When reviewing fee levels, consideration is given to local circumstances, demand pressures and availability of provision.</p> <p>Following discussions with the Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer, and in recognition of the financial pressures faced by our providers, we propose to increase our fees by 5%, this exceeds the inflationary uplifts calculated using the regional methodology toolkit and that awarded to in-house provision.</p> <p>Table 1, below, sets out the fees based on inflationary uplifts, excluding any market supplements, and Table 2 sets out Ynys Môn’s proposed rates, including market supplement recognising the pressures faced by providers.</p> <p>The below fee for nursing care in Tables 1 and 2 do not include the LA Free Nursing Care (FNC) element nor the Health Board (HB) FNC element. The current HB FNC rate for 2025/26 is £229.46, and the current LA FNC rate for 2025/26 is £9.30. These rates are due to be reviewed in the coming months, with an inflationary uplift expected to be announced early in the 2026/27 financial year.</p> | |

Table 1 – Fees for 2026/27 based on fees methodology (excluding any Market Supplements)

| Category | 2025/26 Fee | 2026/27 Proposed Fee | Uplift Compared to 2025/26 fees | % Increase Compared to 2025/26 fees |
|--|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Residential (Adults) | £810.33 | £847.13 | £36.80 | 4.54% |
| Residential (Dementia) | £847.12 | £885.94 | £38.82 | 4.58 % |
| Nursing Care (Social Care Element) | £883.91 | £924.72 | £40.81 | 4.62% |
| Nursing (Dementia) (Social Care Element) | £957.47 | £1,002.28 | £44.81 | 4.68% |

Table 2 – Ynys Môn Proposed Fees for 2026/27

| Category | 2025/26 Fee (April 2025) | 2026/27 proposed Fee | Uplift Compared to 2025/26 fees | % Increase Compared to 2025/26 fees |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Residential (Adults) | £832.56 | £874.18 | £41.62 | 5.00% |
| Residential (Dementia) | £930.37 | £976.89 | £46.52 | 5.00% |
| Nursing Care (Social Care Element) | £906.70 | £952.07 | £45.37 | 5.00% |
| Nursing (Dementia) (Social Care Element) | £1,071.41 | £1,125.03 | £53.62 | 5.00% |

The 5% increase, if approved, will apply to homes who accept our standard rates. Anyone currently in receipt of fees above our indicative rate will be asked to share financial information, with consideration of a monetary uplift.

In exceptional circumstances, it may be necessary to consider individual submissions from providers regarding these fees. Should there be clear evidence to indicate that the fee set is not sufficient in any individual case, the Council will need to consider exceptions to the fee rates. It is proposed that any such decisions are delegated to the Adults' Services Portfolio Holder, Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer and the Head of Adult Social Care.

The Executive Committee is requested to:-

1. Approve the recommendation to increase the fee levels as follows:-
 - R1 - Residential Care (Older People) - **£874.18 per week**;
 - R2 - Residential (Dementia) - **£976.89 per week**;
 - R3 - Nursing Care (Social Care Element) - **£952.07 per week** (excluding LA and HB FNC);
 - R4 - Nursing (Dementia) (Social Care Element) - **£1,125.03 per week** (excluding LA and HB FNC.)

In line with other LAs, we request that the Executive authorises Social Services and Finance Services to respond to any requests from individual homes to explore their specific accounts, and to utilise the exercise as a basis to consider any exceptions to the agreed fees. Any exceptions to be agreed with the Adults' Services Portfolio Holder, the Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer and the Head of Adult Social Care from within current budgets.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option? | | |
| We considered using the fee methodology to base our 2026/27 fees but, in recognition of pressures faced by providers, we made the decision again this year to deviate from the methodology and offer a market supplement over and above the fee calculated by the methodology. | | |
| C – Why is this a decision for the Executive? | | |
| Local Authorities need to set care home fee levels in line with the national policy. This decision has financial implications for the Local Authority's budget and in terms of affordability in the prevailing financial climate. | | |
| CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council? | | |
| Yes | | |
| D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? | | |
| The additional cost of funding the above fees has been factored in the Authority's budget setting process. | | |
| DD – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant): | | |
| 1 | How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island? | This is intended to support and encourage new provision in growth areas. |
| 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 | Discussions are ongoing regionally. |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | We have considered correspondence received from Care Forum Wales and individual providers. |
| 5 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. | This is intended to support individuals protected by the Act. |
| 6 | If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. | No impact |
| 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 |
| E - Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
| 1 | Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory) | This paper has been discussed in LT and any observations made have been incorporated into this paper. |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | The Monitoring Officer is part of the LT. |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | Not applicable |

| | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| 5 | Property | Not applicable |
| 6 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | Not applicable |
| 7 | Scrutiny | Not applicable |
| 8 | Local Members | Not applicable |
| 9 | Any external bodies / other/s | Not applicable |
| F - Appendices: | | |
| N/A | | |
| FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): | | |
| None | | |

| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|---|---|
| REPORT TO: | EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE |
| DATE: | 24 FEBRUARY 2026 |
| SUBJECT: | FEES AND CHARGES 2026/27 |
| PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S): | COUNCILLOR ROBIN WYN WILLIAMS – PORTFOLIO HOLDER FOR FINANCE, CORPORATE BUSINESS AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE |
| HEAD OF SERVICE / DIRECTOR: | MARC JONES – DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER |
| REPORT AUTHOR: | BETHAN HUGHES OWEN – ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES MANAGER |
| TEL: | 01248 752663 |
| E-MAIL: | BethanOwen2@ynysmon.llyw.cymru |
| Local Members: | n/a |
| A – Recommendation/s and reason/s | |
| <p>RECOMMENDATIONS AND REASONS</p> <p>As part of the budget setting process, all of the Council’s fees and charges are reviewed.</p> <p>The Executive has set an objective that all non-statutory fees and charges are increased by an average of 3% across each individual service. This has allowed Service Heads to increase individual fees by more or less than 3% but, overall, the increase across the service equates to a 3% increase.</p> <p>All statutory fees have been increased by the sum set by the approving body, where the increase has been published. Where the revised charge is not known, the fee is shown as TBC and will be updated once the notification of the new fee is received.</p> <p>Fee increases in respect of Social Care and Housing are reported to the Executive as separate agenda items.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>The Executive is requested to approve the schedule of Fees and Charges for 2026/27, as outlined in the booklet below.</p> | |
| B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option? | |
| <p>Individual Services considered differing levels of fees in order to achieve the requirement of a 3% increase in the overall level of non-statutory fees for the service.</p> | |
| C – Why is this a decision for the Executive? | |
| <p>The Executive has delegated authority for decision making in relation to fees and charges.</p> | |
| CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council? | |
| <p>Yes</p> | |
| D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? | |
| <p>Yes</p> | |

| DD – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant): | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island? | The report is used along with other reports to set the annual budget. In setting the annual budget, the impact on the long term needs of the Island will be assessed. |
| 2 | Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how? | The increase in fees and charges has been upgraded to reflect the increase in costs in the provision of the services. |
| 3 | Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom. | Not applicable |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | The citizens of Anglesey were consulted as part of the 2026/27 budget setting process and will be consulted on future budgets. |
| 5 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. | The decision is an annual upgrade of fees and charges and is not a change in policy in any area. Charges are applicable to all users of Anglesey services and do not specifically target or exempt protected groups from the fees and charges increase. |
| 6 | If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. | Not applicable |
| 7 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. | Not applicable |
| E – Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
| 1 | Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory) | The report has been considered by the LT at its meeting on 30 January 2026 with no further comments. |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | n/a – this is the Section 151 Officer's report. |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | The Monitoring Officer is a member of the LT. |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | N/A |
| 5 | Property | N/A |
| 6 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | N/A |
| 7 | Procurement | N/A |
| 8 | Scrutiny | N/A |
| 9 | Local Members | N/A |
| F – Appendices: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix A – Schedule of Fees & Charges for 2026/27 | | |
| FF – Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): | | |
| 2026/27 Revenue Budget (to be adopted by the County Council on 5 March 2026). | | |



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Fees and Charges

April 2026

Contents

Social Services

Adult Social Care - has already been presented and agreed by Committee

Housing Services

Housing - has already been presented and agreed by Committee

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Public Protection

Registration

Planning

Building Regulations

Anglesey Business Centre

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Destination

Holyhead Market Hall

Highways, Waste and Property

Highways

Waste Management

Council Business

Legal

Notes

1 **Applicable Period**
All fees and charges are from the specified date (inclusive) unless otherwise stated.

2 **VAT**
All fees and charges are inclusive of VAT (VAT subject to change), unless otherwise stated.

Key to VAT Indicators

S VAT charged at Standard Rate (20%, subject to change)

Z Zero rates

E Exempt from VAT

R Reduced Rate (5%, subject to change)

O/S Outside the scope of VAT / Non-business

N/A Not applicable

VAT status may be subject to change in year

Recharges between Isle of Anglesey County Council Services are exclusive of VAT

Education

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| School Meals | | | | | |
| Pupils | | | | | |
| Primary schools | O/S | per meal | No charge | | |
| Secondary schools | O/S | per meal | TBA | £0.00 | TBA |
| Staff and Visitors | | | | | |
| Primary schools | S | per meal | TBA | £0.00 | TBA |
| Secondary Schools | S | per meal | TBA | £0.00 | TBA |
| Pre-Breakfast Club Care | | | | | |
| 30 minutes pre-breakfast club care | E | per child | £1.75 | £0.00 | £1.75 |
| School Buses | | | | | |
| Post-16 | O/S | annual | No charge | | |
| Under 3 miles | O/S | annual | No charge | | |
| Out of catchment | O/S | annual | No charge | | |
| College Bus Fee | O/S | per day | No charge | | |
| Other charges | | | | | |
| Photocopies | S | sheet | £0.17 | £0.03 | £0.20 |
| Use of Playing Fields | | | | | |
| Members | | | | | |
| Game fee | E | | £48.00 | £0.00 | £48.00 |

Oriel & Archives

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|---|----------|-------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------|
| Oriel Môn | | | | | |
| Commission on sales | S | | 35% of sale value plus VAT | | |
| Room Hire (subject to the nature of exhibitions being held) | | | | | |
| Main Art Gallery or Oriel Kyffin Williams Gallery (Mon-Sun, evenings only 17:00-23:00pm) | | | | | |
| Per Hour | E | hour | £97.00 | £0.00 | £97.00 |
| Tunnicliffe Room (Mon-Sun) | | | | | |
| Half Day (3.5 hours) 09:30 -13:00 / 13:30 - 17:00 | E | half day | £73.00 | £0.00 | £73.00 |
| Full Day (7.5 hours) 09:30 - 17:00 | E | day | £134.00 | £0.00 | £134.00 |
| Evening per hour (between 17:00 and 13:00) | E | hour | £51.50 | £0.00 | £51.50 |
| Digital Copies (sent by e-mail / file transfer) | | | | | |
| First Image | S | image | £4.17 | £0.83 | £5.00 |
| Subsequent Images | S | image | £2.50 | £0.50 | £3.00 |
| Research (subject to staff capacity) | | | | | |
| Paid Research Service (1 hour minimum per request) | S | hour | £30.00 | £6.00 | £36.00 |
| Filming at Oriel Môn | | | | | |
| Per Hour – (max 3 hours) | S | hour | £40.00 | £8.00 | £48.00 |
| Reproduction Images – Books and Periodicals | | | | | |
| Reproduction in books and periodicals (including educational use) | S | | £27.47 | £5.49 | £32.96 |
| Reproduction in exhibitions (non-commercial) | S | | £43.26 | £8.65 | £51.91 |
| Reproduction for commercial use e.g. marketing | S | | £120.17 | £24.03 | £144.20 |
| Reproduction Images - broadcast & online (on analogue, digital, web streaming including publicity) | | | | | |
| Welsh / Regional broadcast, up to 10 years | S | | £68.67 | £13.73 | £82.40 |
| Welsh / Regional broadcast, in perpetuity | S | | £128.75 | £25.75 | £154.50 |
| British broadcast, up to 10 years | S | | £83.34 | £16.66 | £100.00 |
| British broadcast, in perpetuity | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| Reproduction Worldwide, up to 10 years | S | | £100.00 | £20.00 | £120.00 |
| Reproduction Worldwide, in perpetuity | S | | £183.34 | £36.66 | £220.00 |
| Web use – static images on website (no streaming) | S | | £41.67 | £8.33 | £50.00 |

| Postage and packaging | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| Charged in-line with delivery services at time of delivery | | | | | |
| Photocopies / Computer printouts on plain paper | | | | | |
| A4 B&W | S | per sheet | £0.17 | £0.03 | £0.20 |
| A4 B&W – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session) | S | per sheet | £0.09 | £0.01 | £0.10 |
| A3 B&W | S | per sheet | £0.34 | £0.06 | £0.40 |
| A3 B&W – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session) | S | per sheet | £0.17 | £0.03 | £0.20 |
| A4 Colour | S | per sheet | £0.67 | £0.13 | £0.80 |
| A4 Colour – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session) | S | per sheet | £0.42 | £0.08 | £0.50 |
| A3 Colour | S | per sheet | £1.34 | £0.26 | £1.60 |
| A3 Colour – 10+ copies (when printing in one go from a session) | S | per sheet | £1.00 | £0.20 | £1.20 |
| Scanned / photographed copies on matt/gloss photo paper (new scans and pre-existing digital images) | | | | | |
| A4 gloss/matt | S | per sheet | £4.17 | £0.83 | £5.00 |
| A3 gloss/matt | S | per sheet | £6.67 | £1.33 | £8.00 |
| Digital copies - sent by email/ file transfer | | | | | |
| First image | S | image | £4.17 | £0.83 | £5.00 |
| Subsequent images | S | image | £2.50 | £0.50 | £3.00 |
| Photographic permits for use in the Search room | | | | | |
| 1 day | S | | £6.25 | £1.25 | £7.50 |
| 3 day | S | | £17.50 | £3.50 | £21.00 |
| 1 month | S | | £30.84 | £6.16 | £37.00 |
| 6 months | S | | £62.50 | £12.50 | £75.00 |
| Reproduction images Books, Television & online | | | | | |
| Reproduction in books and periodicals | S | | £27.47 | £5.49 | £32.96 |
| Wales / regional broadcast (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) - up to 10 years | S | | £68.67 | £13.73 | £82.40 |
| Wales / regional broadcast (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) – in perpetuity | S | | £128.75 | £25.75 | £154.50 |
| British broadcast (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) - up to 10 years | S | | £85.84 | £17.16 | £103.00 |
| British broadcast (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) – in perpetuity | S | | £154.50 | £30.90 | £185.40 |
| Reproduction worldwide (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) - up to 10 years | S | | £103.00 | £20.60 | £123.60 |
| Reproduction worldwide (on analogue, digital, web streaming inc. publicity) – in perpetuity | S | | £188.84 | £37.76 | £226.60 |
| Web use – static images on website (no streaming) | S | | £42.92 | £8.58 | £51.50 |

| Research | | | | | |
|--|---|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| Quick look up of information – (less than 15 minutes of research) will be free of charge, beyond this charges will apply as below, this charge will apply to repeated requests for quick lookups on the same topic / subject by the same customer. | | | | | |
| Paid research service (1 hour minimum per request) | S | hour | £25.00 | £5.00 | £30.00 |
| Official letter | | | | | |
| Official letter / letter of certification | S | letter | £7.50 | £1.50 | £9.00 |
| Filming on Premises | | | | | |
| Per hour | S | hour | £30.00 | £6.00 | £36.00 |
| Dewi O. Jones Room Hire (Mon-Fri, 09:00-16:30) | | | | | |
| Per Hour | E | hour | £21.00 | £0.00 | £21.00 |
| Half Day (3.5 hours) | E | half day | £67.00 | £0.00 | £67.00 |
| Full day (7.5 hours) | E | day | £124.00 | £0.00 | £124.00 |

Libraries

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) | | | |
|--|----------|----------------|--|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Charges for late returns of videos / DVDs (per item) | | | | | | | | |
| Per week or part thereof – Premium service (maximum of £30.00) | O/S | item | £4.10 | £0.00 | £4.10 | | | |
| Per week or part thereof – Regular service (maximum of £15.00) | O/S | item | £2.90 | £0.00 | £2.90 | | | |
| Requests (per item) | | | | | | | | |
| Request - not available within Wales | O/S | | £16.50 | £0.00 | £16.50 | | | |
| Hire of CDs / DVDs (per item) | | | | | | | | |
| CDs | O/S | CD per 3 weeks | £2.00 | £0.00 | £2.00 | | | |
| Premium DVD – (DVDs added to stock within 1 year) | O/S | DVD per week | £4.10 | £0.00 | £4.10 | | | |
| Older DVDs and children's DVDs | O/S | DVD per week | £2.90 | £0.00 | £2.90 | | | |
| Lost Membership Card | | | | | | | | |
| Children | O/S | | £2.00 | £0.00 | £2.00 | | | |
| Adult | O/S | | £3.00 | £0.00 | £3.00 | | | |
| Charges for Lost/Damaged items | | | | | | | | |
| Children's books – Welsh | O/S | | LMS automatically charges full retail price. North Wales Library Authorities agreement | | | | | |
| Adult's books – Welsh | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Fiction – children | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Non-fiction – children | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Fiction - adult (paper back) | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Non fiction - adult (paper back) | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Fiction - adult (hard back) | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Non fiction - adult (hard back) | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Talking books - adults | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Talking books - children | O/S | | | | | | | |
| DVD – Adult | O/S | | | | | | | |
| DVD - Children | O/S | | | | | | | |
| CD – music | O/S | | | | | | | |
| Administration cost on long overdue items invoiced for | O/S | invoice | | | | £7.50 | £0.00 | £7.50 |

| Withdrawn items of stock – minimum charge | | | | | |
|--|-----|----------------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Paperback Fiction - adult (English) | S | each | £0.84 | £0.16 | £1.00 |
| | S | per 5 | £3.34 | £0.66 | £4.00 |
| Hardback Fiction - adult (English) | S | each | £1.25 | £0.25 | £1.50 |
| | S | per 2 | £1.67 | £0.33 | £2.00 |
| Hardback Non-fiction - adult (English + Welsh) | S | each | £1.67 | £0.33 | £2.00 |
| | S | per 2 | £2.50 | £0.50 | £3.00 |
| Paperback Non Fiction - adult (English + Welsh) | S | each | £1.00 | £0.20 | £1.20 |
| | S | per 2 | £1.67 | £0.33 | £2.00 |
| Reference books | S | | individually priced | | |
| Welsh Fiction - adult | S | each | £0.67 | £0.13 | £0.80 |
| | S | per 5 | £3.00 | £0.60 | £3.60 |
| Children's Books (all languages) | S | each | £0.84 | £0.16 | £1.00 |
| | S | per 5 | £2.92 | £0.58 | £3.50 |
| Use of Computer Equipment | | | | | |
| Visitors not possessing a UK Library Card | O/S | per hour | £4.20 | £0.00 | £4.20 |
| Photocopies / Computer Printouts /Scanning (to email or print) | | | | | |
| A4 B&W | S | per sheet/side | £0.17 | £0.03 | £0.20 |
| A3 B&W | S | per sheet/side | £0.34 | £0.06 | £0.40 |
| A4 Colour | S | per sheet/side | £0.67 | £0.13 | £0.80 |
| A3 Colour | S | per sheet/side | £1.34 | £0.26 | £1.60 |
| Letting Rooms/Library Space | | | | | |
| 2 hour session - weekdays | E | | £33.00 | £0.00 | £33.00 |
| 2 hour session with entrance charge/fund raising - weekdays | E | | £45.00 | £0.00 | £45.00 |
| Cost per additional half hour - weekdays | E | | £10.50 | £0.00 | £10.50 |
| 2 hour session – Saturday | E | | £54.00 | £0.00 | £54.00 |
| 2 hour session with entrance charge/fund-raising - Saturday | E | | £58.00 | £0.00 | £58.00 |
| Cost per additional half hour – Saturdays | E | | £16.50 | £0.00 | £16.50 |
| Hire of computer facilities (inc. room hire) | | | | | |
| 2 hour session – Weekdays daytime | S | | £42.00 | £8.40 | £50.40 |
| 2 hour session – Evenings and Saturdays | S | | £52.00 | £10.40 | £62.40 |
| NOTE - Rates for hire of computer facilities are negotiable for long-term use and all day sessions | | | | | |

| Commercial Advertising – Posters | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------|--------|---------|
| Fee for 4 weeks | S | | £5.00 | £1.00 | £6.00 |
| Market Hall: Library Meeting Room | | | | | |
| During opening hours | | | | | |
| 2 hour session | S | | £27.46 | £5.49 | £32.95 |
| 2 hour session with entrance charge/fund raising | S | | £37.84 | £7.56 | £45.40 |
| Cost per additional half hour | S | | £8.59 | £1.71 | £10.30 |
| Out of opening hours | | | | | |
| 2 hour session - weekdays | S | | £51.50 | £10.30 | £61.80 |
| 2 hour session with entrance charge/fund-raising – weekdays | S | | £68.67 | £13.73 | £82.40 |
| Cost per additional half hour - weekdays | S | | £17.17 | £3.43 | £20.60 |
| 2 hour session - Saturday | S | | £85.84 | £17.16 | £103.00 |
| 2 hour session with entrance charge/fund-raising – Saturday | S | | £103.00 | £20.60 | £123.60 |
| Cost per additional half hour - Saturday | S | | £25.75 | £5.15 | £30.90 |

Public Protection

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|--|----------|-------------|-----------------|--------|-------------|
| Environmental Health Licences / Permits / Registrations | | | | | |
| Animal Regulation / Welfare | | | | | |
| Riding Establishments | O/S | | £172.00 | £0.00 | £172.00 |
| | S | | plus Vet's Fees | | |
| Dog Breeding Establishments | O/S | | £213.20 | £0.00 | £213.20 |
| | S | | plus Vet's Fees | | |
| Animal Boarding Establishments | O/S | | £213.20 | £0.00 | £213.20 |
| | S | | plus Vet's Fees | | |
| Performing Animals | O/S | | £267.80 | £0.00 | £267.80 |
| | S | | plus Vet's Fees | | |
| Pet Shops | O/S | | £213.20 | £0.00 | £213.20 |
| | S | | plus Vet's Fees | | |
| Zoo Licence | O/S | | £397.60 | £0.00 | £397.60 |
| | S | | plus Vet's Fees | | |
| Dangerous Wild Animals | O/S | | £397.60 | £0.00 | £397.60 |
| | S | | plus Vet's Fees | | |
| Dog Control - Statutory Fee plus: | O/S | | £25.00 | £0.00 | £25.00 |
| Collection Fee | S | | £95.34 | £19.06 | £114.40 |
| Dog Control collection from Mona Kennel - Statutory Fee plus: | O/S | | £25.00 | £0.00 | £25.00 |
| Collection Fee | S | | £50.67 | £10.13 | £60.80 |
| Dog Registration - Metal Tag | O/S | | £7.50 | £0.00 | £7.50 |
| Taxis | | | | | |
| Operator's licence (5 year licence) | O/S | | £585.00 | £0.00 | £585.00 |
| Vehicle licence (new and renewal) | O/S | | £250.00 | £0.00 | £250.00 |
| Driver licence (3 year licence)(new and renewal) | O/S | | £372.00 | £0.00 | £372.00 |
| Transfer fee | O/S | | £53.55 | £0.00 | £53.55 |
| Test fee | O/S | | £64.90 | £0.00 | £64.90 |
| Re-test Fee | O/S | | £64.90 | £0.00 | £64.90 |
| Re-test fee within 24 hours (minor faults) | O/S | | £33.00 | £0.00 | £33.00 |
| Vehicle licence plates (new) | O/S | | £77.25 | £0.00 | £77.25 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Renewal plates | O/S | | £51.50 | £0.00 | £51.50 |
| Replacement plates | O/S | | £33.00 | £0.00 | £33.00 |
| Replacement plate bracket | O/S | | £33.00 | £0.00 | £33.00 |
| Replacement driver's badge | O/S | | £23.70 | £0.00 | £23.70 |
| Knowledge re-sit fee | O/S | | £29.90 | £0.00 | £29.90 |
| DBS Check Fee | O/S | | £49.50 | £0.00 | £49.50 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Street Trading Consents | | | | | |
| Retail and catering: | | | | | |
| Week | O/S | week | £180.00 | £0.00 | £180.00 |
| Month | O/S | month | £270.00 | £0.00 | £270.00 |
| 3 month seasonal | O/S | 3 month seasonal | £760.00 | £0.00 | £760.00 |
| 6 month seasonal | O/S | 6 months seasonal | £1,400.00 | £0.00 | £1,400.00 |
| Annual | O/S | annual | £1,995.00 | £0.00 | £1,995.00 |
| Mobile units (annual) | O/S | annual | £1,095.00 | £0.00 | £1,095.00 |
| Other | | | | | |
| Sex shop / sex cinema (includes potential hearing costs) | O/S | | £1,199.00 | £0.00 | £1,199.00 |
| Mandatory Licence Scheme in Wales | | | | | |
| All First Applications | | | | | |
| For a 3 year special procedure licence for individual practitioners | | | | | |
| Application fee payable at the time the application is submitted | O/S | | £159.00 | £0.00 | £159.00 |
| Compliance fee, payable after a licence has been granted | O/S | | £44.00 | £0.00 | £44.00 |
| For a 3 year premises /vehicle approval certificate | | | | | |
| Application fee payable at the time the application is submitted | O/S | | £244.00 | £0.00 | £244.00 |
| Compliance fee, payable after an approval certificate has been granted | O/S | | £141.00 | £0.00 | £141.00 |
| Renewal Application* (due 3 years after date of grant of first licence) | | | | | |
| For a special procedure licence renewing for the following 3 years: | | | | | |
| Application fee payable at the time the renewal application is submitted* | O/S | | £147.00 | £0.00 | £147.00 |
| Compliance fee, payable after a renewed licence has been granted* | O/S | | £41.00 | £0.00 | £41.00 |

| Renewal Applications* (due 3 years after date of grant of first approval certificate) | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|---------|--------|---------|
| For a premises/ vehicle approval certificate renewing for the following 3 years: | | | | | |
| Application fee payable at the time the renewal application is submitted* | O/S | | £204.00 | £0.00 | £204.00 |
| Compliance fee, payable after a renewed licence has been granted* | O/S | | £141.00 | £0.00 | £141.00 |
| Temporary Special Procedure Licence (per individual) | O/S | | £92.00 | £0.00 | £92.00 |
| Approved premises/vehicle - temporary approval (ancillary event) | O/S | | £385.00 | £0.00 | £385.00 |
| Approved premises/vehicle - temporary approval (convention / main purpose) | O/S | | £680.00 | £0.00 | £680.00 |
| Special Procedure Licence - Variation (Add new procedure) | O/S | | £131.00 | £0.00 | £131.00 |
| Special Procedure Licence - Variation (Change of detail) | O/S | | £26.00 | £0.00 | £26.00 |
| Special Procedure Licence - Replacement Licence | O/S | | £13.00 | £0.00 | £13.00 |
| Variation of approved premises/vehicle certificate (add procedure) | O/S | | £189.00 | £0.00 | £189.00 |
| Variation of approved premises/vehicle certificate (structural change) | O/S | | £189.00 | £0.00 | £189.00 |
| Variation of approved premises/vehicle certificate (change of detail) | O/S | | £26.00 | £0.00 | £26.00 |
| Approved premises / vehicle - Replacement Certificate | O/S | | £13.00 | £0.00 | £13.00 |
| * Indicative fees only - these are subject to review and may change before a business reaches the end of its existing 3 year licence period which is when it will then need to submit a renewal application for a further 3 year period | | | | | |
| Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (3 year licence): | | | | | |
| Site Licence | O/S | | £450.10 | £0.00 | £450.10 |
| Collectors Licence | O/S | | £308.00 | £0.00 | £308.00 |
| Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 Variations: | | | | | |
| Collector to site | O/S | | £63.90 | £0.00 | £63.90 |
| Site to Collector | O/S | | £38.00 | £0.00 | £38.00 |
| Licensee name Change (not transfer) | O/S | | £36.00 | £0.00 | £36.00 |
| Change of Site Manager | O/S | | £58.70 | £0.00 | £58.70 |
| Change to number of sites, etc | O/S | | £36.00 | £0.00 | £36.00 |
| Licensing searches and enquiries | S | hour | £94.42 | £18.88 | £113.30 |
| Pre-licensing advice: | | | | | |
| Minimum charge | S | hour | £94.42 | £18.88 | £113.30 |
| Each hour or part of thereafter will be charged at standard rate per hour per officer | S | hour | £94.42 | £18.88 | £113.30 |

| Fees for small lotteries, for gaming machines and for permits for amusements with prizes are all set by central government | | | |
|---|-----|--|---|
| Gambling Act 2005 | | | |
| Regional Casino | | | |
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made |
| Transfer application | O/S | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | |
| Application for provisional statement | O/S | | |
| Licence application (Provisional Statement holders) | O/S | | |
| Large Casino | | | |
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made |
| Transfer application | O/S | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | |
| Application for provisional statement | O/S | | |
| Licence application (Provisional Statement holders) | O/S | | |
| Small Casino | | | |
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made |
| Transfer application | O/S | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | |
| Application for provisional statement | O/S | | |
| Licence application (Provisional Statement holders) | O/S | | |
| Converted Casino Premises | | | |
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made |
| Transfer application | O/S | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | |
| Bingo | | | |
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made |
| Transfer application | O/S | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | |
| Application for provisional statement | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made |
| Licence application (Provisional Statement holders) | O/S | | |
| Variation application | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/479/schedule/made |

| Adult Gaming Centre | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|---|--------|---------|
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/479/schedule/made | | |
| Transfer application | O/S | | | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | | | |
| Application for provisional statement | O/S | | | | |
| Licence application (Provisional Statement holders) | O/S | | | | |
| Variation application | O/S | | | | |
| Betting (Track) | | | | | |
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/479/schedule/made | | |
| Transfer application | O/S | | | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | | | |
| Application for provisional statement | O/S | | | | |
| Licence application (Provisional Statement holders) | O/S | | | | |
| Variation application | O/S | | | | |
| Family Entertainment | | | | | |
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/479/schedule/made | | |
| Transfer application | O/S | | | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | | | |
| Application for provisional statement | O/S | | | | |
| Licence application (Provisional Statement holders) | O/S | | | | |
| Variation application | O/S | | | | |
| Betting (Other) | | | | | |
| Annual fee | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/479/schedule/made | | |
| Transfer application | O/S | | | | |
| Application for re-instatement | O/S | | | | |
| Application for provisional statement | O/S | | | | |
| Licence application (Provisional Statement holders) | O/S | | | | |
| Variation application | O/S | | | | |
| Pest Control Treatment | | | | | |
| Commercial pest control (dependant on size of premises) | S | visit | £92.09 | £18.41 | £110.50 |
| Commercial pest contract visits, Variable contract (total cost variable, depending on size of premises, frequency of visits per annum etc) | S | hour | £67.38 | £13.47 | £80.85 |

| Domestic pest control – rats and mice: | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|---|---------|---------|
| 3 day response | S | | £48.00 | £9.60 | £57.60 |
| Domestic pest control treatments (except rodents): | | | | | |
| Cockroaches | S | | £104.34 | £20.86 | £125.20 |
| Bedbugs (subject to survey) | S | | £214.17 | £42.83 | £257.00 |
| Wasps, ants, other - 3 day response | S | | £63.96 | £12.79 | £76.75 |
| Domestic Flea Treatment | S | | £85.00 | £17.00 | £102.00 |
| Other Environmental Health Charges | | | | | |
| Dog fouling fixed penalty fines | O/S | | http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/epg/cleanneighbour/fixedpenalty/ | | |
| Night time noise offence: Licenced premises | O/S | | | | |
| National food hygiene rating system - rerating | O/S | | | | |
| National food hygiene rating system - Fixed penalty (failure to display rating) | O/S | | | | |
| Certificates for damaged food | O/S | certificate | | | |
| Copies of the Food Premises Register | O/S | | £30.90 | £0.00 | £30.90 |
| Copies of the SFBB Catering & Retail pack | O/S | | £43.25 | £0.00 | £43.25 |
| Copies of the SFBB Diary sheets | O/S | | £36.00 | £0.00 | £36.00 |
| Immigration inspections | S | | £279.17 | £55.83 | £335.00 |
| Houses in Multiple Occupation Mandatory Licence Application Fee | S | | £624.17 | £124.83 | £749.00 |
| Houses in Multiple Occupation Mandatory Licence Renewal Fee | S | | £464.59 | £92.91 | £557.50 |
| Houses in Multiple Occupation Public Register | S | | £53.75 | £10.75 | £64.50 |
| HHSRS Inspection for NEST Welsh Government Grant on behalf of British Gas | O/S | | £150.00 | £0.00 | £150.00 |
| Fees for serving Enforcement Notices as prescribed under Section 49 of the Housing Act 2004 (including inspection fee) | O/S | | £271.00 | £0.00 | £271.00 |
| Request for HHSRS Housing Inspection – commercial | S | | £255.00 | £51.00 | £306.00 |
| Consent to operate loudspeakers in streets (plus cost of advertisement) | O/S | | £120.50 | £0.00 | £120.50 |
| Abandoned vehicles | O/S | | http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2008/2095/contents/made | | |

| Applications for EPA authorisations: | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----------------|---|--------|---------|
| Permits to business that produce pollution and regulate those business premises | O/S | | https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-pollution-control-general-guidance-manual | | |
| LA permits for Part A(2) installations | O/S | | | | |
| LA permits for Part B installations and mobile plant and solvent emission activities | O/S | | | | |
| Paper copies of the Authorisations Register A4 B&W - back to back | O/S | Per sheet + P&P | £0.33 | £0.00 | £0.33 |
| Private Water Supplies - Actual analysis charges | | | | | |
| The Private Water Supplies (Wales) Regulations 2010. These Regulations prescribe the fees local authorities can make for regulating private water supplies | | | | | |
| Risk Assessment (cost dependent on type, size and complexity of supply) price per hour, travelling costs also charged up to a maximum of £700 for Reg 9 supply and £300 for Reg 10 & 11 supply | S | hour | £39.17 | £7.83 | £47.00 |
| Sampling | S | | Dependent on officer time up to a maximum of £100 | | |
| Analysis | S | | https://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2017/1041 | | |
| Investigation (fee charged up to a maximum of (£250) | S | hour | £39.17 | £7.83 | £47.00 |
| Authorisation | S | | £103.34 | £20.66 | £124.00 |
| Private water supplies enquiry (fee charged up to a maximum of £250. Investigations are undertaken where a sample has failed. No fee is charged for additional sampling undertaken to confirm a failed sample) | S | hour | £39.17 | £7.83 | £47.00 |
| Contaminated land enquiry (officer time included then search & enquiry hourly fee applies to additional time) | S | hour | £120.84 | £24.16 | £145.00 |
| Export Health Certificates | | | | | |
| Issue of shellfish movement permits | O/S | | No charge | | |
| Chinese Export Health Certificate | S | certificate | £74.17 | £14.83 | £89.00 |
| European Export Health Certificate | S | certificate | £74.17 | £14.83 | £89.00 |
| Other Export Health Certificates | S | certificate | £74.17 | £14.83 | £89.00 |
| Export Health Certificate Amendment(s)/ Additional copies | S | certificate | £39.17 | £7.83 | £47.00 |
| New certificate set up (includes first certificate) | S | certificate | £143.34 | £28.66 | £172.00 |
| Attestation | S | | £140.00 | £28.00 | £168.00 |

| Mobile Homes (Wales) Act 2013 | | | | | |
|---|-----|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Single Caravan | O/S | | £190.55 | £0.00 | £190.55 |
| Small site (2 – 10 units) | O/S | | £405.80 | £0.00 | £405.80 |
| Medium site (11 - 50 units) | O/S | | £483.10 | £0.00 | £483.10 |
| Large site (51 + units) | O/S | | £627.30 | £0.00 | £627.30 |
| Vary conditions | O/S | | £190.55 | £0.00 | £190.55 |
| Lodge rules | O/S | | £63.85 | £0.00 | £63.85 |
| Replacement licence | O/S | | £52.55 | £0.00 | £52.55 |
| Markets and Fairs | | | | | |
| Menai Bridge Fair | | | | | |
| Zone A - Bridge Street & Wood Street up to 2meters (minimum charge of £20.00) | O/S | per metre | £16.50 | £0.00 | £16.50 |
| Zone A - Bridge Street & Wood Street in excess of 2 meters | O/S | per additional 0.1 meters | £1.65 | £0.00 | £1.65 |
| Zone B - Telford Road up to 2 meters (minimum charge of £20.00) | O/S | per metre | £14.00 | £0.00 | £14.00 |
| Zone B - Telford Road in excess of 2 meters | O/S | per additional 0.1 meters | £1.40 | £0.00 | £1.40 |
| Zone C - Water Street up to 2 meters (minimum charge of £20.00) | O/S | per metre | £11.00 | £0.00 | £11.00 |
| Zone C - Water Street in excess of 2 meters | O/S | per additional 0.1 meters | £1.10 | £0.00 | £1.10 |
| Metrology Fees | | | | | |
| *NOTE - All fees are shown NET of VAT and will need to be applied where applicable. | | | | | |
| A. Measuring Instruments Directive | | | | | |
| In order to reflect additional costs associated with examination, testing and documentation, and maintenance of MID notified body status, certain classes of instrument covered by MID should be subject to additional charges, as follows: | | | | | |
| Automatic discontinuous totalisers, automatic rail weighbridges, automatic catchweighers, automatic gravimetric filling instruments and beltweighers | N/A | | £122.35 | £0.00 | £122.35 |
| Cold water meters | N/A | | £122.35 | £0.00 | £122.35 |
| Measuring instruments for liquid fuel and lubricants | N/A | | £140.33 | £0.00 | £140.33 |
| Measuring instruments for liquid fuel delivered from road tankers | N/A | | £140.33 | £0.00 | £140.33 |
| Capacity serving measures | N/A | | £181.20 | £0.00 | £181.20 |
| Material measures of length | N/A | | £181.20 | £0.00 | £181.20 |

Note: Fees increase for initial MID conformity assessment, but not subsequent reverification

B. Special Weighing and Measuring Equipment

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|--------|---------|
| Examining, adjusting, testing, certifying, stamping, authorising or reporting of special weighing or measuring equipment. Types of equipment, specifically excluded from tables include:- •Automatic or totalising weighing machines; •Equipment designed to weigh loads in motion; •Bulk fuel measuring equipment tested following a Regulation 65 or 66 occurrence; •Weighing or measuring equipment tested by means of statistical sampling; •The establishment of calibration curves for templets •Templates graduated in millilitres; •Testing or other services in pursuance of a community obligation other than EC initial or partial verification; •Certifying of weighing or measuring equipment where a statement of actual error is required. | S | per officer per hour (individually calculated based upon the above figure of at the place where the service is provided) | £122.35 | £24.47 | £146.82 |
|--|---|--|---------|--------|---------|

C. Weights

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|--------|---------|
| Per Hour Charge | S | | £122.35 | £24.47 | £146.82 |
| Hire of weights up to 500kg – daily charge | S | | £126.60 | £25.32 | £151.92 |
| Surcharge per hire for weights over 500kg | S | | £211.00 | £42.20 | £253.20 |

D. Measures

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------|---------|--------|---------|
| Linear measures not exceeding 3m, for each scale | S | each | £15.25 | £3.05 | £18.30 |
| Capacity measures, without divisions, not exceeding 1 litre | S | each | £12.04 | £2.40 | £14.44 |
| Cubic ballast measures (other than brim measures) | S | each | £269.41 | £53.88 | £323.29 |
| Liquid capacity measures for making up and checking average quantity packages | S | each | £42.59 | £8.51 | £51.10 |

Templates

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|------|--------|--------|--------|
| Per scale - first item | S | each | £74.04 | £14.80 | £88.84 |
| Second and subsequent items | S | each | £28.01 | £5.60 | £33.61 |

E. Weighing Instruments (Non – NAWI)

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------|---------|--------|---------|
| Not exceeding 1 tonne | S | each | £96.71 | £19.34 | £116.05 |
| Exceeding 1 tonne to 10 tonnes | S | each | £156.66 | £31.33 | £187.99 |
| Exceeding 10 tonnes | S | each | £327.17 | £65.43 | £392.60 |

Weighing Instruments that are not automatic (NAWI)

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|---------|--------|---------|
| Not exceeding 1 tonne | S | each | £161.01 | £32.20 | £193.21 |
|-----------------------|---|------|---------|--------|---------|

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------|---------------|---------|---------|
| Exceeding 1 tonne to 10 tonnes | S | each | £249.12 | £49.82 | £298.94 |
| Exceeding 10 tonnes | S | each | £545.29 | £109.05 | £654.34 |
| When testing instruments incorporating remote display or printing facilities, and where completion of the test requires a second series of tests by the same person, an additional fee may be charged | S | | 50% surcharge | | |
| *When supplying specialist equipment (including, but not limited to, weighbridge test unit, van and test weights) an additional fee may be charged hourly, daily or per appointment, according to circumstances. | | | | | |
| Certification | | | | | |
| Certification of Weighbridge Operators Per Hour (Minimum charge of half an hour) | S | each | £122.35 | £24.47 | £146.82 |
| F. Measuring Instruments for Intoxicating Liquor* | | | | | |
| Not exceeding 150ml | S | each | £26.54 | £5.30 | £31.84 |
| Other | S | each | £30.67 | £6.13 | £36.80 |
| G. Measuring Instruments for Liquid Fuel and Lubricants* | | | | | |
| Container type (not subdivided) | S | each | £111.19 | £22.23 | £133.42 |
| Single/multi-outlets (nozzles): | | | | | |
| (a) First nozzle tested, per site | S | each | £181.35 | £36.27 | £217.62 |
| (b) Each additional nozzle tested | S | each | £122.57 | £24.51 | £147.08 |
| Testing of peripheral electronic equipment on a separate visit (per site) | S | hour | £122.35 | £24.47 | £146.82 |
| Testing of credit card acceptor (per unit, regardless of no. of slots/nozzles/pumps) | S | hour | £122.35 | £24.47 | £146.82 |
| H. Road Tanker Fuel Measuring Equipment (Above 100 Litres) | | | | | |
| Meter measuring systems | | | | | |
| Wet hose with two testing liquids | S | each | £389.29 | £77.85 | £467.14 |
| Wet hose with three testing liquids | S | each | £454.17 | £90.83 | £545.00 |
| Dry hose with two testing liquids | S | each | £432.49 | £86.49 | £518.98 |
| Dry hose with three testing liquids | S | each | £497.62 | £99.52 | £597.14 |
| Wet/dry hose with two testing liquids | S | each | £605.54 | £121.10 | £726.64 |
| Wet/dry hose with three testing liquids | S | each | £647.32 | £129.46 | £776.78 |
| I. Certificate of errors | | | | | |
| For supplying a certificate containing results of errors found on testing (certificate supplied upon request of the submitter; fee applies when no other fee is payable) | S | each | £78.56 | £15.71 | £94.27 |

Notes for Testing Metrology Equipment

- V.A.T - Verification after adjustment No VAT. Verification after repair – Charge VAT

- Whenever equipment is tested and no appropriate fee is prescribed in the schedule of Fees, the work should be costed out at a rate of £122.35 per hour (plus VAT).

- To ensure that the authority is competitive in its commercial calibration service the above schedule should be used as the costing basis for calibration activities associated with ISO 9000 work, but with discounts to be agreed with respect to multiple submissions on the same site. The scale of discount applicable will be determined by the Service Manager in consultation with the Chief Public Protection Officer, having regard to commercial considerations only. This may be extended to other calibration activities if the local authority monopoly is removed.

- A charge to cover any additional costs involved in testing ancillary equipment which requires additional testing on site, such as credit card acceptors, could be based upon the basic fee given above plus additional costs at the rate of £122.35 (plus VAT) per extra officer/hour.

Port Health**Imported Fish IUU charges Third Country**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------|--------|---------|
| Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 1-5 catch certificates Third Country | S | | £53.21 | £10.64 | £63.85 |
| Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 6--10 catch certificates Third Country | S | | £74.67 | £14.93 | £89.60 |
| Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 11-20 catch certificates Third Country | S | | £93.59 | £18.71 | £112.30 |
| Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 21 + catch certificates Third Country | S | | £102.17 | £20.43 | £122.60 |
| Port Health IUU Imported Fishery Products Validation made to the Marine Management Organisation. | S | | £94.42 | £18.88 | £113.30 |

IUU Sourced EFTA / EEA / Bilateral

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|--------|--------|
| Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 1-5 catch certificates EEA/ EFTA/ Bilateral | S | | £34.34 | £6.86 | £41.20 |
| Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 6-10 catch certificates EEA/ EFTA/ Bilateral | S | | £44.63 | £8.92 | £53.55 |
| Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 11-20 catch certificates EEA/ EFTA/ Bilateral | S | | £55.84 | £11.16 | £67.00 |
| Port health IUU Imported Fishery Products Certification Verification 21+ catch certificates EEA/ EFTA/ Bilateral | S | | £66.13 | £13.22 | £79.35 |

IUU Sourced European Union Country

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|--------|---------|
| Issuance of the Sea Fishing (illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing) Order 2009 Regulation 6 Consent to move notice | S | | £133.92 | £26.78 | £160.70 |
| Issuance of Organics Products Regulation 2009 Regulation 7 or 8 Consent to Move Notice | S | | £133.92 | £26.78 | £160.70 |

| Ship Sanitation Inspection Charges | | | | | |
|--|-----|--|---|--------|---------|
| Ships Sanitation Certificate | O/S | | http://www.porthhealthassociation.co.uk/ | | |
| Launch Fees | | | Charged at cost | | |
| Courier fees | | | Charged at cost plus 10% | | |
| Port Health Sampling | | | | | |
| Port Health Potable Water Bacteriological sample analysis (minimum 2) | | | Charged at cost of laboratory sample | | |
| Port Health distribution Legionella Sample analysis (minimum 2) | | | | | |
| Port health food sample request non import | | | | | |
| Port Health Potable Water Chemical Analysis | | | | | |
| Resample request | | | | | |
| Cumulative charge Officer time, mileage and analysis cost outside of Ship Sanitation Inspection Charge based on these cumulative rates: | | | | | |
| Port Health Officer Sampling time (outside of ship sanitation inspection) charged by whole hour | S | | £39.17 | £7.83 | £47.00 |
| Additional Port Support Officer time charge (where multiple officers are required to meet a request) Charged by whole hour will include offsite time | S | | £39.17 | £7.83 | £47.00 |
| Factual Statement | S | | £356.46 | £71.29 | £427.75 |
| Other specific overheads (unspecified) | S | | Recharged at cost | | |
| Administrative | | | | | |
| Administration costs per hour | S | | £27.16 | £5.43 | £32.59 |
| Photocopies / reprint per page | S | | £0.42 | £0.08 | £0.50 |

Civil Registration

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|--|----------|-------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| Civil Registration Fees | | | | | |
| Marriage & civil partnership booking fee (Registrar Office) | O/S | | £56.00 | £0.00 | £56.00 |
| Marriage & civil partnership booking fee (Chapel) | O/S | | £60.00 | £0.00 | £60.00 |
| Marriage & civil partnership booking fee (Approved Premises) | O/S | | £160.00 | £0.00 | £160.00 |
| Marriage Chapel | O/S | | £104.00 | £0.00 | £104.00 |
| Marriage Notice | O/S | | £42.00 | £0.00 | £42.00 |
| Marriage Notice – Subject to Home Office Referral | O/S | | £57.00 | £0.00 | £57.00 |
| Marriage Housebound Notice per couple | O/S | | £114.00 | £0.00 | £114.00 |
| Marriage Housebound Superintendent Registrar & Registrar attendance | O/S | | £199.00 | £0.00 | £199.00 |
| Marriage – Reduction in Waiting Period per person | O/S | | £66.00 | £0.00 | £66.00 |
| Marriage – Conversion Register Office | O/S | | £50.00 | £0.00 | £50.00 |
| Marriage – General Licence | O/S | | £18.00 | £0.00 | £18.00 |
| Marriage Notice – Registrar General's Licence | O/S | | £4.00 | £0.00 | £4.00 |
| Marriage – 1st Stage Complete Declaration Register Office | O/S | | £30.00 | £0.00 | £30.00 |
| Marriage – 2nd stage Conversion | O/S | | £101.00 | £0.00 | £101.00 |
| Marriage – Consideration by Superintendent Registrar of a divorce obtained outside of British Isles | O/S | | £55.00 | £0.00 | £55.00 |
| Marriage – Consideration by the Registrar General of a divorce obtained outside of the British Isles | O/S | | £83.00 | £0.00 | £83.00 |
| Advance Booking Fee 12-24 months non refundable | O/S | | £85.00 | £0.00 | £85.00 |
| Advanced booking fee 24-36 months non refundable | O/S | | £110.00 | £0.00 | £110.00 |
| Town Hall Ceremonies - Holyhead | | | | | |
| Town hall ceremonies - Holyhead (Mon-Thurs) | O/S | | £270.00 | £0.00 | £270.00 |
| Town hall ceremonies - Holyhead (Fri-Sat) | O/S | | £320.00 | £0.00 | £320.00 |
| Ystafell Bryn Cefni Suite ceremonies - Llangefni | | | | | |
| Weekdays (Mon-Thurs) | O/S | | £260.00 | £0.00 | £260.00 |
| Fridays / Saturdays | O/S | | £300.00 | £0.00 | £300.00 |
| Sundays | O/S | | £400.00 | £0.00 | £400.00 |
| Bank Holidays | O/S | | £425.00 | £0.00 | £425.00 |
| Marriage followed by baby naming (plus marriage fee) | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| Wedding in hotel | | | | | |
| Weekdays (Mon-Thurs) | O/S | | £475.00 | £0.00 | £475.00 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Fridays & Saturdays | O/S | | £530.00 | £0.00 | £530.00 |
| Sundays | O/S | | £630.00 | £0.00 | £630.00 |
| Bank Holidays | O/S | | £650.00 | £0.00 | £650.00 |
| Marriage followed by baby naming (plus marriage fee) | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| Ystafell Bryn Cefni Suite & approved premises - extended hours | | | | | |
| Weekdays (Mon - Thurs) 18:00-20:00 | O/S | | £155.00 | £0.00 | £155.00 |
| Weekdays (Mon - Thurs) 08:00-12:00 | O/S | | £290.00 | £0.00 | £290.00 |
| Fridays / Saturdays 18:00-20:00 | O/S | | £210.00 | £0.00 | £210.00 |
| Fridays / Saturdays 08:00-12:00 | O/S | | £340.00 | £0.00 | £340.00 |
| Sundays & Bank Holidays 18:00-20:00 | O/S | | £285.00 | £0.00 | £285.00 |
| Sundays & Bank Holidays 08:00-12:00 | O/S | | £400.00 | £0.00 | £400.00 |
| Licensing of premises for civil ceremonies | O/S | | £1,625.00 | £0.00 | £1,625.00 |
| Additional room in an approved premises | O/S | | £245.00 | £0.00 | £245.00 |
| Wedding rehearsals | O/S | | £75.00 | £0.00 | £75.00 |
| Administration fee – name change etc | S | | £66.67 | £13.33 | £80.00 |
| Baby naming ceremony | | | | | |
| Weekdays (Mon-Thurs) | S | | £258.34 | £51.66 | £310.00 |
| Fridays & Saturdays | S | | £316.67 | £63.33 | £380.00 |
| Sunday & Bank Holiday | S | | £358.34 | £71.66 | £430.00 |
| Renewal of vows | | | | | |
| Weekdays (Mon-Thurs) | S | | £258.34 | £51.66 | £310.00 |
| Fridays & Saturdays | S | | £316.67 | £63.33 | £380.00 |
| Sunday & Bank Holiday | S | | £358.34 | £71.66 | £430.00 |
| Other | | | | | |
| Certificates issued within 24 hours (surcharge) | O/S | | £38.50 | £0.00 | £38.50 |
| Standard 10 working days | O/S | | £12.50 | £0.00 | £12.50 |
| Certification of documents | O/S | copy | £15.00 | £0.00 | £15.00 |
| Post Dated passports | O/S | | £15.00 | £0.00 | £15.00 |
| Citizenship ceremonies – priority service (surcharge) | O/S | | £140.00 | £0.00 | £140.00 |
| Photo Opportunities in Mon Suite | S | | £22.00 | £4.40 | £26.40 |
| Changes to a registration Consideration by Registrar/Superintendent Registrar for a correction | O/S | | £83.00 | £0.00 | £83.00 |
| Consideration by the Registrar General of a correction | O/S | | £99.00 | £0.00 | £99.00 |
| Change of a forename added within 12 months of a birth registration | O/S | | £44.00 | £0.00 | £44.00 |

Planning

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|---|----------|-------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| A4 General: | | | | | |
| Black and White (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £0.13 | £0.02 | £0.15 |
| Colour (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £0.63 | £0.12 | £0.75 |
| Black and White | S | sheet | £0.13 | £0.02 | £0.15 |
| Colour | S | sheet | £0.71 | £0.14 | £0.85 |
| A3 Plans etc: | | | | | |
| Black and White (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £0.63 | £0.12 | £0.75 |
| Colour (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £1.21 | £0.24 | £1.45 |
| Black and White | S | sheet | £0.71 | £0.14 | £0.85 |
| Colour | S | sheet | £1.50 | £0.30 | £1.80 |
| A2 Plans: | | | | | |
| Black and White (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £6.21 | £1.24 | £7.45 |
| Colour (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £10.34 | £2.06 | £12.40 |
| Black and White | S | sheet | £7.34 | £1.46 | £8.80 |
| Colour | S | sheet | £12.38 | £2.47 | £14.85 |
| A1 Plans: | | | | | |
| Black and White (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £7.67 | £1.53 | £9.20 |
| Colour (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £11.71 | £2.34 | £14.05 |
| Black and White | S | sheet | £9.17 | £1.83 | £11.00 |
| Colour | S | sheet | £14.00 | £2.80 | £16.80 |
| A0 Plans: | | | | | |
| Black and White (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £8.88 | £1.77 | £10.65 |
| Colour (FOI/EI requests) | S | sheet | £13.25 | £2.65 | £15.90 |
| Black and White | S | sheet | £10.71 | £2.14 | £12.85 |
| Colour | S | sheet | £15.63 | £3.12 | £18.75 |
| Planning Research and Commercial enquires (minimum charge). Photocopying charges will be extra. | S | per hour | £144.46 | £28.89 | £173.35 |

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|---|---|----------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| Planning application fees | https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2025-10/planning-application-fees-fee-document.pdf | | | | |
| Pre-Planning advice on large applications | | | | | |
| Office or Site Meetings (minimum charge) | S | hour or part thereof | £144.46 | £28.89 | £173.35 |
| Site Inspection (minimum charge) | S | hour or part thereof | £144.46 | £28.89 | £173.35 |
| High Hedges Complaints | O/S | | £320.00 | £0.00 | £320.00 |

Building Regulations

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Building Regulation Applications | | | | | | |
| Table A: New Dwellings and Dwellings Created by Conversion | | | | | | |
| No. of Dwellings | Service | | | | | |
| 1 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £210.00 | £42.00 | £252.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £390.00 | £78.00 | £468.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £690.00 | £138.00 | £828.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £900.00 | £0.00 | £900.00 |
| 2 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £283.50 | £56.70 | £340.20 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £526.50 | £105.30 | £631.80 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £931.50 | £186.30 | £1,117.80 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £1,215.00 | £0.00 | £1,215.00 |
| 3 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £375.90 | £75.18 | £451.08 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £698.10 | £139.62 | £837.72 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,325.10 | £265.02 | £1,590.12 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £1,611.00 | £0.00 | £1,611.00 |
| 4 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £466.20 | £93.24 | £559.44 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £865.80 | £173.16 | £1,038.96 |
| | Building Notice: | S | | £1,531.80 | £306.36 | £1,838.16 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £1,998.00 | £0.00 | £1,998.00 |
| 5 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £554.40 | £110.88 | £665.28 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £1,029.60 | £205.92 | £1,235.52 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,821.60 | £364.32 | £2,185.92 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £2,376.00 | £0.00 | £2,376.00 |
| 6 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £640.50 | £128.10 | £768.60 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £1,189.50 | £237.90 | £1,427.40 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £2,104.50 | £420.90 | £2,525.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £2,745.00 | £0.00 | £2,745.00 |

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|----|-------------------------|-----|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 7 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £724.50 | £144.90 | £869.40 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £1,345.50 | £269.10 | £1,614.60 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £2,380.50 | £476.10 | £2,856.60 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £3,105.00 | £0.00 | £3,105.00 |
| 8 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £806.40 | £161.28 | £967.68 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £1,497.60 | £299.52 | £1,797.12 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £2,649.60 | £529.92 | £3,179.52 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £3,456.00 | £0.00 | £3,456.00 |
| 9 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £886.20 | £177.24 | £1,063.44 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £1,645.80 | £329.16 | £1,974.96 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £2,911.80 | £582.36 | £3,494.16 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £3,798.00 | £0.00 | £3,798.00 |
| 10 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £963.90 | £192.78 | £1,156.68 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £1,790.10 | £358.02 | £2,148.12 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £3,167.10 | £633.42 | £3,800.52 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £4,131.00 | £0.00 | £4,131.00 |
| 11 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,039.50 | £207.90 | £1,247.40 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £1,930.50 | £386.10 | £2,316.60 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £3,415.50 | £683.10 | £4,098.60 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £4,455.00 | £0.00 | £4,455.00 |
| 12 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,113.00 | £222.60 | £1,335.60 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £2,067.00 | £413.40 | £2,480.40 |
| | Building Notice: | S | | £3,657.00 | £731.40 | £4,388.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £4,770.00 | £0.00 | £4,770.00 |
| 13 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,184.40 | £236.88 | £1,421.28 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £2,199.60 | £439.92 | £2,639.52 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £3,891.27 | £778.25 | £4,669.52 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £5,076.00 | £0.00 | £5,076.00 |
| 14 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,253.70 | £250.74 | £1,504.44 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £2,328.30 | £465.66 | £2,793.96 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £4,119.30 | £823.86 | £4,943.16 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £5,373.00 | £0.00 | £5,373.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 15 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,320.90 | £264.18 | £1,585.08 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £2,453.10 | £490.62 | £2,943.72 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £4,340.10 | £868.02 | £5,208.12 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £5,661.00 | £0.00 | £5,661.00 |
| 16 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,386.00 | £277.20 | £1,663.20 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £2,574.00 | £514.80 | £3,088.80 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £4,554.00 | £910.80 | £5,464.80 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £5,940.00 | £0.00 | £5,940.00 |
| 17 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,449.00 | £289.80 | £1,738.80 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £2,691.00 | £538.20 | £3,229.20 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £4,761.00 | £952.20 | £5,713.20 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £6,210.00 | £0.00 | £6,210.00 |
| 18 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,509.90 | £301.98 | £1,811.88 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £2,804.10 | £560.82 | £3,364.92 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £4,961.10 | £992.22 | £5,953.32 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £6,471.00 | £0.00 | £6,471.00 |
| 19 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,568.70 | £313.74 | £1,882.44 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £2,913.30 | £582.66 | £3,495.96 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £5,154.30 | £1,030.86 | £6,185.16 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £6,723.00 | £0.00 | £6,723.00 |
| 20 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £1,625.40 | £325.08 | £1,950.48 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £3,018.60 | £603.72 | £3,622.32 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £5,340.60 | £1,068.12 | £6,408.72 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £6,966.00 | £0.00 | £6,966.00 |
| Table B: Charges for Certain Small Buildings, Extensions and Alterations to Dwellings (Formerly Schedule 2) | | | | | | |
| Detached and Attached Garages and Carports used in common with existing dwellings | | | | | | |
| 1 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £105.00 | £21.00 | £126.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £195.00 | £39.00 | £234.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £345.00 | £69.00 | £414.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £450.00 | £0.00 | £450.00 |

Extensions/Conversions works / Loft Conversions & Building Alteration works to Dwellings

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| 2 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £105.00 | £21.00 | £126.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £195.00 | £39.00 | £234.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £345.00 | £69.00 | £414.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £450.00 | £0.00 | £450.00 |
| 3 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £105.00 | £21.00 | £126.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £195.00 | £39.00 | £234.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £345.00 | £69.00 | £414.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £450.00 | £0.00 | £450.00 |
| 4 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £157.50 | £31.50 | £189.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £292.50 | £58.50 | £351.00 |
| | Building Notice: | S | | £517.50 | £103.50 | £621.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £675.00 | £0.00 | £675.00 |
| 5 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £189.00 | £37.80 | £226.80 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £350.84 | £70.16 | £421.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £621.00 | £124.20 | £745.20 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £810.00 | £0.00 | £810.00 |
| 6 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £220.50 | £44.10 | £264.60 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £409.50 | £81.90 | £491.40 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £724.50 | £144.90 | £869.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £945.00 | £0.00 | £945.00 |
| 7 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £183.75 | £36.75 | £220.50 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £341.25 | £68.25 | £409.50 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £603.75 | £120.75 | £724.50 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £787.50 | £0.00 | £787.50 |
| 8 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £220.50 | £44.10 | £264.60 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £409.50 | £81.90 | £491.40 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £724.50 | £144.90 | £869.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £945.00 | £0.00 | £945.00 |
| 9 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £120.00 | £24.00 | £144.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | Included in plan charge | | |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £120.00 | £24.00 | £144.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £180.00 | £0.00 | £180.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 10 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | Included in plan charge | | |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £225.00 | £0.00 | £225.00 |
| Please Note: Where other minor building work is carried out at the same time as an extension referred to in 3 to 8 above, the additional charge will be as follows:- | | | | | | |
| 11 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £90.00 | £18.00 | £108.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | Included in plan charge | | |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £103.50 | £20.70 | £124.20 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £135.00 | £0.00 | £135.00 |
| 12 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | Included in plan charge | | |
| | Building Notice: | S | | £172.50 | £34.50 | £207.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £225.00 | £0.00 | £225.00 |
| Where the estimated cost of the works in 11, above, is in excess of £5,000 the charge will be in accordance with the 'Table C'. | | | | | | |
| New Electrical Installations & electrical works to existing properties | | | | | | |
| 13 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £300.00 | £60.00 | £360.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | Included in plan charge | | |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £300.00 | £60.00 | £360.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £450.00 | £0.00 | £450.00 |
| 14 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £390.00 | £78.00 | £468.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | Included in plan charge | | |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £390.00 | £78.00 | £468.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | O/S | | £585.00 | £0.00 | £585.00 |
| 15 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £354.50 | £70.90 | £425.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | S | | £443.13 | £88.62 | £531.75 |

| Table C – Work other than work to which Tables A and B apply (Formerly Schedule 3) | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| (BASED ON ACTUAL ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORKS AS CARRIED OUT BY VAT REGISTERED CONTRACTORS) | | | | | | |
| Estimated Cost of Works | Service | | | | | |
| < £1,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | Included in plan charge | | |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £172.50 | £34.50 | £207.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £225.00 | £0.00 | £225.00 |
| £1,001 - £5,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £210.00 | £42.00 | £252.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | Included in plan charge | | |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £241.50 | £48.30 | £289.80 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £315.00 | £0.00 | £315.00 |
| £5,001 - £10,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £94.50 | £18.90 | £113.40 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £175.50 | £35.10 | £210.60 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £310.50 | £62.10 | £372.60 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £405.00 | £0.00 | £405.00 |
| £10,001 -£ 15,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £115.50 | £23.10 | £138.60 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £214.50 | £42.90 | £257.40 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £379.50 | £75.90 | £455.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £495.00 | £0.00 | £495.00 |
| £15,001 - £20,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £136.50 | £27.30 | £163.80 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £253.50 | £50.70 | £304.20 |
| | Building Notice: | S | | £448.50 | £89.70 | £538.20 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £585.00 | £0.00 | £585.00 |
| £20,001 - £25,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £157.50 | £31.50 | £189.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £292.50 | £58.50 | £351.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £517.50 | £103.50 | £621.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £675.00 | £0.00 | £675.00 |
| £25,001 - £30,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £178.50 | £35.70 | £214.20 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £331.50 | £66.30 | £397.80 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £586.50 | £117.30 | £703.80 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £765.00 | £0.00 | £765.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| £30,001 - £35,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £199.50 | £39.90 | £239.40 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £370.50 | £74.10 | £444.60 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £655.50 | £131.10 | £786.60 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £855.00 | £0.00 | £855.00 |
| £35,001 - £40,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £220.50 | £44.10 | £264.60 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £409.50 | £81.90 | £491.40 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £724.50 | £144.90 | £869.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £945.00 | £0.00 | £945.00 |
| £40,001 - £45,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £241.50 | £48.30 | £289.80 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £448.50 | £89.70 | £538.20 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £793.50 | £158.70 | £952.20 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,035.00 | £0.00 | £1,035.00 |
| £45,001 - £50,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £262.50 | £52.50 | £315.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £487.50 | £97.50 | £585.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £862.50 | £172.50 | £1,035.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,125.00 | £0.00 | £1,125.00 |
| £50,001 - £55,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £283.50 | £56.70 | £340.20 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £526.50 | £105.30 | £631.80 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £931.50 | £186.30 | £1,117.80 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,215.00 | £0.00 | £1,215.00 |
| £55,001 - £60,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £304.50 | £60.90 | £365.40 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £565.50 | £113.10 | £678.60 |
| | Building Notice: | S | | £1,000.50 | £200.10 | £1,200.60 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,305.00 | £0.00 | £1,305.00 |
| £60,001 - £65,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £325.50 | £65.10 | £390.60 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £604.50 | £120.90 | £725.40 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,069.50 | £213.90 | £1,283.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,395.00 | £0.00 | £1,395.00 |
| £65,001 - £70,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £346.50 | £69.30 | £415.80 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £643.50 | £128.70 | £772.20 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,138.50 | £227.70 | £1,366.20 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,485.00 | £0.00 | £1,485.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|----|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| £70,001 - £75,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £367.50 | £73.50 | £441.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £682.50 | £136.50 | £819.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,207.50 | £241.50 | £1,449.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,575.00 | £0.00 | £1,575.00 |
| £75,001 - £80,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £388.50 | £77.70 | £466.20 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £721.50 | £144.30 | £865.80 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,276.50 | £255.30 | £1,531.80 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,665.00 | £0.00 | £1,665.00 |
| £80,001 - £85,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £409.50 | £81.90 | £491.40 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £760.50 | £152.10 | £912.60 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,345.50 | £269.10 | £1,614.60 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,755.00 | £0.00 | £1,755.00 |
| £85,001 - £90,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £430.50 | £86.10 | £516.60 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £799.50 | £159.90 | £959.40 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,414.50 | £282.90 | £1,697.40 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,845.00 | £0.00 | £1,845.00 |
| £90,001 - £95,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £451.50 | £90.30 | £541.80 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £838.50 | £167.70 | £1,006.20 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,483.50 | £296.70 | £1,780.20 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £1,935.00 | £0.00 | £1,935.00 |
| £95,001 - £100,000 | Plan Deposit Charge: | S | | £472.50 | £94.50 | £567.00 |
| | Inspection Charge: | S | | £877.50 | £175.50 | £1,053.00 |
| | Building Notice Charge: | S | | £1,552.50 | £310.50 | £1,863.00 |
| | Regularisation Charge: | OS | | £2,025.00 | £0.00 | £2,025.00 |

For developments in excess of £100,000 contact the Building Control Team Leader

Obtaining copies of Building Regulation documents for your property (requests should be in writing)

| | | | | | | |
|---|-----|----------|--|---------|--------|---------|
| For a search of all applications since April 1996 referring to your property | O/S | | | £60.00 | £0.00 | £60.00 |
| For copies of approvals/notices/completion certificates shown on the search relating to your property | S | | | £50.00 | £10.00 | £60.00 |
| For a search of all Non Domestic and commercial Applications (minimum charge). Photocopying charges will be extra | S | per hour | | £120.00 | £24.00 | £144.00 |
| Completion inspection request which is more than 2 years after last inspection on site | O/S | | | £150.00 | £0.00 | £150.00 |

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| Charges for Demolition Notices | O/S | notice | £300.00 | £0.00 | £300.00 |
| Charges for Dangerous Structures: Please note: Charges associated with Dangerous Structures are not subject to VAT. Charges are payable by the property owner | O/S | £60 initial admin charge and £60 per hour | £60.00 | £0.00 | £60.00 |

Anglesey Business Centre

| Service | VAT Rate | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|---|----------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| Business Centre Meeting Room Hire | | | | |
| Llynonn (seating capacity 25) | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | £39.59 | £7.91 | £47.50 |
| Cost per half day | S | £85.00 | £17.00 | £102.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £138.34 | £27.66 | £166.00 |
| Rhosyr (seating capacity 10) | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | £33.75 | £6.75 | £40.50 |
| Cost per half day | S | £80.00 | £16.00 | £96.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £106.67 | £21.33 | £128.00 |
| Cemlyn (seating capacity 10) | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | £33.75 | £6.75 | £40.50 |
| Cost per half day | S | £80.00 | £16.00 | £96.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £106.67 | £21.33 | £128.00 |
| Cybi (seating capacity 10) | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | £33.75 | £6.75 | £40.50 |
| Cost per half day | S | £80.00 | £16.00 | £96.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £106.67 | £21.33 | £128.00 |
| Parys (seating capacity 6) | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | £20.84 | £4.16 | £25.00 |
| Cost per half day | S | £53.34 | £10.66 | £64.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £72.50 | £14.50 | £87.00 |
| Penmon (seating capacity 24) | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | £39.59 | £7.91 | £47.50 |
| Cost per half day | S | £85.00 | £17.00 | £102.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £138.34 | £27.66 | £166.00 |
| Aberlleiniog (seating capacity 16) | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | £36.25 | £7.25 | £43.50 |
| Cost per half day | S | £80.00 | £16.00 | £96.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £117.09 | £23.41 | £140.50 |
| Pwllfanogl (seating capacity 8) | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | £30.42 | £6.08 | £36.50 |
| Cost per half day | S | £68.75 | £13.75 | £82.50 |
| Cost per full day | S | £99.17 | £19.83 | £119.00 |

| Abermenai (seating capacity 6) | | | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|---------|
| Cost per hour | S | £25.84 | £5.16 | £31.00 |
| Cost per half day | S | £60.00 | £12.00 | £72.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £85.84 | £17.16 | £103.00 |
| There is a removable wall between Penmon & Aberlleiniog if required | | | | |
| Cost per half day | S | £145.00 | £29.00 | £174.00 |
| Cost per full day | S | £219.17 | £43.83 | £263.00 |
| Other | | | | |
| Refreshments | S | £1.84 | £0.36 | £2.20 |
| Hire of translation equipment | S | £43.34 | £8.66 | £52.00 |

Leisure Centres

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|--|----------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| Leisure Card (Annual Payment) | | | | | |
| Leisure Card | O/S | | £5.00 | £0.00 | £5.00 |
| Children and young people (under 18 years old) and registered disabled | O/S | | £9.20 | £0.00 | £9.20 |
| 60+ years old | O/S | | £14.70 | £0.00 | £14.70 |
| Adults (18 – 59 years old (inclusive)) | O/S | | £22.70 | £0.00 | £22.70 |
| Unemployed (3+ months) | O/S | | £6.20 | £0.00 | £6.20 |
| Teams / groups / Clubs | E | | £82.00 | £0.00 | £82.00 |
| Direct Debit Joining Fee | O/S | | £5.00 | £0.00 | £5.00 |
| Leisure Card (3 month membership) | | | | | |
| For all casual group bookings, the booking is charged at the full rate | | | | | |
| All prices are based on per booking, per hour (unless stated otherwise) | | | | | |
| ALC = Amlwch Leisure Centre | | | | | |
| HLC = Holyhead Leisure Centre | | | | | |
| PALC = Plas Arthur Leisure Centre | | | | | |
| DHLC = David Hughes Leisure Centre | | | | | |
| Where VAT indicator is O/S, this will be E for group booking | | | | | |
| General | | | | | |
| Showers (member - adult) *Free during winter months, fee payable 1 April to 30 September | S | | £3.75 | £0.75 | £4.50 |
| Showers (member - concessionary) *Free during winter months, fee payable 1 April to 30 September | S | | £2.50 | £0.50 | £3.00 |
| Showers (non-member - adult) *Free during winter months, fee payable 1 April to 30 September | S | | £3.75 | £0.75 | £4.50 |
| Showers (non-member - concessionary) *Free during winter months, fee payable 1 April to 30 September | S | | £2.50 | £0.50 | £3.00 |
| Staff Time | S | 30 mins | £14.17 | £2.83 | £17.00 |
| Staff Time | S | hour | £19.17 | £3.83 | £23.00 |
| Sport Development Staff Time | S | hour | £23.34 | £4.66 | £28.00 |

| Sports Hall | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|--------------------|-------|---------|
| Full Hall (member - adult) | O/S | | £50.00 | £0.00 | £50.00 |
| Full Hall (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £32.00 | £0.00 | £32.00 |
| Full Hall (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £63.50 | £0.00 | £63.50 |
| Full Hall (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £40.50 | £0.00 | £40.50 |
| Commercial Hire - can be any area of the leisure centre, e.g. Pool, Hall, 3G etc. | N/A | | Cost of area + 50% | | |
| Party Pool Inflatable (member) | O/S | | £93.00 | £0.00 | £93.00 |
| Party Pool Inflatable (non-member) | O/S | | £115.00 | £0.00 | £115.00 |
| Party - Bouncy Castle (member) | O/S | | £76.00 | £0.00 | £76.00 |
| Party - Bouncy Castle (non-member) | O/S | | £94.00 | £0.00 | £94.00 |
| Birthday Party – Sports (member) | O/S | | £51.00 | £0.00 | £51.00 |
| Birthday Party – Sports (non-member) | O/S | | £64.00 | £0.00 | £64.00 |
| Birthday Party - Hall only (member) | O/S | | £33.00 | £0.00 | £33.00 |
| Birthday Party - Hall only (non-member) | O/S | | £41.00 | £0.00 | £41.00 |
| Badminton Court/ Short Tennis/ Short Mat (member - adult) | O/S | | £11.00 | £0.00 | £11.00 |
| Badminton Court/ Short Tennis/ Short Mat (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £7.00 | £0.00 | £7.00 |
| Badminton Court/ Short Tennis/ Short Mat (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £14.00 | £0.00 | £14.00 |
| Badminton Court/ Short Tennis/ Short Mat (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £9.50 | £0.00 | £9.50 |
| Basketball Hoop Training 2 courts (member - adult) | O/S | | £16.00 | £0.00 | £16.00 |
| Basketball Hoop Training 2 courts (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £10.00 | £0.00 | £10.00 |
| Basketball Hoop Training 2 courts (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £19.80 | £0.00 | £19.80 |
| Basketball Hoop Training 2 courts (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £13.00 | £0.00 | £13.00 |
| Squash Court (member - adult) | O/S | | £10.00 | £0.00 | £10.00 |
| Squash Court (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £6.00 | £0.00 | £6.00 |
| Squash Court (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £13.00 | £0.00 | £13.00 |
| Squash Court (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £8.00 | £0.00 | £8.00 |
| Squash Court (member - adult +1) | O/S | | £5.80 | £0.00 | £5.80 |
| Squash Court (member - concessionary +1) | O/S | | £3.80 | £0.00 | £3.80 |
| Squash Court (non-member - adult +1) | O/S | | £6.80 | £0.00 | £6.80 |
| Squash Court (non-member - concessionary +1) | O/S | | £4.80 | £0.00 | £4.80 |
| Table Tennis (member - adult) | O/S | table | £10.00 | £0.00 | £10.00 |
| Table Tennis (member - concessionary) | O/S | table | £6.50 | £0.00 | £6.50 |
| Table Tennis (non-member - adult) | O/S | table | £12.00 | £0.00 | £12.00 |

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| Table Tennis (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | table | £8.00 | £0.00 | £8.00 |
| Schools use – without instructors (30 minutes) | | | | | |
| Full Hall | O/S | 30 minutes | £22.50 | £0.00 | £22.50 |
| Half Hall | O/S | 30 minutes | £16.50 | £0.00 | £16.50 |
| Full Hall - non-Anglesey schools | O/S | 30 minutes | £28.00 | £0.00 | £28.00 |
| Half Hall - non-Anglesey schools | O/S | 30 minutes | £20.50 | £0.00 | £20.50 |
| Room Hire | | | | | |
| Small Meeting Room for Activities (member - adults) | E | | £19.00 | £0.00 | £19.00 |
| Small Meeting Room for Activities (non-member - adult) | E | | £24.00 | £0.00 | £24.00 |
| Meeting Room (member - adult) | E | | £17.00 | £0.00 | £17.00 |
| Meeting Room (non-member - adult) | E | | £21.00 | £0.00 | £21.00 |
| 4hrs consecutive booking (member - adult) | E | | £52.50 | £0.00 | £52.50 |
| 4hrs consecutive booking (non-member - adult) | E | | £65.50 | £0.00 | £65.50 |
| Full Day (member - adult) | E | | £105.00 | £0.00 | £105.00 |
| Full Day (non-member - adult) | E | | £130.00 | £0.00 | £130.00 |
| Fitness Room / Weights room | | | | | |
| Induction (member - adult) | O/S | | £14.50 | £0.00 | £14.50 |
| Induction (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £10.50 | £0.00 | £10.50 |
| Induction (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £17.50 | £0.00 | £17.50 |
| Induction (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £13.00 | £0.00 | £13.00 |
| Fitness & Weights Room (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £8.50 | £0.00 | £8.50 |
| Fitness & Weights Room (member - adult) | O/S | | £7.00 | £0.00 | £7.00 |
| Fitness & Weights Room (member- 11-17, 60+ years old) | O/S | | £5.50 | £0.00 | £5.50 |
| Fitness & Weights Room (non-member- 11-17, 60+ years old) | O/S | | £6.50 | £0.00 | £6.50 |
| After School Junior Gym sessions | O/S | | £2.50 | £0.00 | £2.50 |
| Individual Use | | | | | |
| Weekly Ticket - Gym & Swim (member - adult) | E | | £15.00 | £0.00 | £15.00 |
| Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim (non-member – adult) | E | | £18.00 | £0.00 | £18.00 |
| Weekly Ticket - Gym & Swim (member - concessionary) | E | | £11.00 | £0.00 | £11.00 |
| Weekly Ticket - Gym and Swim (non-member – concessionary) | E | | £13.50 | £0.00 | £13.50 |
| Monthly Ticket - Gym & Swim (member - adult) | E | | £38.00 | £0.00 | £38.00 |
| Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim (non-member – adult) | E | | £46.00 | £0.00 | £46.00 |
| Monthly Ticket - Gym & Swim (member - concessionary) | E | | £30.50 | £0.00 | £30.50 |

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| Monthly Ticket - Gym and Swim (non-member – concessionary) | E | | £35.50 | £0.00 | £35.50 |
| Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (member - adult) | E | | £14.00 | £0.00 | £14.00 |
| Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (non-member – adult) | E | | £15.00 | £0.00 | £15.00 |
| Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (member - concessionary) | E | | £11.00 | £0.00 | £11.00 |
| Weekly Ticket (DHLC) - Gym only (non-member – concessionary) | E | | £11.50 | £0.00 | £11.50 |
| Direct Debit - All Leisure Centres | | | | | |
| Full Package | O/S | | £33.00 | £0.00 | £33.00 |
| Off Peak Package | O/S | | £23.00 | £0.00 | £23.00 |
| Swimming Lesson | O/S | | £19.60 | £0.00 | £19.60 |
| Swimming Package for Under 18's | O/S | | £11.50 | £0.00 | £11.50 |
| Youth Package | O/S | | £19.00 | £0.00 | £19.00 |
| Gym & Swim | O/S | | £27.00 | £0.00 | £27.00 |
| Personal Training | E | | £75.00 | £0.00 | £75.00 |
| Corporate | O/S | | £28.00 | £0.00 | £28.00 |
| Annual Membership Packages | | | | | |
| Full Package | O/S | | £330.00 | £0.00 | £330.00 |
| Off Peak Package | O/S | | £230.00 | £0.00 | £230.00 |
| Youth Package | O/S | | £190.00 | £0.00 | £190.00 |
| Gym & Swim | O/S | | £270.00 | £0.00 | £270.00 |
| Non-refundable administration charge for raising bill | S | | £5.84 | £1.16 | £7.00 |
| Exercise By Invitation | | | | | |
| Non Acute | E | | £3.15 | £0.00 | £3.15 |
| 60+ Scheme | E | | £4.00 | £0.00 | £4.00 |
| Sessions & Courses - Dry Side | | | | | |
| Fitness Session (0.5 hour) (member - adult) | O/S | 30 minutes | £5.40 | £0.00 | £5.40 |
| Fitness Session (0.5 hour) (member - concessionary) | O/S | 30 minutes | £4.40 | £0.00 | £4.40 |
| Fitness Session (0.5 hour) (non-member - adult) | O/S | 30 minutes | £6.40 | £0.00 | £6.40 |
| Fitness Session (0.5 hour) (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | 30 minutes | £5.40 | £0.00 | £5.40 |
| Fitness Session (1 hour) (member - adult) | O/S | 1 hour | £7.10 | £0.00 | £7.10 |
| Fitness Session (1 hour) (member - concessionary) | O/S | 1 hour | £6.10 | £0.00 | £6.10 |
| Fitness Session (1 hour) (non-member - adult) | O/S | 1 hour | £8.90 | £0.00 | £8.90 |
| Fitness Session (1 hour) (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | 1 hour | £6.80 | £0.00 | £6.80 |
| Gymnastic Course (45 Mins) (member - junior) | O/S | 45 minutes | £6.30 | £0.00 | £6.30 |

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| Gymnastic Course (45 Mins) (non-member - junior) | O/S | 45 minutes | £8.50 | £0.00 | £8.50 |
| Personal Training 1:1 (member - adult) | E | | £15.00 | £0.00 | £15.00 |
| Personal Training 1:1 (member - concessionary) | E | | £13.50 | £0.00 | £13.50 |
| Personal Training 1:1 (non-member - adult) | E | | £18.00 | £0.00 | £18.00 |
| Personal Training 1:1 (non-member - concessionary) | E | | £16.50 | £0.00 | £16.50 |
| Personal Training 1:2 (member - adult) | E | | £20.00 | £0.00 | £20.00 |
| Personal Training 1:2 (member - concessionary) | E | | £19.00 | £0.00 | £19.00 |
| Personal Training 1:2 (non-member - adult) | E | | £25.00 | £0.00 | £25.00 |
| Personal Training 1:2 (non-member - concessionary) | E | | £23.00 | £0.00 | £23.00 |
| Children's Activities (member) | O/S | | £3.60 | £0.00 | £3.60 |
| Children's Activities (non-member) | O/S | | £4.60 | £0.00 | £4.60 |
| Sports Development Courses (concessionary member) | O/S | | £4.60 | £0.00 | £4.60 |
| Sports Development Courses (concessionary non-member) | O/S | | £5.10 | £0.00 | £5.10 |
| Sport Camps 10:00-15:00 | O/S | per day per child | £18.00 | £0.00 | £18.00 |
| Sport Camps 08:30-16:30 | O/S | per day per child | £28.80 | £0.00 | £28.80 |
| Hyrox Full Doubles Competition | | | £70.00 | £0.00 | £70.00 |
| Hyrox Half Doubles Competition | | | £50.00 | £0.00 | £50.00 |
| Hyrox Full Singles Competition | | | £40.00 | £0.00 | £40.00 |
| Hyrox Half Singles Competition | | | £30.00 | £0.00 | £30.00 |
| Hyrox Juniors Competition | | | £10.00 | £0.00 | £10.00 |
| Swimming | | | | | |
| Public Swimming (per session) (member - adult) | O/S | per swim | £5.40 | £0.00 | £5.40 |
| Public Swimming (per session) (member - concessionary) | O/S | per swim | £3.90 | £0.00 | £3.90 |
| Public Swimming (per session) (non-member - adult) | O/S | per swim | £6.90 | £0.00 | £6.90 |
| Public Swimming (per session) (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | per swim | £4.90 | £0.00 | £4.90 |
| Public Swimming for children on Direct Debit lessons | E | per swim | £1.00 | £0.00 | £1.00 |
| Weekly Ticket (member - adult) | O/S | per week | £11.30 | £0.00 | £11.30 |
| Weekly Ticket (member - concessionary) | O/S | per week | £8.30 | £0.00 | £8.30 |
| Non-Member Weekly Ticket (non-member adult) | O/S | per week | £14.30 | £0.00 | £14.30 |
| Non-Member Weekly Ticket (non-member Concessionary) | O/S | per week | £10.80 | £0.00 | £10.80 |
| Family - Daily Swim Ticket (member) | O/S | per swim | £12.80 | £0.00 | £12.80 |
| Family - Daily Swim Ticket (non-member) | O/S | per swim | £15.80 | £0.00 | £15.80 |
| Family - Weekly Swim Ticket (member) | O/S | per week | £23.80 | £0.00 | £23.80 |

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| Family - Weekly Swim Ticket (non-member) | O/S | per week | £29.30 | £0.00 | £29.30 |
| Swimming (Under 3) | N/A | per swim | No Charge | | |
| Lessons (member - adult) | E | 30 minutes | £6.80 | £0.00 | £6.80 |
| Lessons (member - concessionary) | E | 30 minutes | £6.10 | £0.00 | £6.10 |
| Lessons (non-member - adult) | E | 30 minutes | £8.30 | £0.00 | £8.30 |
| Lessons (non-member - concessionary) | E | 30 minutes | £7.60 | £0.00 | £7.60 |
| One to one private lessons (member - adult) | E | 30 minutes | £24.00 | £0.00 | £24.00 |
| One to one private lessons (member - concessionary) | E | 30 minutes | £20.50 | £0.00 | £20.50 |
| One to one private lessons (non-member - concessionary) | E | 30 minutes | £29.50 | £0.00 | £29.50 |
| One to one private lessons (non-member - concessionary) | E | 30 minutes | £25.00 | £0.00 | £25.00 |
| One to two private lessons (member - adult) | E | 30 minutes | £32.50 | £0.00 | £32.50 |
| One to two private lessons (member - concessionary) | E | 30 minutes | £27.50 | £0.00 | £27.50 |
| One to two private lessons (non-member - concessionary) | E | 30 minutes | £45.00 | £0.00 | £45.00 |
| One to two private lessons (non-member - concessionary) | E | 30 minutes | £38.00 | £0.00 | £38.00 |
| IOA Swimming Club | E | | £35.00 | £0.00 | £35.00 |
| IOA Club - Lane Hire | E | | £14.00 | £0.00 | £14.00 |
| Exclusive use of main pool (member) | O/S | | £82.50 | £0.00 | £82.50 |
| Exclusive use of main pool (non-member) | O/S | | £102.00 | £0.00 | £102.00 |
| Exclusive use of teaching pool (member) | O/S | | £43.30 | £0.00 | £43.30 |
| Exclusive use of teaching pool (non-member) | O/S | | £53.00 | £0.00 | £53.00 |
| Lane Hire (member) | O/S | | £19.00 | £0.00 | £19.00 |
| Lane Hire (non-member) | O/S | | £23.00 | £0.00 | £23.00 |
| Pool Lifeguard (member) | E | | £280.00 | £0.00 | £280.00 |
| Pool Lifeguard (non-member) | E | | £335.00 | £0.00 | £335.00 |
| Pool Lifeguard Re-sit(member) | E | | £67.00 | £0.00 | £67.00 |
| Pool Lifeguard Re-sit (non-member) | E | | £82.50 | £0.00 | £82.50 |
| Swimming - schools use - 1 instructor per class included (30 Minutes) | | | | | |
| Class up to 30 children (2 instructor required) | E | 30 minutes | £41.00 | £0.00 | £41.00 |
| Class of 31 - 52 children (3 instructor required) | E | 30 minutes | £45.00 | £0.00 | £45.00 |
| Additional Instructor | E | 30 minutes | £16.50 | £0.00 | £16.50 |
| Outdoor Facilities | | | | | |
| Match Fee (member - adult) | O/S | | £112.00 | £0.00 | £112.00 |
| Match Fee (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £91.00 | £0.00 | £91.00 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| Match Fee (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £138.00 | £0.00 | £138.00 |
| Match Fee (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £112.00 | £0.00 | £112.00 |
| Half 3G Pitch (PALC) (member - adult) | O/S | | £51.50 | £0.00 | £51.50 |
| Half 3G Pitch (PALC) (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £41.50 | £0.00 | £41.50 |
| Half 3G Pitch (PALC) (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £63.00 | £0.00 | £63.00 |
| Half 3G Pitch (PALC) (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £51.00 | £0.00 | £51.00 |
| Third 3G Pitch (PALC) (member - adult) | O/S | | £41.00 | £0.00 | £41.00 |
| Third 3G Pitch (PALC) (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £31.00 | £0.00 | £31.00 |
| Third 3G Pitch (PALC) (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £51.00 | £0.00 | £51.00 |
| Third 3G Pitch (PALC) (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £38.00 | £0.00 | £38.00 |
| Full 3G Pitch (PALC) (member - adult) | O/S | | £82.00 | £0.00 | £82.00 |
| Full 3G Pitch (PALC) (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £62.00 | £0.00 | £62.00 |
| Full 3G Pitch (PALC) (non-member - adult) | O/S | | £102.00 | £0.00 | £102.00 |
| Full 3G Pitch (PALC) (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £76.00 | £0.00 | £76.00 |
| Outdoor Courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (member - adult) | O/S | | £39.00 | £0.00 | £39.00 |
| Outdoor Courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (member - concessionary) | O/S | | £30.50 | £0.00 | £30.50 |
| Outdoor Courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £46.00 | £0.00 | £46.00 |
| Outdoor Courts (ALC / David Hughes School) (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | | £35.50 | £0.00 | £35.50 |
| Tennis (member - adult) | O/S | court | £10.00 | £0.00 | £10.00 |
| Tennis (member - concessionary) | O/S | court | £6.60 | £0.00 | £6.60 |
| Tennis (non-member - adult) | O/S | court | £12.50 | £0.00 | £12.50 |
| Tennis (non-member - concessionary) | O/S | court | £8.00 | £0.00 | £8.00 |
| Equipment Hire | | | | | |
| Ball / Racket | O/S | | £2.00 | £0.00 | £2.00 |

Destination

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|--|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| St. George's Pier – Menai Bridge | | | | | |
| Laying at pier under 6m | S | Overnight Stay | £12.50 | £2.50 | £15.00 |
| Laying at pier over 6m | S | Overnight Stay | £20.84 | £4.16 | £25.00 |
| Laying at pier - commercial | S | Overnight Stay | £41.67 | £8.33 | £50.00 |
| Freshwater supply - small boats | N/A | | No Charge | | |
| Car Parking Permit (annual) | S | annum | £104.17 | £20.83 | £125.00 |
| Car Parking Permit (monthly) | S | month | £33.34 | £6.66 | £40.00 |
| Car Parking Permit (weekly) | S | week | £16.67 | £3.33 | £20.00 |
| Linesman Duties (where no part of lease/licence) Hours of 08:00-17:00 Monday to Friday | S | | £41.67 | £8.33 | £50.00 |
| Linesman Duties (where no part of lease/licence) Outside the Hours of 08:00-17:00 Monday to Friday | S | | £83.34 | £16.66 | £100.00 |
| Navigational light dues (commercial) | S | pence per tonne | £0.42 | £0.08 | £0.50 |
| Permanent berth on Pier (allocation based on Business Case) | S | month | £215.00 | £43.00 | £258.00 |
| Beaumaris Pier | | | | | |
| Laying at pier under 6m | S | Overnight Stay | £12.50 | £2.50 | £15.00 |
| Laying at pier over 6m | S | Overnight Stay | £20.84 | £4.16 | £25.00 |
| Laying at pier - commercial | S | | £41.67 | £8.33 | £50.00 |
| Freshwater supply - small boats | N/A | | No Charge | | |
| Licence for Booking Kiosk | S | Seasonal (1 March - 31 October) | £491.67 | £98.33 | £590.00 |
| Mooring Licence Fees | | | | | |
| Red Wharf Bay and Cymyran - constant | S | metre x area | £0.67 | £0.13 | £0.80 |
| Beaumaris, Menai Bridge and Fryars Bay – constant | S | metre x area | £1.11 | £0.22 | £1.33 |
| Amlwch Outer Harbour | | | | | |
| Berthing - visiting yachts and pleasure craft under 6m | S | | £12.50 | £2.50 | £15.00 |
| Berthing - visiting yachts and pleasure craft over 6m | S | Overnight Stay | £20.84 | £4.16 | £25.00 |
| Berthing - commercial | S | Overnight Stay | £41.67 | £8.33 | £50.00 |
| Mooring licence fees (all craft except commercial fishing) | S | per metre per year | £45.84 | £9.16 | £55.00 |
| Commercial fishing mooring licence | S | per metre per year | £95.84 | £19.16 | £115.00 |
| Freshwater supply - small boats | N/A | | No Charge | | |
| Diesel - tanker/Bowser | S | Delivery | £175.00 | £35.00 | £210.00 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| Sale of Marine Diesel (Under 2000 litres) | Z - commercial vessels going outside of UK waters and RNLi crafts | Litre | £0.07 | £0.01 | £0.08 |
| Sale of Marine Diesel (Over 2000 litres) | S - commercial UK water journeys R - pleasure craft with supply less than 2300 litres, residential and charitable craft | Litre | £0.07 | £0.01 | £0.08 |
| Conservancy / harbour fee - all vessels | Z - for qualifying vessels (see note) S - for all others | Vessel | £75.84 | £15.16 | £91.00 |
| Daily use of outer pens | | per day | £3.67 | £0.73 | £4.40 |
| Use of dry dock | | per month | £91.67 | £18.33 | £110.00 |
| Amlwch Inner Harbour | | | | | |
| Mooring licence fees all craft except commercial fishing | S | metre per year | £48.34 | £9.66 | £58.00 |
| Commercial fishing mooring licence fees | S | metre per year | £95.84 | £19.16 | £115.00 |
| Berthing - visiting yachts and pleasure craft under 6m | S | | £12.50 | £2.50 | £15.00 |
| Berthing - visiting yachts and pleasure craft over 6m | S | Overnight Stay | £20.84 | £4.16 | £25.00 |
| Berthing - commercial | S | Overnight Stay | £41.67 | £8.33 | £50.00 |
| Registration of all power driven craft (under 10hp, no launch fee) | | | | | |
| Annual Registration | | | | | |
| All vessels less than 10hp | O/S | | £40.00 | £0.00 | £40.00 |
| All other vessel applications | O/S | | £70.00 | £0.00 | £70.00 |
| Rhosneigr only (registration and launch residents only. Cannot be used at any other beach) | O/S | | £70.00 | £0.00 | £70.00 |
| At private slipways in partnership (75% Council / 25% seller) | O/S | | £37.50 | £0.00 | £37.50 |
| Launching fees | | | | | |
| Daily charge | S | | £18.34 | £3.66 | £22.00 |
| Annual permit (includes registration) | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| Companies launching to demonstrate or test (written agreement), location by agreement only | S | per vessel / boat | £100.00 | £20.00 | £120.00 |
| Cost of registration and launching for Search and Rescue services | N/A | | No Charge | | |
| Commercial | | | | | |
| Commercial launching vehicle at local authority slipway | S | Company per Annum | £851.67 | £170.33 | £1,022.00 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---------|-----------|
| Commercial License fee - use of St Georges Pier and Beaumaris Pier per location | S | Annual Charge - based on max coded passenger numbers per vessel | £32.50 | £6.50 | £39.00 |
| Safety boats for events (application required) for collection and disembarkation of passenger no alongside permanent berth | N/A | | No Charge | | |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Use of Foreshore by Film Crews/Events etc. | | | | | |
| Full Day - (31-69 Cast and Crew) | S | | £1,750.00 | £350.00 | £2,100.00 |
| Half Day - (31-69 Cast and Crew) | S | | £875.00 | £175.00 | £1,050.00 |
| Full Day (6-30 cast and crew) | S | | £875.00 | £175.00 | £1,050.00 |
| Half Day (6-30 cast and crew) | S | | £437.50 | £87.50 | £525.00 |
| Full day (1-5 cast and Crew) | S | | £360.00 | £72.00 | £432.00 |
| Half day (1-5 cast and Crew) | S | | £180.00 | £36.00 | £216.00 |
| Local Film Companies | S | | £100.00 | £20.00 | £120.00 |
| Large Productions > 70 Cast and Crew or over 5 days | S | | Commercial Negotiation | | |
| Adverts | S except: Z for registered charities | day | £1,666.67 | £333.33 | £2,000.00 |
| Staff Time | S | | £416.67 | £83.33 | £500.00 |
| Use of foreshore by charitable organisations | S | | At the discretion of Maritime Function staff | | |
| Car parking fee at Breakwater Country Park, Holyhead | | | | | |
| Annual Permit | S | Annum | £29.17 | £5.83 | £35.00 |
| Up to 1 hour | S | Hour | £1.25 | £0.25 | £1.50 |
| Up to 2 hours | S | Hour | £3.34 | £0.66 | £4.00 |
| Up to 4 hours | S | Hour | £6.67 | £1.33 | £8.00 |
| Up to 12 hours | S | Hour | £10.00 | £2.00 | £12.00 |
| Breakwater Country Park Commercial Events Licence | | | | | |
| Small Event c. 0-50 people | S | day | £104.17 | £20.83 | £125.00 |
| Medium Event c. 51-200 people | S | day | £208.34 | £41.66 | £250.00 |
| Large Event c. 200+ people | S | day | £291.67 | £58.33 | £350.00 |

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

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

Holyhead Market Hall

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|--|----------|-------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| Ystafell Thomas (seating capacity 24 / 50 theatre style) | | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | hour | £35.00 | £7.00 | £42.00 |
| Cost per half day | S | half day | £77.00 | £15.40 | £92.40 |
| Cost per full day | S | full day | £124.00 | £24.80 | £148.80 |
| Ystafell Edwards (seating capacity 20 / 42 theatre style) | | | | | |
| Cost per hour | S | hour | £32.00 | £6.40 | £38.40 |
| Cost per half day | S | half day | £71.00 | £14.20 | £85.20 |
| Cost per full day | S | full day | £118.00 | £23.60 | £141.60 |

Highways

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|--|----------|-------------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| Path Diversion & Extinguishment Orders | | | | | |
| Initial advice and site visit (up to two hours) | N/A | | No Charge | | |
| Application withdrawn or refused after being considered by officers | O/S | | £310.00 | £0.00 | £310.00 |
| Order made, but withdrawn following its advertising | O/S | | £1,070.00 | £0.00 | £1,070.00 |
| Order which is confirmed by the authority unopposed | O/S | | £1,750.00 | £0.00 | £1,750.00 |
| If the order is opposed but objections are subsequently withdrawn | O/S | | £1,900.00 | £0.00 | £1,900.00 |
| If objections are received and sustained and the order is submitted to the Welsh Government | O/S | | £3,275.00 | £0.00 | £3,275.00 |
| Multiple applications – if the application involves the diversion of more than one path, the fee for each additional path included in the same order | O/S | | £465.00 | £0.00 | £465.00 |
| Temporary Path Diversion & Closure Orders | | | | | |
| Emergency up to 21 days | O/S | | £310.00 | £0.00 | £310.00 |
| Short term work up to 5 days (2 weeks' notice required) | O/S | | £310.00 | £0.00 | £310.00 |
| Longer term works up to 6 months (6 weeks' notice required and 2 adverts) | O/S | | £1,830.00 | £0.00 | £1,830.00 |
| Extension on 6 months order (application to Welsh Government) - (6 weeks' notice and 1 advert) | O/S | | £1,250.00 | £0.00 | £1,250.00 |
| Street Works | | | | | |
| Skips | | | | | |
| Skip company registration | O/S | | £440.00 | £0.00 | £440.00 |
| Skip permit - additional £50 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 7 days | £31.00 | £0.00 | £31.00 |
| Skip permit - additional £100 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 1 month | £62.00 | £0.00 | £62.00 |
| Skip permit on a traffic sensitive street - additional £110 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 7 days | £70.00 | £0.00 | £70.00 |
| Skip permit on a traffic sensitive street - additional £220 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 1 month | £140.00 | £0.00 | £140.00 |
| Roll on Roll off large skip - additional £210 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 1 month | £135.00 | £0.00 | £135.00 |
| Roll on roll off large skip permit on a traffic sensitive street - additional £420 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 1 month | £260.00 | £0.00 | £260.00 |

| Scaffolding | | | | | |
|--|-----|---|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Scaffolding company registration | O/S | | £460.00 | £0.00 | £460.00 |
| Scaffolding permit. Additional £50 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 7 days | £31.00 | £0.00 | £31.00 |
| Scaffolding permit. Additional £110 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 6 weeks | £67.00 | £0.00 | £67.00 |
| Scaffolding permit on a traffic sensitive street. Additional £120 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 7 days | £70.00 | £0.00 | £70.00 |
| Scaffolding permit. Additional £220 charge for every week, or part week, over run | O/S | 6 weeks | £140.00 | £0.00 | £140.00 |
| Herras Fencing on the highway (no registration required) | O/S | 3 months | £67.00 | £0.00 | £67.00 |
| Hoarding on the highway (no registration required) | O/S | 3 months | £67.00 | £0.00 | £67.00 |
| Section 171 Licenses | | | | | |
| Section 184 & 171 - agreement and license | O/S | | £450.00 | £0.00 | £450.00 |
| Section 171 for cabin, container, portalo, compound or store material on the highway for a maximum period of 3 months | O/S | | £450.00 | £0.00 | £450.00 |
| Section 171 application to place a traffic mirror on the highway opposite a private entrance | O/S | | £67.00 | £0.00 | £67.00 |
| Section 171 high lift, scissor lift or HIAB on the highway at one location for more than 1 hour (no fee for less than one hour at the same location) | O/S | per day plus road closure fee if required | £67.00 | £0.00 | £67.00 |
| Section 171 crane on the highway | O/S | per day plus road closure fee if required | £390.00 | £0.00 | £390.00 |
| Section 50 Highways Act 1980 | | | | | |
| Section 50 existing (apparatus in highway) | O/S | | £515.00 | £0.00 | £515.00 |
| Section 50 new | O/S | | £618.00 | £0.00 | £618.00 |
| Section 50 inspection of excavation per 200 meter length | O/S | | £315.00 | £0.00 | £315.00 |
| Section 50 license for new dwellings - 6 or more properties | O/S | per dwelling | £390.00 | £0.00 | £390.00 |
| Road Closures | | | | | |
| Road closures by routine | O/S | | £3,300.00 | £0.00 | £3,300.00 |
| Road closures by emergency | O/S | | £3,300.00 | £0.00 | £3,300.00 |
| TTRO for ADB work | | | No Charge | | |
| Temporary Restriction Order Fees for Works | | | | | |
| Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend Limited waiting | O/S | | £930.00 | £0.00 | £930.00 |
| Temporary Traffic Order to restrict parking | O/S | | £930.00 | £0.00 | £930.00 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend One way | O/S | | £930.00 | £0.00 | £930.00 |
| Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend speed limit | O/S | | £930.00 | £0.00 | £930.00 |
| Temporary Traffic Order to create or amend a clearway | O/S | | £930.00 | £0.00 | £930.00 |
| Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend weight restriction | O/S | | £930.00 | £0.00 | £930.00 |
| Temporary Traffic Order to make or amend height restriction | O/S | | £930.00 | £0.00 | £930.00 |
| Miscellaneous | | | | | |
| Lost keys down gully | O/S | charge + contractor's cost | £62.00 | £0.00 | £62.00 |
| Benches and flowerbeds applications from Community Council | O/S | | No Charge | | |
| Events on the Highway | | | | | |
| Access Protection Markings | O/S | | £105.00 | £0.00 | £105.00 |
| Renewal of Access protection Marking | O/S | | Actual cost + 20% | | |
| Tourism sign application | S | | £65.00 | £13.00 | £78.00 |
| Tourism sign design and installation | S | | Actual cost + 20% | | |
| Temporary Restriction Order Fees for events | | | | | |
| Event Prohibition of Vehicles order per event (Road Closure, approx. 6 events per annum) | O/S | | £880.00 | £0.00 | £880.00 |
| Event Amending Traffic Order per event. (Limited waiting, one way etc, approx. 6 events per annum) | O/S | | £880.00 | £0.00 | £880.00 |
| Tourism Sign | O/S | | Actual cost + 20% | | |
| Small scale community or charity events | N/A | | No Charge | | |
| Development Management | | | | | |
| Basic search at a single location | S | | £75.00 | £15.00 | £90.00 |
| Basic search at up to 5 locations | S | | £155.00 | £31.00 | £186.00 |
| Advanced Town Searches | S | | £300.00 | £60.00 | £360.00 |
| Advanced Area Searches | S | | £615.00 | £123.00 | £738.00 |
| Application for major developments | S | hour | £80.00 | £16.00 | £96.00 |
| Section 38/278 Agreements - minimum charge of £2,500 | S | | 10% of works cost | | |
| Car Parks | | | | | |
| Cars - Towns | | | | | |
| 1 hour | S | | £0.84 | £0.16 | £1.00 |
| 2 hours | S | | £1.25 | £0.25 | £1.50 |
| 4 hours | S | | £2.50 | £0.50 | £3.00 |
| Up to 12 hours | S | | £4.17 | £0.83 | £5.00 |

| Cars - Coastal | | | | | |
|--|-----|------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1 hour | S | | £1.25 | £0.25 | £1.50 |
| 2 hours | S | | £3.34 | £0.66 | £4.00 |
| 4 hours | S | | £6.67 | £1.33 | £8.00 |
| 12 hours | S | | £10.00 | £2.00 | £12.00 |
| Trailer | S | | £16.67 | £3.33 | £20.00 |
| Llanfairpwll Park & Share | | | | | |
| 1 day | S | | £0.84 | £0.16 | £1.00 |
| 2 day | S | | £1.67 | £0.33 | £2.00 |
| 3 day | S | | £2.50 | £0.50 | £3.00 |
| 4 day | S | | £3.34 | £0.66 | £4.00 |
| 5 day | S | | £4.17 | £0.83 | £5.00 |
| 6 day | S | | £5.00 | £1.00 | £6.00 |
| 7 day | S | | £5.84 | £1.16 | £7.00 |
| Stanley Crescent, Holyhead | | | | | |
| 1 day | S | | £1.00 | £0.20 | £1.20 |
| 2 day | S | | £1.67 | £0.33 | £2.00 |
| 3 day | S | | £2.50 | £0.50 | £3.00 |
| 4 day | S | | £3.34 | £0.66 | £4.00 |
| 5 day | S | | £4.17 | £0.83 | £5.00 |
| 6 day | S | | £5.00 | £1.00 | £6.00 |
| 7 day | S | | £5.84 | £1.16 | £7.00 |
| Parking Season Ticket | | | | | |
| 12 months single vehicle | S | | £150.00 | £30.00 | £180.00 |
| 6 months single vehicle | S | | £104.17 | £20.83 | £125.00 |
| 6 months single vehicle with trailer | S | | £175.00 | £35.00 | £210.00 |
| 12 months single vehicle with trailer | S | | £216.67 | £43.33 | £260.00 |
| Other Car Park Charges | | | | | |
| Parking Dispensation | O/S | week | £80.00 | £0.00 | £80.00 |
| Car park possession per bay (min 2 bays) | S | week | £20.84 | £4.16 | £25.00 |
| Please note that services which require an input from Legal Services will incur a variable additional charge. | | | | | |

Waste Management

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|--|----------|-------------|---|-------|-------------|
| Waste Management | | | | | |
| New or replacement 240 litre black wheeled bin for residual waste (lost, stolen, exchanged or damaged) (delivery and administration charge only and not sale of the black wheeled bin). | O/S | unit | £44.00 | £0.00 | £44.00 |
| New or replacement 140 litre black wheeled bin for residual waste (lost, stolen, exchanged or damaged) (delivery and administration charge only and not sale of the black wheeled bin) | O/S | unit | £26.00 | £0.00 | £26.00 |
| Bulky waste Collection 'A' (up to 4 items per collection) | O/S | | £48.00 | £0.00 | £48.00 |
| Green Garden Waste (green wheelie bin) collection | O/S | unit | £43.00 | £0.00 | £43.00 |
| Trade refuse collection/disposal charges | Various | | Actual current rate charged by the Council's waste collection contractor plus a 20% administration charge | | |
| All Other Fees, e.g.: | | | | | |
| All other relevant work managed / organised by the Waste Function, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abandoned shopping trolleys • Removal of refuse sacks • Hire of wheeled bins for organised events | Various | | Actual cost incurred plus a 20% administration charge | | |

Legal

| Service | VAT Rate | Charge Per: | Fee (NET) | VAT | Fee (GROSS) |
|--|----------|-------------|--|---------|-------------|
| Local Land Charges | | | | | |
| Search (CON29R) | S | | £148.55 | £29.71 | £178.26 |
| Additional Parcel Fee (CON29R) | S | parcel | £11.95 | £2.39 | £14.34 |
| Form LLC1 | O/S | | £6.00 | £0.00 | £6.00 |
| Online LLC1 | O/S | | £4.00 | £0.00 | £4.00 |
| Additional Parcel Fee (LLC1) | O/S | parcel | £1.00 | £0.00 | £1.00 |
| Con 29O (excl. question 22) | S | question | £15.90 | £3.18 | £19.08 |
| Con 29O: question 22 (common land) | S | question | £20.35 | £4.07 | £24.42 |
| Discretionary Legal Fees | | | | | |
| Planning obligations (section 106 agreements) : | | | | | |
| Self-build single affordable dwellings | O/S | | £719.83 | £0.00 | £719.83 |
| 3 hours work on all other agreements with hourly rates applying on time spent in excess of 3 hours | O/S | | £1,080.00 | £0.00 | £1,080.00 |
| Simple Deeds of Release / Deeds of Variation | O/S | | £343.73 | £0.00 | £343.73 |
| Sale of land (to include grant of easements and other requests relating to council land): | | | | | |
| Sale or transfer of land - Where no solicitor instructed by the other party (up to 3 hours work, relevant hourly rate to be applied for work in excess of 3 hours) | S | | £543.33 | £108.66 | £651.99 |
| Sale or transfer of land - Where a solicitor instructed by the other party (up to 6 hours work, relevant hourly rate to be applied for work in excess of 6 hours) | S | hour | £1,086.65 | £217.33 | £1,303.98 |
| All other dealings involving property. To include: commercial/non-residential and residential property lease matters (including grants, surrenders, variations, assignments, underlettings and consents), grants, releases and variations of easements, deeds of covenant (including releases and modifications), legal charges and loan agreements, deeds of priority and postponement, and all other requests involving Council property not falling into any other category of work | S | hour | Actual time spent at relevant hourly rate* | | |
| Section 38 and 278 agreements (Highways Act) (up to 5 hours work, relevant hourly rate to be applied for work in excess of 5 hours) | O/S | | £1,086.65 | £0.00 | £1,086.65 |
| Traffic regulation orders where requested by third parties (such as stopping-up, diversion, temporary traffic orders) (4.5 hours work, relevant hourly rate to be applied for work in excess of 4.5 hours) | O/S | | £651.39 | £0.00 | £651.39 |

| Register of Common Land | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Correcting other mistake under section 19(2)(b) | See note | | £407.92 | £0.00 | £407.92 |
| Updating names and addresses under section 19(2)(d) | See note | | £68.43 | £0.00 | £68.43 |
| Accretion or diluvion under section 19(2)(e) | See note | | £68.43 | £0.00 | £68.43 |
| Applications under Schedule 2, paragraphs 6 to 9 inclusive (buildings registered as common land or town and village green or land wrongly registered as common land or town or village green) | See note | | £2,677.01 | £0.00 | £2,677.01 |
| To note: Value Added Tax is payable on certain fees relating to property transactions. Essentially, where the property is registered for VAT. The above fees are exclusive of VAT which will be charged on the relevant fee at the then prevailing rate. | | | | | |
| *The appropriate hourly rate is: | | | | | |
| Head of Function, Legal Services Manager and Solicitors | VAT will be charged consistent with the enquiry it relates to | | £217.33 | £0.00 | £217.33 |
| All other fee earning staff | | | £130.81 | £0.00 | £130.81 |
| NOTE - The Director of Function or the Legal Services Manager will, at their discretion, have the power to waive the fee in certain cases of proven financial hardship. | | | | | |

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

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| REPORT TO: | EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE |
| DATE: | 24 FEBRUARY 2026 |
| SUBJECT: | MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN AND BUDGET 2026/27 |
| PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S): | CLLR ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE & CORPORATE BUSINESS AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE |
| HEAD OF SERVICE: | MARC JONES – DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER |
| REPORT AUTHOR: | MARC JONES |
| TEL: | 01248 752601 |
| E-MAIL: | rmjfi@ynysmon.gov.wales |
| LOCAL MEMBERS: | n/a |

A - Recommendation/s and reason/s

1. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN AND 2026/27 REVENUE BUDGET

1.1 Purpose

The Executive is required to agree a number of key matters in respect of the 2026/27 budget. This will then allow the final recommendations to be presented to the full Council at its meeting on 5 March 2026. The matters requiring agreement are:-

- The Council’s Revenue Budget and resulting Council Tax for 2026/27;
- The Council’s updated Medium Term Financial Plan;
- The use of any one-off funds to support the budget.

1.2 Summary

This paper shows the detailed revenue budget proposals requiring final review and agreement for 2026/27, and the resulting impact on the Isle of Anglesey County Council’s revenue budget. These are matters for the Council to agree, and the Executive is asked to make final recommendations to the Council.

The paper also updates the Medium Term Financial Plan, which provides a context for work on the Council’s future budgets. However, it should be noted that a further report on the Council’s Medium Term Financial Plan will be presented to the Executive later in the year, when further information on the economy and the proposed future local government financial settlement may be clearer.

2. 2026/27 REVENUE BUDGET AND COUNCIL TAX RECOMMENDATIONS

The Executive is requested :-

- To recommend to the full Council to accept the draft revenue budget as proposed, and to increase the Council Tax Band D charge by 5.1%, taking the charge for 2026/27 to £1,792.98, noting that a formal resolution, including the North Wales Police and Town / Community Council precepts, will be presented to the Council on the 5 March 2026;
- To note the Section 151 Officer’s recommendation that the Council should maintain a minimum of £10.4m general balances;
- To note the comments made by the Section 151 Officer on the robustness of the estimates made, as set out in Section 5 of Appendix 1;
- To authorise the Section 151 Officer to make such changes as may be necessary before the submission of the final proposals to the Council;
- To agree that any unforeseen pressures on demand led budgets during the financial year will be able to draw upon funding from the general contingencies budget;

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To request the Council to authorise the Executive to release up to £250k from general balances if the general contingencies budget is fully committed during the year; • To delegate to the Section 151 Officer the power to release funding from the general contingency up to £50k for any single item. Any item in excess of £50k not to be approved without the prior consent of the Executive; • To confirm that the level of Council Tax Premium for second homes and empty homes is maintained at 100%. | | |
| B - What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option? | | |
| A number of options were considered following the issue of the initial budget proposals. The final budget proposals take account of the final local government settlement, views expressed during the consultation process and the views of the Scrutiny Committee. | | |
| C - Why is this a decision for the Executive? | | |
| The Council's Constitution requires the Executive to publish its final budget proposal prior to its consideration by the Council. | | |
| CH - Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council? | | |
| Yes. The final decision on the 2026/27 revenue budget will be taken by the full Council at its meeting on 5 March 2026. | | |
| D - Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? | | |
| N/A | | |
| DD – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant): | | |
| 1 | How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island? | In drawing up the budget proposal, the Executive has considered its statutory duties and the objectives set out in its Corporate Plan. |
| 2 | Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how? | The details of any savings proposals are set out in the report. |
| 3 | Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom | The Council has been working with other councils and the WLGA to press the Welsh Government for the best financial settlement possible. |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | Discussions on the budget proposals have also taken place at :- School Finance Forum; Older People's Forum; Town and Community Council Forum. |
| 5 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. | Any proposals included in the final budget for 2026/27 will take into account the impact on any protected groups. |
| 6 | If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. | The budget will result in an increase in the Council Tax payable by the taxpayers of Anglesey. Those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage are more likely to qualify for help through the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS), which should result in no financial impact / limited financial impact to those who are experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 7 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. | No impact identified. |
| E - Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
| 1 | Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory) | The Chief Executive and LT have been part of the budget setting process throughout, and are in agreement with the report and support the final budget proposal. |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | N/A – this is the Section 151 Officer's report. |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | The Monitoring Officer is part of the LT and, as such, the Officer's comments have been taken into account. |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | - |
| 5 | Property | - |
| 6 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | - |
| 7 | Scrutiny | Final budget proposals were considered by the Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 18 February 2026. A verbal update on the outcome of the meeting will be provided to the Executive. |
| 8 | Local Members | The Council's budget is applicable to all Members and consultation has taken place throughout the budget setting process. |
| 9 | Any external bodies / other/s | See Section 2 of the report. |
| F - Appendices: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 1 - Detailed report on the Budget Proposals • Appendix 2 - Summary of the Proposed Revenue Budget 2026/27 by Service | | |
| FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Budget Proposals for 2026/27 – Executive Committee – 27 January 2026 • Initial Budget Proposals for 2026/27 – Corporate Scrutiny Committee – 21 January 2026 • Medium Term Financial Plan for 2026/27 to 2028/29 – Executive Committee – 23 September 2025 | | |

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The following report sets out the 2026/27 revenue budget proposals and is one of a set of reports which provides an overall picture of the financial position of the Council and ensures that the Council funding is allocated to meet its priorities. The other reports in the set relate to the Council's Capital Programme and Capital Strategy, the Council's Treasury Management Strategy Statement and Fees and Charges.
- 1.2. The revenue budget and the continued need to identify revenue savings has been driven by the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP), as approved by the Executive Committee in September 2024, and can be summarised as follows:-

Table 1
Medium Term Financial Plan 2026/27 to 2028/29

| | 2026/27 £'m | 2027/28 £'m | 2028/29 £'m |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Net Revenue Budget B/F | 195.443 | 208.076 | 205.961 |
| Budget Pressures and Inflation | 12.634 | 5.138 | 4.263 |
| Savings B/F from previous year | 0.000 | (7.253) | (1.295) |
| Revised Standstill Budget | 208.076 | 205.961 | 208.929 |
| Aggregate External Finance (AEF) (assuming 3.7% rise in 2026/27 and 0.6% rise in 2027/28 and 2028/29) | (140.867) | (141.712) | (142.576) |
| Council Tax (assuming 5% rise in 2026/27 & 2027/28 and 3% rise in 2028/29) | (59.956) | (62.954) | (64.843) |
| Total Funding | (200.823) | (204.666) | (207.419) |
| Additional Funding Requirement / Savings Required | 7.253 | 1.295 | 1.510 |
| Main Assumptions | | | |
| Pay Awards – Non Teaching | 3.6% | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| Pay Awards – Teaching (from Sept 2026) | 4.8% | 2.5% | 2.0% |
| General Inflation | 3.6% | 2.0% | 2.0% |

- 1.3. The figures quoted in the MTFP were based on assumptions and information available at the time the MTFP was drawn up. The purpose of the MTFP was not to provide an accurate assessment of the budget requirement, but to give a high level assessment of the potential budget gap.
- 1.4. Following on from the publication of the MTFP, a number of factors were finalised which has allowed more certainty when calculating the standstill budget. As inflation has fallen, it becomes less of a factor and becomes easier to estimate the level of inflation for the forthcoming year.
- 1.5. The Welsh Government (WG) announced its provisional settlement in November 2025, and Anglesey received an increase of 2.3% in AEF (after allowing for the transfer of grants into the settlement). A further £112.8m was added to local government funding in December 2025, and the revised AEF showed an increase of 4.16% for Anglesey, which is higher than the estimate included in the MTFP.
- 1.6. However, despite these changes and that the funding gap was lower than forecast in the MTFP, it is still a challenging financial position for both 2026/27 and in the following two financial years, with costs still expected to rise due to inflation and increased demand, but little prospect that the funding from WG will be sufficient to cover all of these increases in costs.

- 2.1. **THE INITIAL BUDGET PROPOSAL**At its meeting on 27 January 2026, the Executive discussed its original budget proposal and the final budget settlement which the WG had published on 20 January 2026.
- 2.2. The final settlement was higher than anticipated in the MTFP, and would provide the Council with £144.584m, which is an increase in cash terms of £8.698m (6.40%) but, after allowing for grants transferring into the settlement and the effect of the change in the Council's taxbase, the adjusted increase was £5.777m (4.16%).
- 2.3. The Executive proposed a budget for 2026/27 of £207.029m and, given the final AEF of £144.584m, this would require an increase of 5.1% in Council Tax and the use of £1.685m of the Council's general balances to balance the budget.
- 2.4. In setting the proposed budget, the Executive recognised the need to protect front line services and increasing budgets to meet an increased demand in Adult and Children's services, whilst ensuring that schools receive all the funding required to meet the cost of inflationary pressures. The proposal also invested £1.226m in smaller services which are experiencing difficulties in maintaining the statutory requirements, and to address emerging risks faced by the Council.
- 2.5. Although not intended as a measure of what the Council's net revenue budget should be, the Standard Spending Assessment (SSA) does give some indication as to whether the Council's budget is at a reasonable level for the Council. The SSA for 2026/27 is £201.479m and the proposed budget is, therefore, 102.8% of the SSA, which is the same level as the 2025/26 budget.
- 3.1. **SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**Due to the delays in receiving the provisional and final settlement, the budget timetable for 2026/27 has had to be condensed in order to ensure that the Council is in a position to set the Council Tax within the timeframe set out in the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (Section 30(6)). The Finance Scrutiny Panel also examined in detail the service investment proposals at its meeting on 8 January 2026, and the Panel's comments were reported to the Corporate Scrutiny Committee meeting on 21 January 2026. At this meeting, the Committee resolved to support the Executive's initial budget proposal.
- 3.2. The final budget proposal was given further consideration by the Corporate Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 18 February 2026, and a verbal report on the Committee's deliberations will be presented to the Executive at the Committee meeting.

FINAL BUDGET PROPOSAL

- 4.1. No matters have arisen since the issuing of the initial budget proposal which requires any amendment to the net expenditure budget, and this remains at £207.029m.
- 4.2. The final settlement included an initial £5,962 above the level of the provisional settlement plus the additional funding. Given that this is a minor sum, the general contingency budget has been increased by this sum in order to maintain a balanced budget.
- 4.3. The level of reserves to be used to balance the 2026/27 budget is significant, and a total of £12.35m has been used to balance the budget in the last 3 financial years. Based on current projections, it may be possible to use reserves again in 2027/28 to contribute to the overall funding. It should be noted that the use of reserves only delays the need to reduce the Council's overall net revenue budget, and their use are not a permanent solution to the financial position faced by the Council.

ROBUSTNESS OF ESTIMATES

- 5.1. Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2003 requires the Chief Finance Officer to report on the robustness of budget estimates and the adequacy of the proposed financial reserves.
- 5.2. Budget estimates are based on assumptions of future expenditure and income and contain an element of assumption risk. The impact of this risk can be mitigated through contingency plans, contingency budgets and financial reserves.
- 5.3. The robustness of budget estimates is not simply a question of whether they are correctly calculated. In practice, many budgets are based on estimates or forecasts, and there may

be an element of risk as to whether plans will be delivered or targets achieved. Different risks to the budget are considered in turn below:-

- **Pay Inflation Risk** – When inflation levels are low and the overall movement in the inflation rate is small, then the inflation risk is low, as has been the case for a number of years. Given that there is no pay offer made for NJC staff for 2026/27, and that the WG has yet to indicate what the Teacher’s pay award will be from September 2026, there is still considerable uncertainty in respect of pay inflation and, with a pay bill in excess of £100m, a 1% error in the pay inflation assumption could result in a £1m under funding position in 2026/27. This risk is mitigated by the fact that the Council holds an earmarked reserve to fund any inflationary pressures. This would be released to fund any additional pay budget requirement, with the long term budget then being corrected in 2027/28.
- **Price Inflation Risk** - The general measure of inflation (Consumer Price Index - CPI) has fallen back to more normal levels of around 3%, and is expected to fall to the Bank of England’s target rate of 2% during 2026. However, these forecasts may be impacted by how the economy performs over the coming months, whether further tax rises are implemented or cuts to public expenditure take place and whether global energy prices increase. The forecasted reduction in the Bank of England base rate could also create an inflationary pressure.

CPI is a general measure of inflation, and particular areas of expenditure may see inflation at a higher or lower level than CPI. Whatever happens with inflation, it is not expected to rise significantly, and any variance should be within 1% of the figure allowed for in the budget. As a result, the financial impact in 2026/27 will only be marginal and can be funded by the Inflation Reserve which the Council holds.

- **Interest Rate Risk** - Interest rates affect a single year’s revenue budget through the interest earned - i.e. an interest rate rise is beneficial. The Authority’s Treasury Management Strategy requires investments to be made on the grounds of security and liquidity of the investment as the first consideration, with investment returns being a lower priority, therefore, the budget is not reliant on high investment returns. Interest rates have remained high, with the Council achieving over 4% returns on investments. In setting the budget, an estimate of the interest receivable has been factored into the budget, but there is a risk that the budget will not be achieved if interest rates begin to fall quickly, or if the funds available to be invested are lower than forecast. The majority of the interest paid by the Council relates to fixed rate loans which will not change should the interest rate rise. Therefore, the interest rate risk is considered low and, as in previous years, this is a compensating risk for inflation risk, because if one increases, the other is likely to increase also.

- **Grants Risk** - These are risks attached to the large number of specific grants from WG, or other bodies, which provide in excess of £30m additional funding. The final settlement indicates that, in overall terms, grant funding across Wales will increase by 2%, however, individual grants may increase by more or less than this figure. What is not clear for all grants is the specific grant funding for Anglesey. Whilst the immediate response is to say that when the grant ceases, so must the associated expenditure,

there is a risk that this may not always be possible. It may not be possible when contract terms mean the expenditure cannot be cut as quickly as the income, or it involves unfunded severance costs. It may not be possible if the activity funded turns out to be so important to the delivery of the Council's own priorities that the Council decided it must continue the expenditure. Efforts to mitigate this risk are to ensure we have the best information available on each grant, but significant changes during the year cannot be entirely ruled out.

- **Income Risks** – The budget is based on securing an overall 3% increase in fees, and a number of services have assumed rises up to 3%. In addition, some budgets have been restated to reflect the historic levels of income collected. If the elasticity of demand for Council Services is such that volume falls, and income targets are not achieved, that may cause overspending on net budgets. The cost of living crisis may have an impact on the income generated from services such as leisure, car parking, planning and building regulations, where users may choose to reduce their expenditure on these non-essential services. This will require close monitoring of the net budget position and, if necessary, cutting back on spending to match reduced income.
- **Demand Risk** – A number of services can experience a change in the demand for its services. Some can be predicted and taken into account when setting the budget, e.g. changes in pupil numbers. Others are more difficult to predict, and a small increase in numbers can have a significant impact on costs. Allowance has been made in the 2026/27 budget for the current level of service demand for social care, additional learning needs and homelessness prevention, although there is a risk of the increase in demand continuing in 2026/27 above what has been allowed for in the budget. This would result in an overspend in those services affected, which would have to be funded from the Council's general reserves and balances.
- **Optimism Risk** – In previous years, probably the greatest risk in current circumstances is that the Authority, Members and Officers have been over-optimistic in the savings that will be achieved, or that demand for services, particularly social care, will not increase significantly. For 2026/27, the budget does include over £0.9m of budget adjustments to reflect historic patterns of expenditure or income. There is a risk that the changes made are not reflected in the actual income and expenditure in 2026/27 but, again, the risk is low and would be funded from general balances should the risk actually materialise.
- **Over-caution Risk** – This is the opposite of optimum risk: the danger that our budgets have been drawn up with too much caution and, so, are more than is required, and this would result in the Council Tax being set at a level that is higher than required, which is something that Members are keen to avoid. The Section 151 Officer is satisfied with the budget setting process and that the budget set is a fair assessment of the resources required by each service, based on the relevant factors as they stand at the moment.
- **Council Tax Premium** – In setting the taxbase, it is accepted that the number of empty properties and second homes can change during the year and, as such, only 80% of eligible properties are included in the taxbase. This protects the Council's budget should there be a significant drop in numbers. However, it should be noted that the number of empty properties used in the taxbase calculation rose from 544 properties in October 2024 to 568 properties in October 2025. The number of second homes rose from 2,443 properties to 2,616 properties over the same period.

Many factors influence the number of second homes, and a rise has been seen during 2025 as the Valuation Office transfers self catering properties from the Non-Domestic Rates register back to the Council Tax register as the number of nights the property has been let has not achieved the increased threshold. There is a significant risk that properties will return to the Non-Domestic Rates register in 2026/27 as the owners successfully appeal the original decision, or that they now let the property for the

required number of nights. To mitigate the risk, £900k is held in an earmarked reserve to fund the cost of any refunds and to mitigate for the reduction in the income in 2026/27.

The premium is designed to encourage second home owners to sell or let their property, however, it may also encourage a greater amount of non payment or avoidance by transferring to business rates or by other avoidance means. To mitigate the risk, additional staff will be employed to identify tax avoidance and minimise the amount of the premium lost as a result. As the Executive has committed to using all of the additional premium to address the issues caused by high numbers of second homes on Anglesey, any significant reduction in income would result in a reduction in the funding available for these initiatives in future years.

Council Tax Income – The Council Tax income budget is based on the taxbase calculation as at November of the previous financial year. The taxbase changes constantly during the year, as new properties are included and exemptions and single person discounts are granted. These changes cannot be estimated and, invariably, lead to a difference between the actual debit raised and the budget.

The cost of living crisis may also impact on the Council's collection rate, as more households struggle financially with rising costs. The proposed increase in the level of Council Tax may also impact collection rates. This may result in a financial loss in 2026/27, or future years, when uncollectable debts are eventually written off.

- 5.4. Having considered all the risks noted above, and the mitigating actions, the Section 151 Officer is of the view that the budgets are robust and deliverable, and the Council's current healthy level of general balances and earmarked reserves provides sufficient mitigation against the risks identified.

6. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RESERVES

- 6.1. The proposed budget incorporates a number of assumptions in terms of likely levels of income and expenditure in future years. There are, therefore, inevitably a number of financial risks inherent in the proposed budget, which are set out in paragraph 5, above.
- 6.2. In terms of any contingencies and reserves, the Section 151 Officer needs to review these in their totality, in conjunction with the base budget itself and the financial risks which face the Authority. In addition, the review should incorporate a medium term view, where needed, and should take into account key developments that may impact on the need and use of one-off resources.
- 6.3. A robust view is being taken on managing budget risks and protecting the financial health of the Council at this time. This is particularly the case when one-off funds need to be adequately protected to fund future strategic / transformational changes, as opposed to funding significant overspends on the base budget itself.
- 6.4. Account has been taken of the need to keep the immediate reductions in spending, and the resulting impact on services, to a minimum, but this must be balanced against the need to ensure the medium and long term financial stability of the Council, and for savings to be implemented over the coming years in a phased and structured way. In addition, there is always some risk of unforeseen items of expenditure or overspending because of a more general pressure on a service budget, and reserves must also be adequate to absorb these pressures.
- 6.5. As at 1 April 2025, the Council's general reserves stood at £15.71m (after allowing for the £2.46m used to balance the 2025/26 budget), which is equivalent to 8.0% of the Council's net revenue budget for 2025/26, 9.1% if the delegated schools' budget is excluded. During the year, no allocations have been made from the general reserve, and it is forecast that

the 2025/26 budget will be £3.23m below the budget. This gives an estimated revised balance of £18.94m, or 9.7% of the 2025/26 net revenue budget.

- 6.6. School balances began the 2025/26 financial year at £5.07m but are forecast to fall to £2.82m by the end of 2025/26. It is expected that schools will use the majority of these balances in order to fund the 2026/27 budget.
- 6.7. The level of general balances is a matter for the Council to decide, based on the recommendation of the Council's Section 151 Officer, but, as a general rule, 5% of the net revenue budget is considered to be an acceptable level. It is a matter for debate whether the net revenue budget should exclude the delegated school's budget, as schools hold their own balances to meet unexpected costs. Based on the current financial situation, there is a high degree of confidence that the level of general balances will exceed 5% of the net revenue budget at the beginning of the 2026/27 financial year.
- 6.8. Having taken into consideration the level of the Council's general balances, school balances, earmarked reserves and contingency budgets, the Section 151 Officer is content that the Council's financial position is sufficiently robust to withstand any difficulties that may arise during 2026/27 if the proposed revenue budget is insufficient to meet the actual costs incurred by the Council during 2026/27.

7. COUNCIL TAX

- 7.1. The Council's Band D Council Tax charge for 2025/26 was £1,705.95, which was 16th from the 22 Authorities in Wales, and is lower than the Welsh Average of £1,784. More importantly for Anglesey is the comparison to the 5 other North Wales authorities. This is shown in Table 2, below: -

Table 2
Comparison of Council Tax Band D Charges for North Wales Authorities

| Authority | Band D Charge 2025/26 £ | Amount Above / Below Anglesey £ | Percentage Above / Below Anglesey % |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Anglesey | 1,705 | | |
| Gwynedd | 1,907 | 202 | 11.86% |
| Conwy | 1,888 | 183 | 10.73% |
| Denbighshire | 1,780 | 74 | 4.37% |
| Flintshire | 1,816 | 110 | 6.46% |
| Wrexham | 1,746 | 41 | 2.40% |

- 7.2. The Council Tax budget for 2026/27 (prior to an increase in the Council Tax but after adjusting for the change in the Council Tax Base and premium) is £57.81m. Therefore, each 1% increase generates an additional £578k (less the required increase to the CTRS budget).
- 7.3. After taking into account the final settlement figure of £144.584m, the revised budget requirement of £207.029m (see Appendix 2) and the use of £1.685m of reserves, it would require £60.760m in Council Tax funding. To fund the revised budget requirement, the increase in the level of Council Tax would be 5.1%, taking the Band D charge to £1,792.98, an increase of £87.03, or £1.67 per week.

8. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 8.1. In delivering its services, the Council has to be mindful of its duties under the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 and the Well Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to assess the impact of key financial decisions on protected groups, and have due regard to the result of such assessments.

- 8.2. The proposed budget will not impact on any of the protected groups set out in the Regulations and, as a result, no Equality Impact Assessments are considered necessary.

9. UPDATING THE MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

- 9.1. As stated in paragraph 1, above, the funding position and staffing costs has changed considerably since the Council approved the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) in September 2025.
- 9.2. The main area of uncertainty for the MTFP moving forward is inflation and its impact on future pay awards, whilst the cost of living crisis and its impact on the demand for Council services is also a major factor.
- 9.3. The updated MTFP for 2027/28 and 2028/29 is shown in Table 3, below:-

Table 3
Summary Medium Term Financial Plan 2027/28 & 2028/29

| | 2027/28 £'m | 2028/29 £'m |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Net Revenue Budget B/F | 207.029 | 212.141 |
| Budget Pressures and Inflation | 5.112 | 4.242 |
| Savings B/F from previous year | 0.000 | (2.892) |
| Revised Standstill Budget | 212.141 | 213.491 |
| Aggregate External Finance (AEF) (assuming 0.6% rise in 2027/28 and 2028/29) | (145.451) | (146.324) |
| Council Tax (assuming 5% rise in 2027/28 and 3% in 2028/29) | (63.798) | (65.712) |
| Total Funding | (209.249) | (212.036) |
| | | |
| Additional Funding Requirement / Savings Required | 2.892 | 1.455 |
| | | |
| Main Assumptions | | |
| Pay Awards – Non Teaching | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| Pay Awards - Teaching | 2.5% | 2.0% |
| General Inflation | 2.0% | 2.0% |

The MTFP estimate above is based on a number of assumptions which may change as we move towards 2027/28, but the plan indicates that there will be a need to make significant further reductions in the net revenue expenditure budget in 2027/28, whilst still increasing Council Tax by an above inflation amount. This, again, could be partly offset by the further use of reserves but, again, this only postpones the need to make budget reductions until 2027/28.

- 9.4. The capital funding situation also has an impact on the revenue budget moving forward, with the current level of funding being insufficient to maintain the Council's buildings and roads to their current standard and to invest in new vehicles and IT hardware. This lack of funding will increase repair and maintenance costs of all the Council's assets as their useful lives are extended. Investment and asset rationalisation will have to be considered in order to ensure that services can be maintained, whilst minimising the additional costs that will fall on the revenue budget moving forward.

- 9.5. The situation may improve in 2027/28 and 2028/29, with the expectation that inflation will have fallen back to the Bank of England's target of 2%, which eases the pressure on costs. In addition, the forecast is that economic growth will improve, which may result in more funding to the WG. However, the forthcoming Senedd elections may result in a different government, who may prioritise local government differently.
- 9.6. The unknown variable will be demand for social care and homelessness services, which can place a significant pressure on budgets should they increase. Any significant increase in demand will impact on the forecasted figures shown in Table 3.
- 9.7. The plan shown in Table 3 is for indicative purposes only, and is based on the assumption that the net revenue budget for 2026/27 is increased in line with inflation. However, it is noted that the Executive may choose to set a lower net revenue budget and lower increase in Council Tax. An updated MTFP will be presented to the Executive in September 2026.

10. CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1. It is important that the budget set is achievable and reflects the demands faced by services currently, although it is noted that the continuation of the cost of living crisis would have a significant impact on the Council's budget. The financial position faced by the Council is not unique to Anglesey, but it is a situation that all 22 Welsh councils are facing, along with the vast majority of English councils.
- 10.2. The local government settlement is higher than initially forecast, however, the overall increase in the settlement is insufficient to meet the rising costs as a result of pay awards, inflation and increased demand for services. As anticipated, the only way open to the Council to set a balanced budget, whilst maintaining services and catering for increased demand, is to make budget reductions, combined with an increase in Council Tax and the controlled use of reserves.
- 10.3. The Council's general financial position is still fairly strong, with an underspend forecast in 2025/26, which will allow the level of general balances to remain healthy and above the recommended minimum level of 5% of net expenditure. The use of reserves to balance the 2026/27 budget is a fairly safe strategy, but it is not a strategy that can be used long term. There may be some scope to use reserves again to balance the budget in 2027/28, but this will need to be assessed further in 2026, prior to setting the 2027/28 budget.
- 10.4. The position in 2027/28 may be improving, but this is very much dependant on the economy growing, thereby increasing tax receipts, falling interest rates and low inflation, which would ensure that government funding at least keeps pace with rising costs. The other important factor is demand for services and, if they begin to rise again, then this will put pressure once again on budgets, and necessitate either cuts to services or increasing Council Tax above inflation.
- 10.5. Therefore, in the professional opinion of the Section 151 Officer, the proposed revenue budget for 2026/27 achieves the following objectives:-
 - Ensures that the financial resources allocated to each service is sufficient to meet the current budget pressures and fulfil the demand for the statutory functions which the services must provide.
 - Uses a combination of budget reductions, reserves and a rise in Council Tax to set a balanced budget.
 - Sets a level of Council Tax which is comparable with the Welsh Government's assessment of where Anglesey's Council Tax should be, and is in line with the Council Tax set by other Welsh authorities of a similar size and type.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1. To recommend to the full Council to accept the draft revenue budget as proposed, and to increase the Council Tax Band D charge by 5.1%, taking the charge for 2026/27 to £1,792.98.

FINAL BUDGET PROPOSAL 2026/27 BY SERVICE

| | Final Proposed Budget 2026/27 £'m |
|---|--|
| Education and Culture | 73.378 |
| Adult Services | 45.377 |
| Children's Services | 18.606 |
| Housing Services | 2.098 |
| Highways, Waste and Property | 21.419 |
| Regulation and Economic Development | 6.172 |
| Corporate Transformation | 8.822 |
| Resources | 4.248 |
| Council Business | 2.380 |
| Corporate Management | 0.878 |
| Total Service Budgets | 183.378 |
| Corporate and Democratic Costs | 3.487 |
| Recharges to HRA | (0.865) |
| Support for Local Housing Help to Buy Schemes | 1.050 |
| Levies | 5.450 |
| Capital Financing | 5.396 |
| Benefits Granted | 0.110 |
| Discretionary Rate Relief | 0.108 |
| Council Tax Reduction Scheme | 7.716 |
| Total Allocated Budgets | 205.830 |
| General & Other Contingencies | 1.199 |
| Total Budget 2026/27 | 207.029 |
| Funded By | |
| Revenue Support Grant | 120.504 |
| Non-Domestic Rates | 24.081 |
| Council Tax (Including Council Tax Premium) | 60.759 |
| Council Reserves | 1.685 |
| Total Funding | 207.029 |

| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|--|--|
| Report to: | EXECUTIVE |
| Date: | 24 FEBRUARY 2026 |
| Subject: | CAPITAL BUDGET 2026/27 |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | CLLR ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE & CORPORATE BUSINESS AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE |
| 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

The Executive is required to propose a capital budget for 2026/27, which will be presented to the full Council for approval at its meeting on 5 March 2026.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To recommend to the full Council the following capital programme for 2026/27:-

| | Ref | £'000 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------|
| 2025/26 Schemes Brought Forward – General Fund Refurbishment / Replacement of Assets | Para 4.1 Para 4.2 & 4.3 | 8,394 6,937 |
| Waste Infrastructure | Para 6.1 | 3,806 |
| Menai Bridge Pier and Pontoons | Para 6.2 | 225 |
| Plas Arthur Leisure Centre Refurbishment | Para 6.3 | 1,650 |
| Pride in Place | Para 6.4 | 1,500 |
| Housing Revenue Account | Para 7 | 31,572 |
| Total Recommended Capital Programme 2026/27 | | 54,084 |
| Funded By: | | |
| General Capital Grant | | 2,761 |
| Supported Borrowing General | | 5,047 |
| Communities for Learning Unsupported Borrowing | | 0 |
| Capital Receipts Reserve | | 271 |
| Earmarked Reserves | | 3,452 |
| Welsh & UK Government Grants | | 10,044 |
| Unsupported Borrowing – General Fund | | 937 |
| HRA Revenue Account Surplus | | 5,418 |
| HRA External Grants | | 17,291 |
| HRA Unsupported Borrowing | | 8,863 |
| 2026/27 Total Capital Funding | | 54,084 |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| B – What other options did you consider and why did you reject them and/or opt for this option? | | |
| A number of additional schemes are to be considered in the capital programme, with the main driving factor in funding being affordability and the maximisation of external grant funding. | | |
| C – Why is this a decision for the Executive? | | |
| It is a matter for the Executive to propose the annual capital budget. | | |
| CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council? | | |
| Yes | | |
| D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? | | |
| Not applicable | | |
| DD – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant): | | |
| 1 | How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island? | The capital budget ensures funding to maintain the Council's assets, and forms part of the strategy to meet the objectives set out in the Council's Corporate Plan. |
| 2 | Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how? | Continued maintenance of the Council's assets will prevent larger costs in the future. |
| 3 | Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom | Capital projects in respect of Communities for Learning and the HRA are aligned to priorities set out by the Welsh Government. |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | As part of the consultation process on the Council's Corporate Plan for 2023 – 2028, citizens were asked a number of questions relating to capital expenditure and their priorities. |
| 5 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. | The capital budget ensures funding to maintain the Council's assets, and forms part of the strategy to meet the objectives set out in the Council's Corporate Plan. |
| 6 | If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. | None Identified. |
| 7 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. | No impact identified. |
| E - Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
| 1 | Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory) | The report has been considered by the LT and any comments incorporated into the report. |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | Author of the report. |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | The Director of Function - Council Business is a member of the LT. |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | No direct impact on HR. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 5 | Property | The capital programme has been drafted in consultation with the Chief Property and Asset Officer and the Head of Highways, Waste & Property. |
| 6 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | The comments of the Head of ICT have been incorporated into the report. |
| 7 | Scrutiny | TBC |
| 8 | Local Members | Proposals applicable to all Members. |
| 9 | Any external bodies / other/s | Not applicable |
| F - Appendices: | | |
| Appendix 1 – Report on the Capital Budget 2026/27 Appendix 2 – Final Proposed Capital Budget 2026/27 | | |
| FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): | | |
| Capital Strategy Report 2026 – 2031 – Executive 27 January 2026 Capital Budget 2025/26 – full Council 6 March 2025 Quarterly Capital Monitoring Reports 2025/26 – Executive - 23 September 2025, 25 November 2025, 24 February 2026 | | |

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Capital Budget for 2026/27, set out below, takes into account the principles set out in the Capital Strategy 2025 – 2030 which was approved by the Executive and the full Council in March 2025. The Capital Strategy has been updated to reflect the proposed capital budget for 2026/27, but the principles of the strategy remain unchanged.

2. PRINCIPLES OF THE CAPITAL STRATEGY

2.1. The Capital Strategy for 2025/26 was approved by the Executive and full Council, and has been updated for 2026/31 to reflect the new funding levels, any changes in the Council's priorities and any changes set out in the Council's Treasury Management Strategy for 2026/27, which will be approved by the Executive and full Council in March 2026.

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

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

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

- That the Communities for Learning programme is considered separately from the remainder of the general capital programme.
- That the replacement of existing and obsolete assets has the benefit of reducing revenue costs, and that the capital programme will allocate funding to replace or improve existing IT equipment, vehicles and Council buildings.
- It is a statutory requirement to offer disabled facilities grants, and that the capital programme will allocate funding annually to comply with this requirement.
- A sum will be allocated annually to fund road improvement works. The sum will depend on the amount required to achieve any minimum contract values, the level of external and internal funding available and an assessment of the state of repair of the Authority's roads.
- Projects that require match funding will be assessed on a case by case basis, with any decision to allocate funding being based on how the project fits into the Council's corporate priorities, any ongoing revenue implications and the ratio of Council funding to external funding.
- Projects funded from unsupported borrowing will only be undertaken if the reduction in revenue costs, or increased income generated, is sufficient to meet any additional capital financing costs.

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

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

3. FUNDING THE CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2026/27

3.1. The funds available to finance the capital programme for 2026/27 are shown in Table 1, below. It should be noted that the figures for the General Capital Grant and Supported Borrowing are based on the final Local Government settlement figures which was announced on 20 January 2026.

Table 1
Anticipated Capital Funding Available for 2026/27

| Source of Funding | £'000 | £'000 |
|--|--------|---------------|
| General Fund Capital Programme | | |
| Schemes / Funding brought forward from 2025/26 | 7,457 | |
| General Capital Grant 2025/26 Unused | 426 | |
| General Capital Grant 2026/27 | 2,761 | |
| Supported Borrowing | 3,668 | |
| UK and Welsh Government Grants (secured) | 5,306 | |
| Capital Receipts Reserve | 48 | |
| Earmarked Reserves | 1,909 | |
| Funding for the General Capital Programme (Council Fund) | | 21,575 |
| Housing Revenue Account (HRA) | | |
| HRA - In-year Surplus | 5,418 | |
| Welsh Government Major Repairs Allowance & Other external grants | 17,291 | |
| Funding for HRA | | 22,709 |
| | | |
| Total Capital Funding 2026/27 | | 44,284 |

3.2. The General Capital Funding received from Welsh Government (WG) for 2026/27 is £155k (3.15%) higher than the allocation for 2025/26. Although the increase is welcomed, it does not make up for the erosion in the value of the funding that has taken place due to inflation.

Although the Council does have unsold old schools, the capital receipts generated will have been allocated to fund the replacement school, e.g. Ysgol Llangaffo remains unsold, but the capital receipts from any future sale has been allocated as part of the funding for Ysgol Santes Dwynwen. The Council does hold a small number of assets which it wishes to dispose of, and there is a balance of capital receipts which have not been allocated to any particular scheme. Currently, £267k of capital receipts is available to fund capital expenditure in 2026/27, or in subsequent years.

3.3. In previous years, sums have also been held as earmarked reserves to fund individual projects. The Council continues to use reserves to balance the revenue budget, with £2.46m used in 2025/26 and £1.685m recommended to be used in 2026/27. Despite this, the level of general balances is still above the minimum recommended level of 5% of the net revenue budget. However, the amount of funds above this figure will not be certain until after the final accounts for 2025/26 are closed, but there is the potential to release some funding from general balances to support the capital programme in 2026/27.

3.4. The HRA funding is earmarked for HRA projects and cannot be used for any other purpose. The HRA reserve is now forecast to reach its minimum level and no further funding can be released from reserves. The surplus generated by the HRA Revenue Account is re-invested in the housing stock through the capital programme, and the figure shown above is based on the estimated surplus as set out in the 30 year Business Plan. Grant funding is made up of the WG's Major Repair Allowance and grant funding for the development of an extra care facility in Menai Bridge.

4. PROPOSED CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2026/27

4.1. 2025/26 Schemes Carried Forward

The capital budget monitoring report to the end of quarter 3 of 2025/26 estimates that the capital programme will underspend by £9.849m, although the final position may change during the final quarter. Once the final position in respect of 2025/26 is known, this will be reported to the Executive, alongside a request to approve the carrying forward of funding from 2025/26 to 2026/27. The schemes which are likely to carry forward to 2026/27 are shown in Table 2, below:-

Table 2
2025/26 Schemes Brought Forward

| 2025/26 Schemes Brought Forward | 2026/27 £'000 |
|---|------------------|
| Maintenance of Schools | 913 |
| Maintenance of Other Council Buildings | 447 |
| Vehicles | 120 |
| Upgrade of Public Conveniences | 280 |
| Upgrade of Secondary School Toilets | 43 |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Menai Bridge Library | 17 |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Garreglwyd Residential Home | 355 |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Brwynog Residential Home | 12 |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Plas Mona Residential Home | 20 |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Hen Reithordy | 35 |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Gors Felen | 215 |
| Waste Management Investment Plan | 816 |
| Plas Arthur Leisure Centre | 683 |
| Amlwch Leisure Centre | 74 |
| David Hughes Leisure Centre | 28 |
| Crown Site, Holyhead - Redevelopment | 816 |
| Transforming Towns - Amlwch Marine Terminal | 480 |
| Transforming Towns - Place Making Grant | 301 |
| Holyhead Culture & Heritage Driven Transformation Project | 2,500 |
| Flood Relief Schemes (Match Funding) | 239 |

| 2025/26 Schemes Brought Forward | 2026/27 £'000 |
|---|------------------|
| Total Schemes Brought Forward | 8,394 |
| Funded By | |
| Supported Borrowing – General Fund | 1,379 |
| Welsh Government Grants | 1,597 |
| UK Government Grants | 2,683 |
| Capital Receipts | 223 |
| Earmarked Reserves | 1,117 |
| DEFRA eEPR (Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging) Grant | 458 |
| Unsupported Borrowing | 937 |
| Total Funding for Schemes Brought Forward | 8,394 |

4.2. Refurbishment / Replacing Existing Assets

Each year, it is necessary to invest in the Council's assets to prolong their life and ensure that they are fit for purpose, or to replace obsolete assets. The following sums are proposed:-

- **Refurbishment of Schools** – The cost of clearing the backlog maintenance in the Council's 44 schools is considerable, and cannot be fully funded in the short to medium term. The Council's school modernisation programme may reduce some of this cost, but a large number of the existing schools will remain in use in the long term. A sum of £900k has been allocated.
- **Refurbishment of Non School Buildings** – Due to insufficient funding over a number of years, the condition of the Council's buildings continue to deteriorate. Work is ongoing by the Property Services Team to update the cost of the backlog. £334k has been allocated from the core budget and the Executive may be requested to allocate additional funding from the Council's reserves, following the closure of accounts and when the exact cost of the backlog work is finalised.
- **Highways Resurfacing** – The Annual Status and Option Report confirms that an annual budget of £2.5m is required in order to sustain the Steady State (Preventative) condition of our roads. A budget below this required amount would inevitably result in less efficiency and reduced value for money, with additional costs to the Highway Authority, with more money being spent on emergency works and also the risk of increased third party claims being made against the Authority. A budget allocation of £1.7m has been provided for this work. However, the Local Government Borrowing Initiative allowed the Council to borrow an additional £2.153m in 2025/26 and £1.435m in 2026/27, with the borrowing costs funded by WG. This brings the total funding for Highways Resurfacing in 2026/27 to £3.135m.
- **Vehicles** – The Council is committed to becoming a carbon neutral organisation and, in order to achieve that commitment, the Council needs to reduce the number of petrol and diesel powered vehicles. However, achieving this within the current funding limitations will be challenging, and the Council will be reliant on additional grant funding, or will have to change from direct purchase to leasing in order to achieve the change. The Service will also continue with the programme of gritter replacement and upgrading the MCT (Môn Community Transport) fleet. In total, £550k has been allocated for vehicle replacement.

- **IT Assets** – Continued investment is required to maintain the Council's core infrastructure and to replace devices used by staff to access systems. £433k has been identified as the sum required to maintain the core infrastructure and to replace desktop devices. However, an additional expenditure programme of £426k is required in 2026/27 to fund the cost of infrastructure that requires urgent replacement.
- **IT Assets in Schools** – 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. Although only a small amount of expenditure is required in 2025/26 (£259k), funds are allocated when available to build up a reserve to fund the significant expenditure, over £2m, which will be necessary in 2027/28. The balance of the fund at the beginning of 2026/27 is estimated at £983k, with a further £220k being added to the fund from the revenue budget in 2026/27. This will leave a balance of £944k at the end of the 2026/27 financial year.

4.3. Disabled Facilities Grants

The demand for major adaptations to enable disabled residents to continue to live at home continues to be high. Funding of £500k for adapting Council houses is included in the HRA planned maintenance budget, however, the Council must also fund work to private homes as well. The allocation remains at the same level as 2026/27, i.e. £900k.

5. COMMUNITIES FOR LEARNING PROGRAMME

- 5.1.** The Council's modernisation of the school estate, through WG's Communities for Learning programme, is now moving to the next phase and, as a result, no work is planned on any new schools in 2026/27. Work is ongoing to move ahead with the planned new secondary school for Holyhead, but no capital expenditure is planned for 2026/27.

6. OTHER PROJECTS

- 6.1.** Significant expenditure will be required over the medium term to upgrade the Council's waste facilities. This will not only allow ageing equipment to be replaced, but will also allow the facilities at both Penhesgyn and Gwalchmai to be upgraded to meet new legislative requirements and to allow the Council to meet WG's recycling targets. Work is ongoing to secure grant funding from WG to fund the majority of the investment. The Council began receiving funding through the UK Government's extended producer responsibility for packaging (eEPR) scheme in 2025/26, and this will continue in 2026/27. It is estimated that the Council will receive £2.395m of funding in 2026/27, and this funding is earmarked to fund essential investment in the waste infrastructure which will not be funded by WG grants. £3.806m has been allocated in the 2026/27 budget and this will utilise all of the eEPR funding. Any future level of expenditure will depend on the future level of eEPR funding and any WG grants that can be secured.
- 6.2.** Work is required to repair and improve the pier and pontoons at St George's Pier, Menai Bridge. This will allow for the continued use of the pier and pontoons. £225k has been allocated to the project.
- 6.3.** Work is planned to complete the refurbishment of Plas Arthur Leisure Centre, with the scheme resulting in the remodelling of the reception area, the creation of a soft play area, new fitness suite and meeting rooms. The total cost of the scheme is £2.333m, which will be funded from the income generated from the sale of the Llangefni Golf Course, a VAT refund received a number of years ago due to a change in the VAT classification of Leisure services, Shared Prosperity Grant funding and the Council's own reserves.

- 6.4.** The Council has received an allocation of £1.5m from the UK Government's Pride in Place Fund to be spent by March 2027. The funding is required to deliver short-term, visible improvements to community-valued places and spaces by March 2027, reflecting local pride and fostering economic growth. The Council will have full discretion to direct funding to projects and programmes deemed to have the most immediate impact. The UK Government expects a community-led approach to engagement, with input from local stakeholders. In order to deliver projects in the time available, part of the funding will be distributed to the 40 Town and Community Councils, with the remainder being spent on the Council's own projects. Work is ongoing to draw up the final list of projects which will be undertaken.

7. HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT

- 7.1.** The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) is a ring-fenced account in terms of both revenue and capital expenditure. The proposed programme for 2026/27 will see the continued investment in the existing stock to ensure continued compliance with the WHQS standards, with £15.71m being invested.
- 7.2.** Planning work is ongoing to build a new extra care and residential care facility in Menai Bridge. £14.001m of expenditure is planned for 2026/27, with the project being funded through grant funding in 2026/27, but a mixture of grant funding and unsupported borrowing by the HRA in future years. The revenue costs of the borrowing will be funded from the additional income generated from letting the extra care flats and in the charges for the residential element of the project to Social Services.
- 7.3.** The Council continues to build new housing stock across the Island, with a number of projects planned for 2026/27. Each project is subject to a financial viability assessment and is only added to the programme if the assessment is positive and is authorised by the Executive under the agreed authorisation protocol. As a result, only £1.498m is included in the budget at this stage, but further projects may be added during the year, as they reach a point where the project can commence.
- 7.4.** The total planned investment for 2026/27 on maintaining the Council's existing stock is £15.710m. The programme will be funded from: the revenue surplus generated in 2026/27 (£5.418m), Unsupported Borrowing (£7.965m) and WG grants (£2.690m).
- 7.5.** The long term investment programme, and how it will be funded over the next 30 years, will be set out in the HRA business plan, which will be presented to the Executive in due course.
- 7.6.** A sum of £363k has been allocated to purchase replacement vehicles for the Housing Maintenance Unit which is funded from the in year surplus.

8. SUMMARY RECOMMENDED CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2026/27

8.1. The recommended capital programme for 2026/27 is summarised in Table 3, below, and analysed in further detail in Appendix 2:-

**Table 3
Summary Recommended Capital Programme 2025/26**

| | Ref | £'000 |
|--|------------|---------------|
| 2025/26 Schemes Brought Forward – General Fund | | 8,394 |
| Refurbishment / Replacement of Assets | | 6,678 |
| Waste Infrastructure | | 3,806 |
| IT Equipment in Schools | | 259 |
| Menai Bridge Pier | | 225 |
| Plas Arthur Refurbishment – Phase 2 | | 1,650 |
| Pride in Place | | 1,500 |
| Housing Revenue Account | | 31,572 |
| Total Recommended Capital Programme 2026/27 | | 54,084 |
| Funded By: | | |
| General Capital Grant | | 2,761 |
| Supported Borrowing General | | 5,047 |
| Communities for Learning Unsupported Borrowing | | 0,000 |
| Capital Receipts Reserve | | 271 |
| Earmarked Reserves | | 3,452 |
| Welsh & UK Government Grants | | 10,044 |
| Unsupported Borrowing – General Fund | | 937 |
| HRA Revenue Account Surplus | | 5,418 |
| HRA External Grants | | 17,291 |
| HRA Unsupported Borrowing | | 8,863 |
| 2026/27 Total Capital Funding | | 54,084 |

FINAL PROPOSED CAPITAL BUDGET 2026/27

| Scheme | Budget £'000 | External Grants £'000 | General Capital Grant £'000 | Supported Borrowing £'000 | Unsupported Borrowing £'000 | HRA Surplus £'000 | Earmarked Reserves £'000 | Capital Receipts Reserve £'000 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 2025/26 Committed schemes b/f | | | | | | | | |
| Maintenance of Schools | 913 | | | 913 | | | | |
| Maintenance of Other Council Buildings | 447 | | | 169 | 119 | | 159 | |
| Vehicles | 120 | | | 120 | | | | |
| Upgrade of Public Conveniences | 280 | | | | | | 100 | 180 |
| Upgrade of Secondary School Toilets | 43 | | | | | | | 43 |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Menai Bridge Library | 17 | | | 17 | | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Garreglwyd Residential Home | 355 | | | | 355 | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Brwynog Residential Home | 12 | | | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Plas Mona Residential Home | 20 | | | 20 | | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Hen Reithordy | 35 | | | 35 | | | | |
| Repairs and Maintenance – Gors Felen | 215 | | | | 215 | | | |
| Waste Management Investment Plan | 816 | 458 | | | | | 358 | |
| Plas Arthur Leisure Centre | 683 | 183 | | | | | 500 | |
| Amlwch Leisure Centre | 74 | | | 74 | | | | |
| David Hughes Leisure Centre | 28 | | | 28 | | | | |
| Crown Site, Holyhead - Redevelopment | 816 | 816 | | | | | | |
| Transforming Towns - Amlwch Marine Terminal | 480 | 480 | | | | | | |
| Transforming Towns - Place Making Grant | 301 | 301 | | | | | | |
| Holyhead Culture & Heritage Driven Transformation Project | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | | | | |

| Scheme | Budget £'000 | External Grants £'000 | General Capital Grant £'000 | Supported Borrowing £'000 | Unsupported Borrowing £'000 | HRA Surplus £'000 | Earmarked Reserves £'000 | Capital Receipts Reserve £'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Flood Relief Schemes (Match Funding) | 239 | | | | 239 | | | |
| Total 2026/27 Committed Schemes | 8,394 | 4,738 | 0 | 1,379 | 937 | 0 | 1,117 | 223 |
| Refurbishment / Replacement of Assets | | | | | | | | |
| Refurbishment of School Buildings | 900 | | | 900 | | | | |
| Refurbishment of Council Building | 334 | | | 334 | | | | |
| Vehicle Replacement | 550 | | 550 | | | | | |
| IT Equipment Replacement - General | 859 | | | 433 | | | 426 | |
| IT Equipment Replacement - Schools | 259 | | | | | | 259 | |
| Disabled Facilities Grants | 900 | | 900 | | | | | |
| Highway Resurfacing | 3,135 | | 1,311 | 1,824 | | | | |
| Total Refurbishment / Replacement of Assets | 6,937 | 0 | 2,761 | 3,491 | 0 | 0 | 685 | 0 |
| Waste Infrastructure | | | | | | | | |
| Plant and Recycling Centres Upgrades | 3,806 | 3,806 | | | | | | |
| Total Waste Infrastructure | 3,806 | 3,806 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Projects | | | | | | | | |
| Menai Bridge Pier & Pontoons | 225 | | | 177 | | | | 48 |
| Plas Arthur Refurbishment – Phase 2 | 1,650 | | | | | | 1,650 | |
| Pride in Place | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | | | | |
| | 3,375 | 1,500 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 1,650 | 48 |
| TOTAL GENERAL FUND | 22,512 | 10,044 | 2,761 | 5,047 | 937 | 0 | 3,452 | 271 |

| Scheme | Budget £'000 | External Grants £'000 | General Capital Grant £'000 | Supported Borrowing £'000 | Unsupported Borrowing £'000 | HRA Surplus £'000 | Earmarked Reserves £'000 | Capital Receipts Reserve £'000 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Housing Revenue Account | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| WHQS Planned Maintenance Programme | 15,710 | 2,690 | | | 7,965 | 5,055 | | |
| Extra Care Facility Menai Bridge | 14,001 | 14,001 | | | | | | |
| New Developments | 1,498 | 600 | | | 898 | | | |
| Vehicle Replacement | 363 | | | | | 363 | | |
| TOTAL HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT | 31,572 | 17,291 | 0 | 0 | 8,863 | 5,418 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2026/27 | 54,084 | 27,335 | 2,761 | 5,047 | 9,800 | 5,418 | 3,452 | 271 |

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| ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL | |
|--|--|
| REPORT TO: | EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE |
| DATE: | 24 FEBRUARY 2026 |
| SUBJECT: | COUNCIL TAX DISCRETIONARY RELIEF POLICY -INTRODUCE A 100% DISCOUNT FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH A TERMINALLY ILL OCCUPANT |
| PORTFOLIO HOLDER(S): | CLLR ROBIN WILLIAMS – DEPUTY LEADER & PORTFOLIO HOLDER – FINANCE & CORPORATE BUSINESS AND CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE |
| HEAD OF SERVICE / DIRECTOR: | MARC JONES – DIRECTOR OF FUNCTION (RESOURCES) / SECTION 151 OFFICER |
| REPORT AUTHOR: Tel: E-mail: | Llinos Mair Roberts 01248 752651 LlinosRoberts5@ynysmon.llyw.cymru |
| Local Members: | n/a |
| A – Recommendation/s and reason/s | |
| <p>Recommendations</p> <p>The Executive to recommend to the Council the following:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve the amendment to the Council Tax Discretionary Relief Policy, to introduce a 100% discount for households with a terminally ill occupant, in accordance with Section 13A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. 2. Implement the policy from 1 April 2026, ensuring application processes and supporting documentation (including SR1 certification) are in place. 3. Delegate authority to the Revenues & Benefits Service Manager to administer the scheme and make any minor operational adjustments required. 4. Monitor and review the impact of the policy after 12 months and report findings to the Executive Committee. | |
| 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? | |
| <p>The current policy was agreed by the Executive in February 2022 and voted on by the full Council in March 2022. Therefore, amendments to the current policy must be agreed by the Executive and voted on by full Council.</p> | |
| CH – Is this decision consistent with policy approved by the full Council? | |
| Not applicable | |
| D – Is this decision within the budget approved by the Council? | |
| <p>The change will result in a reduction in the income raised through Council Tax but, at this stage it is not possible to quantify the cost because it is dependent on the number of applications received, the band of the property to which the exemption would apply, whether the applicant is in receipt of any other exemption or discount or qualifies for help through the Council Tax Reduction Scheme.</p> | |

| DD – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant): | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island? | The amendments to the policy may increase the number of applications under the discretionary relief policy. However, it demonstrates a commitment to supporting vulnerable residents. This aligns with our long term goal of creating a compassionate, inclusive community and strengthens trust in local services. |
| 2 | Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how? | This could potentially prevent costs. By reducing financial stress for terminally ill residents and their families, the policy may reduce reliance on crisis support services and prevent escalation into debt recovery processes, which are costly for the Authority. |
| 3 | Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom | No, however, an increasing number of local authorities in England are already providing 100% discount to individuals with a long term illness. Marie Curie has been campaigning for this change to ensure no one faces poverty at end of life. |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | No. |
| 5 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. | Positive impact: The policy supports individuals with serious health conditions (disability) and their families, reducing financial inequality and promoting fairness. No adverse impact identified. |
| 6 | If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. | Significant positive impact: Terminal illness often leads to reduced income and increased costs. Offering a 100% discount alleviates financial hardship for households already vulnerable to 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. | All application forms, guidance and communication will be available in Welsh and English. The policy will uphold the principle of treating Welsh no less favourably, ensuring residents can engage in their preferred language. |
| E - Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
| 1 | Chief Executive / Leadership Team (LT) (mandatory) | |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | Bethan H Owen, Accountancy Services Manager, deputising on behalf of Marc Jones, Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer |
| 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 Technology (ICT) | Not applicable |
| 7 | Scrutiny | |
| 8 | Local Members | |
| 9 | Any external bodies / other/s | |
| F - Appendices: | | |
| | | |
| FF - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information): | | |

1. Purpose

1.1 The purpose of this report is to seek approval for an amendment to the Council Tax Discretionary Relief Policy, under Section 13A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992. The proposed change introduces a 100% Council Tax discount for households where a terminally ill individual resides as their sole or main residence. This measure aims to provide compassionate financial support to residents during end-of-life care, reduce hardship and align the Council with best practice adopted by other progressive authorities.

2. Background

2.1 Currently, the Council Tax Discretionary Relief Policy offers limited relief for exceptional circumstances, primarily through hardship provisions. Residents diagnosed with a terminal illness often experience significant financial and emotional challenges, including reduced income and increased care costs. These factors can lead to arrears and enforcement action, adding further distress during an already difficult time.

2.2 Under Section 13A of the Local Government Finance Act 1992, local authorities have the discretion to reduce or remit Council Tax liability for individuals or classes of taxpayers. Several councils across England have introduced similar schemes, offering up to 100% Council Tax discount for terminally ill residents. This approach is widely regarded as best practice and supported by national advocacy groups such as Marie Curie, which highlight the importance of reducing financial stress during end-of-life care.

2.3 The proposed policy change will apply to households where a terminally ill individual occupies the property as their sole or main residence. Eligibility will be confirmed through an SR1 medical certificate, and the discount will remain in place until two months after the date of death, unless this exceeds 12 months.

3. Financial Impact

3.1 'In Wales, an estimated 36,054 people died in 2023 and, of those, approximately 32,449 individuals - equivalent to around 90% - were considered in need of palliative or end-of-life care in that year. That gives a clear picture: each year, around 32,000 people in Wales reach the end of life and require specialized care and support'. (Key facts and statistics - Updated 10 July 2025 - Marie Curie).

3.2 32,449 people represent approximately 1.04% of the population of Wales (based on an estimated population of 3,107,500). Applying the same proportion to Anglesey's population of around 70,000 suggests that, roughly, 728 individuals on the Island are likely to be at the end of life annually.

3.3 It is challenging to quantify the financial implications of granting a 100% Council Tax discount to individuals at the end of life. This is because circumstances vary significantly: some individuals may already be receiving existing discounts or exemptions, and many will be entitled to Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) support. These overlapping factors make it difficult to calculate an accurate overall cost impact without detailed case-level analysis.

3.4 The financial impact of this policy will depend on the number of eligible applications. The cost may be absorbed within the existing discretionary budget allocation, and the policy could help reduce future costs associated with debt recovery and enforcement for vulnerable households. A monitoring framework will be implemented to track uptake and financial implications, with a formal review scheduled after 12 months.

4. Proposed Policy Changes.

4.1 The proposed changes to the Council Tax policy aim to provide additional support for residents diagnosed as terminally ill. These changes are detailed in Appendix A, within the highlighted section, illustrating how eligibility criteria and discount application would be implemented.

COUNCIL TAX DISCRETIONARY RELIEF POLICY

Background

Section 13A, subsections (1) (c); (6) and (7), of the Local Government Finance Act (LGFA) 1992 (as inserted by Section 10 of the Local Government Act 2012) gives power to a billing authority to reduce the amount of tax payable as follows:-

- (1)(c) In any case, may be reduced to such extent (or, if the amount has been reduced under paragraph (a) or (b), such further extent) as the billing authority for the area in which the dwelling is situated thinks fit;
- (6) The power under subsection (1) (c) includes power to reduce an amount to nil; and
- (7) The power under subsection (1) (c) may be exercised in relation to particular cases or by determining a class of case in which liability is to be reduced to an extent provided by the determination.

This means that the Isle of Anglesey County Council can apply a discretionary relief in respect of any amount of council tax liability, even if the Council has already awarded a reduction under its Council Tax Reduction Scheme by virtue of Section 13A (1) (b).

This policy sets out how the Isle of Anglesey County Council will consider and apply relief under Section 13A (1) (c).

Purpose of the policy

- a) Section 1 of the policy detailing classes of cases which may be entitled to a reduction in accordance with Section 13A (1) (c);
- b) Section 2 of the policy outlining the conditions that should be satisfied in order for the Council to consider relief under Section 13A (1) (c) for all other cases not covered in Section 1.

The policy is intended ultimately to enable the Council to provide relief in respect of Council Tax costs.

The Council already provides a Council Tax Reduction Scheme in accordance with Section 13A (1) (b) of the LGFA 1992. The Council's Council Tax Reduction Scheme can be downloaded at:-

<https://www.anglesey.gov.uk/en/Residents/Council-tax/Reductions-and-exemptions/Council-Tax-Reduction-Scheme.aspx>

This discretionary relief policy is separate and independent of the Council's Council Tax Reduction Scheme.

Section 1

A. Section 13A (1) (c) discretionary relief for class of persons

1. Eligible person(s) - care leavers – (THIS RELIEF APPLIES FOR PERIODS PRIOR TO 1 APRIL 2019 ONLY)

The Council may reduce to nil the council tax liability of care leavers who satisfy all of the following criteria:-

- The person is a former relevant care leaver and is a category 3 young person as defined by the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014;
- The person is someone for whom the Isle of Anglesey County Council has acted previously as a corporate parent;
- The person has left care and is aged between 18 and 24 or under. The person resides in the Isle of Anglesey County Council area and is liable to pay council tax to the Isle of Anglesey County Council.

Where the care leaver is liable for more than one dwelling the discretionary relief will be awarded in respect of only one property – that being the person's sole or main residence.

Where the care leaver is the sole resident at a dwelling and is over 18 years of age, the council tax liability on the dwelling will be reduced to nil.

Where the care leaver resides with another person at the property but, by virtue of Section 6 (2) of the LGFA 1992 "hierarchy of liability", the care leaver is solely responsible for payment of the council tax (and joint and several liability does not apply), a 25% reduction will apply to the council tax liability on the dwelling.

Where the care leaver is jointly and severally liable with another care leaver, as husband or wife or as a partner, for a dwelling (and they are the only occupants 18 years of age or over), the council tax liability on the dwelling will be reduced to nil.

Where the care leaver is jointly and severally liable with a husband or wife or partner who is not a care leaver (and they are the only occupants 18 years of age or over), a 25% reduction will apply to the council tax liability on the dwelling.

Where a care leaver has a joint tenancy with another tenant (who is not a care leaver) and they are the only occupants 18 years of age or over, a 25% reduction will apply to the council tax liability on the dwelling.

Where a care leaver has a joint tenancy with another tenant (who is a care leaver) and they are the only occupants 18 years of age or over, the council tax liability on the dwelling will be reduced to nil.

Requesting relief

Requests for a reduction will normally be made by the Council's Children's Service. In which case, requests will:-

- Be submitted by email to the council tax team;
- Confirm that the care leaver has been informed of the intention to submit the request on their behalf and that information will be shared with the council tax team for this purpose and the care leaver has not objected to this;
- Confirm that the care leaver satisfies the requirements of entitlement;
- Confirm the care leaver's name, address and date of birth.

Eligible care leavers may submit requests in writing directly to the council tax team. Requests should include supporting evidence from the Council's Children's Service that the care leaver satisfies the requirements. Alternatively, requests should confirm the applicant's consent for the council tax team to obtain information directly from the Children's Service.

When making the decision the following will be assessed:-

- Whether the care leaver has applied for any national reliefs, exemptions or discounts they would be entitled to. These must be assessed before Care Leaver discretionary relief is awarded;
- Whether the care leaver applied for any Council Tax Reduction they would be entitled to. This should be assessed before Care Leaver relief is awarded;
- The date of the day before the care leaver's 25th birthday determines the last day of the period of award;
- Whether the Council's Children's Service or other public body or professional organisation have confirmed that the care leaver was in the care (being 'looked after');
- Which Council is the council tax billing authority to whom the care leaver is liable to make council tax payments?

The process of making a decision and requests for decisions to be reconsidered will be considered in accordance with the provisions in the section headed **G. "Decision making and appeals"** later on in this policy.

2. Eligible person(s) – foster carers

The Council will apply a 50% discount to designated foster carers' council tax liability. This discount is included in the fostering package for local authority foster carers and applies **only** to foster carers on the Council's register. The discount will be applied under the following circumstances:-

- The names and addresses of the foster carers are on the Council's register;
- The Council's Children and Families Services have confirmed that this is the case ;
- The Council's Children and Families Services will also advise of any amendments to the Register, providing the name and address and the effective date of the change;
- The discount will apply from 1 April 2019 onwards until it is amended or revoked;
- The 50% discount will apply **after** statutory exemptions/discounts have been applied and where relevant, the calculation of a Council Tax Reduction;
- Any balance owed will then be reduced by 50% under this class of eligible persons. If no balance is owed due to statutory exemptions/discounts or calculation of the Council Tax Reduction no foster carers discount can apply;
- The discount will apply to one property only for which the foster carer(s) is liable to pay the Council Tax to the Isle of Anglesey County Council i.e. the property address shown on the Council's register of foster carers and that property is also the sole or main residence of the foster carer(s).

Annually, in February, Council's Children and Families Services will submit a confirmation of the name and addresses currently on the Council's foster carers register and the Revenue Section will compare this to Council Tax records. Any discrepancies will then be resolved between both services.

The process of making a decision and requests for decisions to be reconsidered will be considered in accordance with the provisions in the section headed **G. "Decision making and appeals"** later on in this policy.

3. Eligible person(s) - terminally ill individuals

Isle of Anglesey County Council has determined that it will provide a **100% discount on Council Tax** to households where a resident is terminally ill and living within the county. This support aims to ease financial pressures for terminally ill residents and their families, allowing them to focus on care without the stress of Council Tax obligations. The policy reflects the Council's commitment to fairness, compassion and supporting vulnerable residents.

Qualifying Criteria

- A terminally ill individual is defined as a person diagnosed by a registered medical practitioner with an illness or condition that:-
 - Cannot be cured; and
 - Is likely to lead to death.
- The discount applies from the date an **SR1 form** is issued, but not before the official start date of the scheme (**1 April 2026**), and continues until **two months after the date of death** or 12 months (whichever occurs first). The discretionary discount will apply for up to 12 months.

Discount Scheme

- The scheme starts **1 April 2026**; applications can be made from this date onwards.
- The discount applies to:-
 - Properties within the **Isle of Anglesey County Council area**.
 - Properties where the terminally ill resident occupies as their **sole and main residence**, or occupied prior to receiving care in a hospital / care setting.
- The discount will be **100% of Council Tax liability** after other national reliefs, exemptions or discounts (e.g., Single Person Discount) have been applied.
- If liability changes (e.g. another discount is awarded), the terminally ill discount will be adjusted so it does not exceed the total liability.
- The discount remains in force until:-
 - Two months after the death of the terminally ill resident; or
 - 12 months (whichever occurs first).
- The taxpayer must inform the Council of any change in circumstances.
- A revised Council Tax bill will be issued showing the discount. If refused, the applicant will be notified with reasons.

Making an Application

- Applications must be made **via e-mail** to revenue@ynysmon.llyw.cymru or through the **Council's Citizen's Portal** on the website.
- Evidence required:-
 - Both front and back of the **SR1 form**.
 - This can be provided by the applicant / caregiver or, in exceptional circumstances, with consent, the Council can request a copy from the medical practitioner / GP.
- A declaration confirming the terminally ill resident occupies the property as their **sole and main residence** is required.
- The process of making a decision and requests for decisions to be reconsidered will be considered in accordance with the provisions in the section headed **G. "Decision making and appeals"** later on in this policy.

B. Section 13a (1) (c) discretionary relief for class of dwelling

1. Eligible dwelling(s) – unoccupied long term dwellings that are undergoing major repair or structural work to render them habitable

The Council may not charge the Council Tax premium (as determined for the relevant period by the Council) for designated dwellings who meet the following criteria:-

1. If a property is undergoing major repairs or structural work to render it habitable, the dwelling is to be treated as an Exempt Class A dwelling under The Council Tax (Exempt Dwelling) Order 1992 SI 558 as amended by The Council Tax (Exempt Dwellings) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2000 SI 1025 (W.61), from the agreed date.
2. At the end of the 12 month period, when the Class A exemption comes to an end, the taxpayer may be granted a further exemption from paying the empty property premium for a further period of up to 12 months, provided that:-
 - a. The major repair work / structural work is on-going and progressing;
 - b. The property is still considered to be subject to major repair work / undergoing structural work to render it habitable. (If the work on the property has been completed but the property still remains empty, the premium would then be applicable from the date of the completion of the work, provided that no other exemption is applicable.)

Please see Appendix A for examples of how such exemption may be applied.

3. If a first time buyer* with a local connection** purchases an unoccupied long-term dwelling, with the intention of renovating the property to make it their sole or main residence once all work is completed, they may request to be granted exemption from paying the Council Tax on the property for the first 12 months from the date of purchase (as per Class A) and a further exemption from the empty property premium for up to a further 24 months provided that the work is ongoing, progressing and has not been completed. (Conditions apply for the Class A exemption to be awarded)

Definitions

- **Applicants must be absolute first time buyers***

(Absolute first time buyer(s) are people who have never owned a property in the past, either on their own or as a couple.)

- **Applicants must have a local connection****

Local connection means that the applicant, or at least one of the applicants has:-

- Lived or worked in Anglesey for a continuous period of five years or more immediately before submitting the application or
- Lived on Anglesey for a continuous period of five years or more at some time in the past.

Requesting relief

The owner of the designated dwelling may submit a request in writing directly to the council tax team. Requests should include supporting evidence of major repairs/ structural repair work that is being undertaken to render the dwelling habitable. The council tax team will carry out an inspection of the property to verify the current state of the property and the work being undertaken confirming whether it is structural in nature or not.

The process of making a decision and requests for decisions to be reconsidered will be considered in accordance with the provisions in the section headed **G. “Decision making and appeals”** later on in this policy.

Section 2

C. Section 13a (1) (c) discretionary relief for persons or class of dwelling other than those designated in Section 1 of this policy

1. Discretionary relief scheme

Section 13A (1) (c) allows the Council the discretion to provide assistance to council taxpayers where either the existing legislation does not provide a discount, exemption or reduction or in such circumstances where the Council feels that the level of discount, exemption or reduction is insufficient given the circumstances. When deciding on whether to grant a discretionary award, the Council will consider each application on its merits (apart from persons or dwelling meeting the criteria set out in Section 1 of this policy). Principles of reasonableness will apply in all cases with the Authority deciding each case on relevant merits.

Any decision made will be without reference to any budgetary considerations notwithstanding the fact that any awards must be balanced against the needs of local taxpayers who will, ultimately, pay for a reduction in Council Tax income. Likewise the period of any reduced liability will be considered in conjunction with the circumstances of the Council Taxpayer or dwelling. For the purposes of administration, the Council proposes that the discretionary power to grant any reduction in liability for Council Tax shall be considered within the following categories:-

a) Exceptional financial hardship

In accordance with Section 13A (1) (b) of the LGFA 1992, this Council has a Council Tax Reduction Scheme which provides support, through a reduction, to those who need assistance to meet their Council Tax costs. The scheme is designed to take account of the financial and specific circumstances of individuals through the use of applicable amounts, premiums and income disregards.

All taxpayers can apply but, initially, the Council will normally expect a taxpayer to ascertain if eligibility for a Council Tax Reduction will apply.

As part of the process of applying for a discretionary reduction in Council Tax, all applicants must be willing to undertake **all** of the following:-

- Make a separate application for assistance;
- Provide full details of their income and expenditure (a form will be provided for the purpose);
- The taxpayer is able to satisfy the Council that they are not able to meet their full council tax liability or part of their liability;
- Identify potential changes in payment methods and arrangements to assist the applicant;
- The taxpayer to assist the Council to minimise his/her liability by ensuring that all discounts, exemptions and reductions are properly been applied and granted; and
- The taxpayer has no access to assets that could be realised and used to pay the Council Tax.

The taxpayer should read the Council’s Privacy Policy prior to making an application for discretionary relief due to exceptional financial hardship.

The following factors will be considered when assessing the application under this policy:-

- Current household composition and specific circumstances including disability or caring responsibilities;
- Current financial circumstances;
- Determine what action(s) the applicant has taken to alleviate the situation;
- Consider alternative means of support that may be available to the applicant by:-
 - i. Re-profiling council tax debts or other debts;
 - ii. Applying for a Discretionary Housing Payment to meet rent costs (if applicable);
 - iii. Maximising other benefits (by referring to welfare advice);
 - iv. Determining whether, in the opinion of the decision maker, the spending priorities of the applicant should be re-arranged, having regard that Council Tax is a priority debt.

The process of making a decision and requests for decisions to be reconsidered will be considered in accordance with the provisions in the section headed **G. "Decision making and appeals"** later on in this policy.

b) Crisis – flood, fire etc.

The Council will consider requests for assistance from council taxpayers who, through no fault of their own, have experienced a crisis or event that has made their dwelling uninhabitable e.g. due to fire or flooding, where they remain liable to pay council tax and for which they have no recourse for compensation nor have recourse to any statutory exemptions or discounts.

All such requests must be made in writing detailing the **exact** circumstances of any reduction in the liability required and specifying when the situation is expected to be resolved.

The Council will consider applications on a case by case basis in consultation with other services or organisations as appropriate. Any reduction will be applied where they remain liable to pay council tax and for which they have no recourse for compensation not to any statutory exemptions or discounts or where the crisis or event is not covered by any insurance policy. The Council will not consider requests from taxpayers where devolved government guidance or policy provides for a reduction in liability in specific circumstances, for example flood relief schemes.

c) Other circumstances

The Council will consider requests from Council Taxpayers for a reduction in their liability based on other circumstances not specifically mentioned within this policy. However, the Council must be of the opinion that the circumstances relating to the application warrant further reduction in their liability for Council Tax having regard to the effect on other Council Taxpayers.

No reduction in liability will be granted where a statutory exemption or discount could be granted. No reduction in liability will be granted where it would conflict with any resolution, core priority or objective of the Council.

CH. Changes in circumstances

The Council may revise any discretionary reduction in liability granted under Section 1 and Section 2 where the applicant's circumstances have changed.

The taxpayer agrees that he/she must inform the Council immediately either by telephone, email or in writing about any changes in their circumstances which might affect the claim under this policy. Failure to do so may result in the withdrawal of the reduction granted for the year and the requirement to repay any outstanding amount to the Council. All changes in circumstances should be notified within 21 days.

D. Duties of the applicant and the applicant's household

A person claiming any discretionary reduction in liability must:-

- Provide the Council with such information as it may require to make a decision;
- Tell the Council of any changes in circumstances that may be relevant to their ongoing claim; and
- Provide the Council with such other information as it may require in connection with their claim
- Continue to make payments as per statutory obligation until a final decision has been made with regards to assistance under the discretionary relief policy.

DD. The award and duration of the reduction in liability

Both the amount and the duration of the award will be determined at the discretion of the Council and will be done so on the basis of the evidence supplied and the circumstances of the claim.

E. Payment

In line with legislation, any award shall be granted as a reduction in the liability of the Council Taxpayer and shown on their bill, thereby reducing the amount of Council Tax payable.

F. Reductions in Council Tax liability granted in error or incorrectly

Where a reduction in liability has been granted incorrectly or in error, either due to a failure to provide the correct information to the Council or inaccurate information being provided or some other circumstances, the amount will be recovered from the Council Taxpayer's account in the normal way.

FF. Notification of a reduction in liability

The Council will notify the outcome of each application in writing. The notification will include the reason for the decision and advise the applicant of their appeal rights.

G. Responsibility for decision making and appeals

Any relief granted in accordance Section 1 of this policy will be approved by an officer of Team Leader grade or above within Council Tax.

Taxpayers can request that the Council reviews a decision in respect of a discretionary relief. Requests for reconsideration should be made in writing within 21 days of notification of the original decision and should detail the reasons for the request.

Upon receipt of a request for reconsideration, decisions made with regard to Section 1 of the policy will be reviewed by a more senior officer within Council Tax/Resources. For decisions made with regard to Section 2 of the policy, dependant on who made the decision, this can be reviewed by the Head of Function (Resources)/Section 151 Officer or by any one of the Assistant Chief Executives. The Council will notify the taxpayer of its decision within 21 days of the request for reconsideration.

The Valuation Tribunal does not have jurisdiction to investigate a Council's decision in respect of Section 13A discretionary relief decisions under Section 2 of the policy in respect of individual cases. In such instances, the Valuation Tribunal's opinion is that the council taxpayer should make an application before the High Court for a judicial review.

Where the council taxpayer is aggrieved by the Council's refusal to abide by its own resolution to award a reduction regarding specific classes, further appeal may be made to a Valuation Tribunal.

Section 3

NG. Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed on a regular basis and updated as appropriate to ensure it remains fit for purpose. However, a review may take place sooner should there be any significant changes in legislation.

Review Date - January 2026

Appendix A

B. Section 13a (1) (c) discretionary relief for class of dwelling

1. Eligible dwelling(s) – unoccupied long-term dwellings that are undergoing structural work to render them habitable

Example 1

A property is purchased by a new owner who then decides to undertake major work – Class A is granted for the first 12 months and then the exemption from the premium is granted for up to a further 12 months, provided that the work is ongoing and progressing.

Example 2

A property is subject to a Class A exemption and is then sold to a new owner before the period of the Class A exemption ends. The new owner will benefit from the Class A exemption to the end of the 12 month period and then will receive an exemption from the premium for a further 12 months, provided that the work is ongoing and progressing. The end of the exemption from the premium would expire 2 years after the date of granting the original Class A exemption, and not 2 years from the date of purchase.

Example 3

A property is subject to a Class A exemption but this has subsequently expired. Work is not ongoing on the property and, as a result, the property is subject to the empty property premium. The property is then sold and the new owner applies for a Class A exemption. The exemption is refused on the grounds that the property has not been occupied for a period of 42 days since the original Class A has expired, but an exemption from the empty property premium is granted for a period of up to 12 months from the date of purchase, provided that the work is ongoing, progressing and has not been completed.

Example 4

A property is subject to a Class A exemption but this has subsequently expired. Work is ongoing at the property and an exemption from the empty property premium has been granted. The property is sold prior to the end of the exemption from the empty property premium. The new owner is granted the continuation of the exemption from the empty property premium to the end of the 12 months from when it was granted to the previous owner, provided that the work is ongoing, progressing and has not been completed. This may reduce the time that the new owner has to complete the work before the exemption ends, but the exemption is property based and not taxpayer based and has still allowed a period of 2 years for the work to be completed, even if that is for 2 different owners.

Isle of Anglesey County Council

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Report to: | Governance and Audit Committee Executive Council |
| Dates: | 3 February 2026 24 February 2026 5 March 2026 |
| Subject: | Amendment to the Constitution – Final Approval of the Council’s Annual Governance Statement |
| Portfolio holder(s): | |
| Head of service / director: | Lynn Ball, Director of Function (Council Business)/Monitoring Officer |
| Report author: | Lisa Lord, Interim Legal Services Manager and Deputy Monitoring Officer |
| Local members: | All |

A – Recommendation(s) and reasons

| |
|--|
| <p><u>Recommendations</u></p> <p>Executive</p> <p>For the Executive to express a view on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to provide for the final approval of the Council’s Annual Governance Statement by the Governance and Audit Committee, in place of the Council.</p> <p>Governance and Audit Committee</p> <p>For the Committee to express a view on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to provide for the final approval of the Council’s Annual Governance Statement by the Governance and Audit Committee, in place of the Council.</p> <p>Council</p> <p>For Council to approve the proposed amendment to the Constitution to provide for the final approval of the Council’s Annual Governance Statement by the Governance and Audit Committee, in place of the Council.</p> <p><u>Reasons</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main stages of the preparation and approval process for the Council’s Annual Governance Statement are currently as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal process (preparation and review) |
|--|

- A multi disciplinary Governance Group has been reintroduced to support the production of the Annual Governance Statement to be reviewed May.
- Draft submission to Leadership Team May/June.
- Draft published online end June. At this stage details will be sent to all councillors and comments will be invited.

2. Review by Governance and Audit Committee July.

3. Approval, currently by full Council (in sufficient time for publication by no later than 30 September 2026)

- The Annual Governance Statement forms part of the Council's Annual Accounts to meet the requirement to publish a Statement on Internal Control. Council recently approved a change to the Constitution, to delegate approval of the Council's Annual Accounts to Governance and Audit Committee.
- This change was introduced in line with Audit Wales' Annual Plan reflecting the clear goal to bring forward the audit timetable for local government. The authorisation date for 2025/26, is 30/09/2026, which is a month earlier than 2024/25.
- Welsh Government recommends the Statement on Internal Control (which, for this Council is the Annual Governance Statement) is published at the time the unaudited annual accounts are signed and dated by the responsible financial officer.
- This compresses the time available to respond to any matters raised by the Governance and Audit Committee, and to produce an amended, accurate and bilingual version at a time when there are also pressures on production of the Council's Annual Accounts.
- If approval remains with full Council, the 09/2026 meeting will need to be moved or an extraordinary meeting of full Council will be required.
- Delegating authority to the Governance and Audit Committee is a more efficient approval process and keeps the Annual Governance Statement on the same approvals timeline as the Council's Annual Accounts. There is no disadvantage to any councillor, nor to the public, as the reports will still be available in the usual way and at the stage when the draft Annual Governance Statement is published (planned to be end June), a copy will be sent to all councillors inviting comment.
- Against this background, the amendment sought is to paragraph 3.4.8.4.2 – *"The Committee will review and approve the Annual Governance Statement (AGS) prior to full council approval and consider taking into account whether it properly reflects the risk environment and supporting assurances, including the Head of Audit and Risk's annual opinion. ~~It will consider~~ The Committee will determine whether the annual evaluation for the AGS fairly concludes that governance arrangements are fit for purpose, supporting the achievement of the authority's objectives."*
- Under paragraph 2.15.2.1 of the Constitution "...changes to the Constitution will only be approved by the full Council after consideration of the proposal by the Executive".

- A report will also be taken to the Governance and Audit Committee, on 3 February 2026, in order to seek the view of that committee on the change proposed.

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

Approval remaining with full Council. This was rejected as the status quo is having a negative impact on the efficiency of the process while the proposed change does not disadvantage any party.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This is not an Executive decision, and the decision will be made by full Council. However under paragraph 2.15.2.1 of the Constitution there is a requirement to provide the Executive with an opportunity to comment on any proposed changes to the Constitution.

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

Changes to the Constitution (not falling within 3.5.3.6.6 and 3.4.12.6.3) require approval of full Council

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

There are no budgetary impacts

Dd – Assessment of potential impacts (if relevant)

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

The proposed change supports efficient decision making in relation to documentation required as part of the Council's statutory accounts.

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

Not to any significant extent but will obviate the need for an extraordinary meeting of the Council.

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

CIPFA

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

No

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

No impact

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

No impact

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.

No impact

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

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chief Executive / Leadership Team (mandatory) | Leadership Team are supportive of the proposal (20 January 2026) |
| 2. Finance / 151 Officer | Supportive of the proposal which would bring the approval process in line with the Annual Statement of Accounts approval process |
| 3. Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | No objection to the recommendation |
| 4. HR | N/A |
| 5. Property | N/A |
| 6. IT | N/A |
| 7. Procurement | N/A |
| 8. Scrutiny | N/A |
| 9. Local members | Consultation with the Governance and Audit Committee will take place on 3 February 2026 |

F – Appendices

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

CIPFA, Delivering good governance in local government: framework addendum (May 2025)
[Delivering Good Governance in Local Government Addendum](#)
[Annual Governance Statement](#)

Isle of Anglesey County Council

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Report to: | Executive |
| Date: | 24/02/2026 |
| Subject: | Allocation of up to £100k Funding from General Balances |
| Portfolio holder(s): | Councillor Robin Williams (Portfolio Holder for Finance, Corporate Business and Customer Experience) |
| Head of service / director: | Lynn Ball, Director of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer |
| Report author: | Lynn Ball, Director of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer |
| Local members: | Relevant to all Members |

A – Recommendation(s) and reasons

| |
|---|
| <p>Recommendations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To authorise the release of up to £100k from the Council’s general balances to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - retain agency support to develop the specialisms of two solicitors who may shortly be appointed; - fund the continuing but temporary costs of agency support for clients, to ensure a smooth and safe transition back to internal legal provision in those routine areas of work; - retain the current Interim Data Protection Officer to ensure the delivery of an Information Governance Recovery and Improvement Programme, the revised and upgraded CRM, and the development of a new paralegal. 2. To delegate any further such requests to the Leader and Portfolio Holder for Finance, Corporate Business and Customer Experience, in consultation with the Director of Function (Resources) / Section 151 Officer. <p>Reasons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Among other areas, Council Business delivers an in-house legal service on routine local government work. 2. The team includes 11 employed solicitors. |
|---|

3. 5 of these posts are currently vacant with a sixth post to become vacant from the beginning of April.
4. Historically, there were no retention issues in the team with occasional vacancies being filled, in the main, by those wishing to return to the local area.
5. However, since recent advances in remote working, the jobs market for solicitors has expanded considerably.
6. The wider private sector, and the rest of the public sector in Wales, are not fettered by the local government job evaluation scheme which now makes our solicitor salaries uncompetitive. Coupled with opportunities for fully remote working, some former staff and prospective candidates are now choosing to “live here and work there”.
7. In all, 41 recruitment attempts have been largely unsuccessful over a period of 20 months. This, despite multiple revisions of job descriptions/person specifications, re-evaluation of posts, promotion of the Council and the Island, national advertising campaigns, part time working/job sharing, reduction and then removal of our Welsh language requirements.
8. A request for implementation of the Council’s Market Supplements Policy was refused on 22/05/2025
9. On 02/05/2025 Human Resources advised against applying any signing bonus / welcome bonus owing to their concerns about legal challenge.
10. This Report arises from the recognition that it is now necessary to recruit solicitors without relevant expertise in the required fields, while providing specialist external legal support to develop them into their roles. Such support also delivering essential continuity of service during the development period.
11. The timing of this Report arises from the following new imperatives:
 - Candidates have been shortlisted for 2 of the vacancies. Those shortlisted are either newly qualified or inexperienced in the relevant field of work. Both are “stand alone” posts with no internal expertise to develop those who may be appointed. The roles are currently being discharged by agency staff. To ensure a smooth and safe transition, subject to funding approval, the intention is to retain the agency staff for three months, and six months, respectively. Clearly, during this transitional period there will be no financial contribution from any underlying vacancy. The anticipated costs will be in the region of £80k.
 - By now there are extensive concerns about the Council’s information governance arrangements, which go well beyond 10 years of failing to meet the statutory deadline for responding to FOIA requests. Out of date policies, procedures, and the need for staff training risk enforcement action by the ICO in the event of a reportable data breach. An Information Governance Recovery and Improvement Programme has been devised. Additionally, the revised and upgraded CRM project requires expert professional support for successful delivery and there may

be an opportunity to appoint a paralegal, who will need to be supported and developed. Retaining the current Interim DPO is a more cost effective solution than an eighth round of unsuccessful advertising and the procurement of an external consultant to deliver the Improvement Programme. The anticipated costs of retaining the Interim DPO for a period of 6 months will be in the region of £20k.

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

There appear to be no other options available in the short/medium term, aside from indefinite reliance on agency staff/call off contracts. Based on current vacancies, this is overspending the budget of Council Business by £250k per annum. This is also the projected overspend for 2025/2026. This may increase as a further solicitor vacancy becomes effective from April 2026.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

This decision is outside the Officers' Scheme of Delegation/budget allocated to Council Business. The Executive has authority to allocate funding from the Council's general balances pursuant to the Annual Budget decision made by full Council on 06/03/2025. The specific provision is in the 7th bullet point of para.2 of the Executive Report of 27/02/2025; attached as an enclosure to the said Report of 06/03/2025.

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

It is consistent with the Council's Annual Budget decision for 2025/2026, which was decided on 06/03/2025.

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

This is a request for access to specified funding from the Council's general balances. It is within authority delegated to the Executive from the Council.

Dd – Assessment of potential impacts (if relevant)

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

It is intended to assist the Council in retaining an inhouse legal team to support services in effectively planning and delivering current and future public services on the Island. An inhouse model is not only more cost effective but also provides for the enhanced

contextual and organisational knowledge which is not possible through external support. It also requires materially less management.

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

If approved, the proposal will contribute to reducing reliance on three agency solicitors, thereby reducing costs over time. It should be noted, though, that there are also three other solicitor vacancies; transitional support in respect of which has not been included in this Report. One of those posts is currently undertaken by a call off contract and one by an agency job share. As yet, there have been no candidates/viable candidates for these two posts. The third post will be advertised for the first time in February, so the position is not yet clear. This is the reason for the second recommendation in this Report. If the current proposal is supported by the Executive, and if it can be successfully implemented, then we may need further support in relation to developing other newly appointed solicitors to the remaining posts.

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

No

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

No

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

None. While in the context of employment related matters, this Report is about access to additional funding, so the EA 2010 is not relevant.

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

Not directly relevant

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.

Engaging inhouse solicitors provides opportunities to develop Welsh language skills. Such opportunities do not arise where there is reliance on agency staff/call-off contracts. Recent advertisements continue to reflect that Welsh language skills are desirable and have been explicit in reflecting the opportunities for development in these skills. It should be noted, however, that applying this as a condition of any offer of employment would not be legally enforceable and runs the risks of deterring applicants. We shall continue to

require Welsh language skills, in accordance with our Welsh Language Standards in all newly advertised posts.

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

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chief Executive / Leadership Team (mandatory) | Supportive of the principle |
| 2. Finance / 151 Officer | Recommended this Report and the funding mechanism described therein |
| 3. Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | Author of the Report |
| 4. HR | The service has exhausted all of the normal HR recruitment processes and have been unsuccessful in appointing suitably experienced officers. These options are therefore needed under the unprecedented situation the service finds itself in. |
| 5. Property | |
| 6. IT | |
| 7. Procurement | |
| 8. Scrutiny | |
| 9. Local members | |

F – Appendices

[Medium Term Financial Strategy and Budget 2025/2026](#)

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

[Information Governance – Annual Report of SIRO 01/04/2024 – 31/03/2025](#)

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| Isle of Anglesey County Council | |
|--|--|
| Report to: | Executive Committee |
| Date: | 24 th February 2026 |
| Subject: | Public Consultation on the proposed Visitor Levy |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | Cllr. Alun Roberts (Leisure, Tourism, Maritime and Property) |
| Head of Service / Director: | Christian Branch Head of Regulation & Economic Development |
| Report Author: Tel: E-mail: | Andy Godber Visitor Economy and Coastal Areas Manager andygodber@ynysmon.llyw.cymru |
| Local Members: | Applicable to all Elected Members |

| A –Recommendation/s and reason/s |
|---|
| <p>The Executive Committee is asked to support:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The undertaking of a public consultation process regarding the potential introduction of a visitor levy on Anglesey (in line with Council and Welsh Government guidelines). 2. That the consultation process be planned in conjunction with Gwynedd and Conwy Councils but conduct the process independently. <p>The visitor levy is a small additional charge to be paid when staying in visitor accommodation in Wales.</p> <p>The money raised from the levy will be used to improve local tourism. This visitor levy will help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain local facilities and infrastructure • protect Wales's stunning landscapes • ensure communities can continue welcoming visitors whilst preserving what makes each area special <p>Local councils can choose if they want to introduce the visitor levy in their area.</p> <p>They will make the decision after consulting with residents and businesses.</p> <p>This means the levy will only be charged in areas where communities have decided it is right for them.</p> <p>The earliest a council could bring in a visitor levy is April 2027.</p> |

A – Recommendation/s and reason/s

The Welsh Government advocate the use of the Gunning Principles for consultation – these are:

- Consultation must be at a formative stage – it is suggested that subject to approval consultation should commence in June/July 2026.
- Sufficient information must be provided to allow intelligent consideration of response and may include an economic impact assessment. Other considerations are to include information on the improvements to destination management which would result from the additional funding derived from the Levy.
- Adequate time must be given for consideration and response – There is no defined period of consultation but it is recommended that a 12 week consultation be adopted following the Gunning Principle.
- Feedback from the consultation must be considered by decision makers.

Further details and the approach to consultation can be read in Annex A

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

The other option would be to reject the introduction of the Visitor Levy for Anglesey without consulting the sector and wider public.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The Executive is asked to support the recommendation to consult on the potential introduction of the Levy

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

Although not specifically referenced in the Destination Management Plan nor Council Plan, the rationale of the Levy to deliver sustainable destination management is consistent with both policies.

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

The consultation and accompanying economic and equality impact assessments will cost in the region of £15,000. Regulation and Economic Development Service funding will be utilised to deliver this.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | How does this decision impact on our long term needs as an Island? | The recommendation is to support the delivery of a full consultation process These will form the basis for a decision on the adoption of the Visitor Levy. |
| 2 | Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how? | Not applicable – currently support required for consultation phase only |
| 3 | Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, please advise whom. | The intention is to work collaboratively with the neighbouring Councils of Gwynedd and Conwy to follow a set timescale and process for consultation. However, the consultation itself will be independently conducted. |
| 4 | Have Anglesey citizens played a part in drafting this way forward, including those directly affected by the decision? Please explain how. | The public will have an opportunity to provide feedback through the consultation process |
| 5 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on the groups protected under the Equality Act 2010. | A full equality impact assessment has been carried out and will be reviewed post consultation. ANNEX B |
| 6 | If this is a strategic decision, note any potential impact that the decision would have on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage. | A full economic impact assessment has been carried out and will be reviewed post consultation – ANNEX C |
| 7 | Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language. | The consultation process will be fully bilingual. An initial evaluation of potential impacts on the Welsh Language has been developed – ANNEX B and D |

| E – Who did you consult? | | What did they say? |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Chief Executive / Senior Leadership Team (SLT) (mandatory) | Recommended that consultation should be conducted. Recommended that collaboration on the consultation approach should be done with Gwynedd and Conwy Councils but that the consultation itself should be independent. |
| 2 | Finance / Section 151 (mandatory) | |
| 3 | Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | |
| 4 | Human Resources (HR) | NA |
| 5 | Property | NA |
| 6 | Information Communication Technology (ICT) | Preparing the digital consultation materials |
| 7 | Procurement | NA |
| 8 | Scrutiny | NA |
| 9 | Local Members | NA |

| F - Appendices: |
|---|
| <p>ANNEX A - Consultation Requirements ANNEX B – Equality Impact Assessment ANNEX C – Economic Impact Assessment ANNEX D – Evaluation of Potential Impacts on the Welsh Language ANNEX E – Evaluation on the Potential Impacts on the Environment</p> |

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

Welsh Government Visitor Levy

Consultation expectations and requirements for Local Authorities

1. Introduction

The Visitor Accommodation (Register and Levy) Etc. (Wales) Act 2025 received Royal Assent on 18th October. The Act gives local authorities the power to introduce a visitor levy (the levy) charged on overnight stays in visitor accommodation in their area. The levy is discretionary in nature; it will be for local authorities to decide whether to introduce it following consultation with their communities and local businesses.

Implementation of the levy itself is discretionary for each local authority and cannot occur before 2027 as it must be preceded by a consultation with mandatory consultees.

More information on the levy can be found here;

[Visitor Levy and Register of Visitor Accommodation Providers](#)

2. Welsh Government Draft Consultation Guidance

The route map for the decision-making process by the local authority has been published in draft form by Welsh Government and forms the basis of this update on next steps.

Neighbouring authorities of Gwynedd and Conwy have illustrated an intention to undertake a consultation process on the potential introduction of the Levy in June/July 2026, and it is considered prudent by officers to follow a similar timeline.

This consultation process will inform the decision making of the council.

Each local authority has discretion on whether to adopt and implement the visitor levy. If an authority wishes to implement a levy there is a mandatory consultation with residents, businesses and other local organisations prior to implementation.

3. Consultation requirements

- Consultation must be at a formative stage
- Sufficient information must be provided to allow intelligent consideration of response and may include an economic impact assessment. Other considerations are to include information on the improvements to destination management which would result from the additional funding derived from the Levy.
- Adequate time must be given for consideration and response – we would follow best practice with a minimum of **6 weeks**.
- Feedback from the consultation must be considered by decision makers.

3.1 Local authorities must consult with the following groups:

- Local residents, workers, and students.
- Community councils within the principal council's area.
- Public Services Boards.
- Neighbouring principal councils.

- A corporate joint committee that includes at least senior executive member of the council.
- Organisations that represent businesses that work in tourism

3.2 The consultation should include:

- A published proposal outlining the case for the levy.
- Potential benefits and suggestions for how the levy might be invested.
- A local impact assessment (social, economic, environmental effects).
- Clear, accessible materials and realistic timelines.
- Collaboration with the Welsh Revenue Authority (WRA) for operational advice and support.

3.3 Local authorities must also:

- Conduct Equality Impact Assessments under the Equality Act 2010.
- Align with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.
- Follow the Code of Recommended Practice for consultation and engagement.

3.4 Engagement Methods

The consultation costs are to be covered by the local authority and as such the suggestion is to make use of most cost-effective means of engagement.

These would be -

- Digital and social media.
- Local radio, print media.

Additional more costly methods of engagement could be considered -

- Public meetings, workshops, pop-ups.

4. After consultation:

- Officers may recommend introducing the levy.
- The full council must vote on the decision.
- If approved, a formal notice must be published including -
 - ◇ Results of the decision making process
 - ◇ Rates of the Levy to be introduced
 - ◇ Effective date for introduction
 - ◇ Other information the authority considers appropriate

5. Local authority options and obligations

Local authorities can decide how to use any revenues raised from the visitor levy to support tourism. They must set out their proposed use of the levy in a report to be published before any consultation takes place and they will be required to provide an annual report on how the revenues raised have benefited their area.

The intention is that this new money will cover the existing costs associated with hosting visitors, such as street cleaning, waste collection, preserving natural and cultural attractions as well as being used to support and improve tourism infrastructure, such as toilets, footpaths and visitor centres.

The establishment of a visitor Levy Partnership Forum which is a requirement on all adopting councils will support this determination of spend allocation. It is suggested that the Destination Management Partnership form the basis of this Forum if the authority decides to introduce the Levy after consultation.

It should also be noted that the levy cannot be amended or abandoned until it has been in place for at least 12 months and any amendments would require a further consultation process.

6. Other information

All visitor accommodation providers in Wales will be required to sign up to the national register.

Collection of the levy will be managed by the Welsh Revenue Authority (WRA) on behalf of any local authority that chooses to implement a visitor levy.



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn / Isle of Anglesey County Council

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Equality Impact Assessment of the Visitor Levy

ynysmon.llyw.cymru anglesey.gov.wales

Contents

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- 2 Legislative Context _____ 3
- 3 Methodology _____ 4
- 4 Summary of the Welsh Government national level EQIA _____ 6
- 5 Local equality impact assessment _____ 10

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA) considers the potential equality impacts related to Isle of Anglesey County Council imposing a visitor levy. This document provides information to the Isle of Anglesey County Council to support their consideration of imposing a visitor levy with regard to its Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED).

Overview of the Visitor Levy

- 1.2 The Visitor Accommodation (Register and Levy) Etc. (Wales) Act 2025 (the '2025 Act') gives councils in Wales the choice to introduce a charge on overnight stays. Known as a 'visitor levy', councils can choose to introduce the levy in their area from April 2027.
- 1.3 The levy is chargeable at two separate rates:
- Campsite pitches and shared rooms (hostels and dormitories): 75p per person, per night
 - All other types of visitor accommodation: £1.30 per person, per night
- 1.4 There are exemptions¹; Visitors will not pay the visitor levy if they are:
- under 18 years of age and staying on a campsite pitch or in shared rooms (such as a hostel or a dormitories)
 - staying for more than 31 nights in a single booking
 - in emergency or temporary housing arranged by the local council
- 1.5 The funds from the levy will be reinvested for the purposes of destination management and improvement in the area. Section 44 of the 2025 Act stipulates that councils must use the proceeds of the levy for:
- mitigating the impact of visitors;
 - maintaining and promoting use of the Welsh language;
 - promoting and supporting the sustainable economic growth of tourism and other kinds of travel;
 - providing, maintaining and improving infrastructure, facilities and services for use by visitors (whether or not they are also for use by local people).

Purpose of this Equality Impact Assessment

- 1.6 In considering whether to impose a visitor levy, Isle of Anglesey County Council is required to consider potential equality effects that may relate to the protected characteristics under the

¹ The visitor levy: a small contribution for a lasting legacy. Available [here](#)

2010 Equality Act (the '2010 Act').² The purpose of this EQIA is to provide information to assist the council in its role as the local authority when discharging its PSED.

- 1.7 **Section 2** of this report provides context by setting out the legislative context and explains the methodology applied in this EQIA, considering both disproportionate and differential effects.
- 1.8 The Welsh Government has already conducted an EQIA of imposing a visitor levy across Wales.³ **Section 3** summarises the findings of this EQIA.
- 1.9 **Section 4** looks at the effect of imposing a visitor levy in Anglesey and the potential ways in which these effects may interact with protected characteristics.
- 1.10 A separate Economic Impact Assessment has been conducted – this is cross-referenced where relevant in this EQIA.

² The Equality Act 2010.

³ Welsh Government, 2025. Visitor Accommodation (Register and Levy) Etc. (Wales) Act 2025: Equality Impact Assessment [here](#)

2 Legislative Context

- 2.1 The 2010 Act forms the basis of anti-discrimination law in Great Britain. Section 4 of the 2010 Act defines various protected characteristics which are covered by the Act:
- Age;
 - Disability;
 - Gender reassignment;
 - Marriage and civil partnership;
 - Pregnancy and maternity;
 - Race;
 - Religion and belief;
 - Sex
 - Sexual orientation
- 2.2 The 2010 Act requires authorities to have due regard to equality considerations when exercising their functions. This Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) requires public authorities to have due regard to the need to:
- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other that is prohibited by or under this Act;
 - Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
 - Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those that do not share it.
- 2.3 The need to advance equality of opportunity includes the need to (as set out in Section 149 (3) of the 2010 Act):
- Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
 - Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
 - Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

3 Methodology

Approach

- 3.1 All interventions will have a range of impacts, with potentially both positive and negative impacts.
- 3.2 Everyone affected by an intervention will have some protected characteristics as defined by the 2010 Act, and there will be varying degrees of intersectionality (such as age, race and sex), and people will not all be equally affected. That does not however, necessarily constitute an equality effect.
- 3.3 To identify which effects are relevant to equality considerations, equality assessments distinguish equality effects as those that have either a disproportionate or differential effect upon persons who share a relevant protected characteristic compared to persons who do not share it, as explained below:
 - **Disproportionate:** there may be a disproportionate equality effect where people with a particular protected characteristic make up a greater proportion of those affected than in the wider population.
 - **Differential:** there may be a differential equality effect where people with a protected characteristic are affected differentially to the general population as a result of vulnerabilities or restrictions they face because of that protected characteristic.
- 3.4 The scale and significance of such impacts cannot always be quantified. Therefore, the consideration of equality effects includes a descriptive analysis of the potential impacts and identifying whether such impacts are adverse or beneficial.
- 3.5 Equality effects are complex and impacts are difficult to accurately and comprehensively predict. People's protected characteristics are personal and not always known, and not all of the people who will live near, work in or visit the area in future are already there today. For this reason, the EQIA can only consider effects that can reasonably be foreseen.
- 3.6 Any decision taken by a public body may involve a need to consider and balance a range of both positive and negative effects of different types. There may be reasonable mitigation measures that can eliminate or reduce some disproportionate or differential equality effects, but some impacts may not always be avoidable.

Scope of Assessment

- 3.7 The main objective of an EQIA is to provide IACC with information, with regard to their impact on the protected characteristics identified in the 2010 Equality Act, to inform their decision making.
- 3.8 There are three broad groups of people who may be affected by the visitor levy:
 - Those who are (or may be in the future) employed in tourism jobs (or related sectors) whose employment may be affected by the introduction of the levy – this equally applies to business owners who may be affected.

- Those who live in the area who may be affected by the introduction of the levy – through change in visitor numbers and / or who benefit from the investment of the levy spending
- Visitors (or others who are staying overnight) who are required to pay the levy

3.9 Within these groups there will be people with different protected characteristics and there will be varying degrees of intersectionality.

3.10 The starting point for the assessment is the Welsh Government all-Wales level EQIA⁴ (WG EQIA), including the assessment, consultation / engagement and mitigation. We then consider whether there are any Anglesey specific characteristics that may alter the findings of the WGIA and lead to disproportionate or differential effects.

⁴ Welsh Government, 2025. Visitor Accommodation (Register and Levy) Etc. (Wales) Act 2025: Equality Impact Assessment [here](#)

4 Summary of the Welsh Government national level EQIA

4.1 The WG EQIA draws on a range of statistical data and figures on all protected characteristics and engagement with stakeholders including charities, disability groups and faith organisations to identify and (where possible) mitigate potential negative equality impacts.

4.2 The WG EQIA states that:

'The overall aim of the levy is to generate additional revenue for local authorities that choose to use a levy and it is not expected there are "direct" impacts on those with protected characteristics.'

4.3 The assessment identified that a visitor levy will affect local authorities, visitors, local residents and businesses where a levy is implemented, either directly or indirectly. A 'direct impact' of the visitor levy was defined as any potential impact of having to pay or charging the levy. An 'indirect impact' was defined as potential impacts due to the existence of a levy.

4.4 The WG EQIA acknowledges that existing research on the impacts of introducing a visitor levy on protected characteristics is limited so uses qualitative information and some data to make inferences as to potential "indirect" impacts. The same caveats apply to the local assessment.

Overall position on refunds and exemptions

4.5 From the formal consultation, those in favour of applying exemptions to certain groups typically did so on the basis that:

4.5.1 exemptions should be applied to promote fairness and equality of outcome by supporting groups with protected characteristics, and

4.5.2 that certain groups should not be classified as visitors and therefore, should not be imposed upon a levy.

4.6 Those who disagreed with applying exemptions, did so on the basis that exemptions could introduce complexities, increase administrative burden for tax authorities and visitor accommodation providers, and could be unfair since all visitors benefit from the visitor services and infrastructure.

4.7 Ultimately, Welsh Government is clear that there needs to be a clear policy basis for a reduced rate or exemption based on protected characteristics. The approach is therefore to minimise the use of exemption but use a lower levy rate.

4.8 To ensure a level of progressivity is met and those on lower incomes are not dissuaded or unable to meet the extra costs associated with the levy, there are two rates set out in the Bill a lower rate for hostels and campsites and a higher rate for all other visitor accommodation.

4.9 The Welsh Ministers can assess and revise the visitor levy rates that are set in legislation should adverse impacts materialise.

4.10 Exemptions are made for the following groups and situations:

- Overnight stays at a gypsy and traveller site
- Home office arranged stays as part of their statutory obligations.
- Local authority arranged emergency stays in visitor accommodation as part of their duties under the Housing Act (Wales) 2014.
- Ministry of Justice arranged stays as part of their statutory obligations.
- Those under the age of 18 are not included in the calculable charge for lower-rated stays.

4.11 Similarly, refunds are available in cases where it is not possible to provide an exemption, such as:

- Stays related to temporary emergency housing arranged by charitable organisations in visitor accommodation on behalf of homeless people including those fleeing domestic abuse and asylum seekers.
- Disabled persons in receipt of a qualifying disability benefit who has paid visitor levy whilst staying in visitor accommodation and who are accompanied by a carer.
- Stays where there is a risk to the health, safety or welfare if an individual stayed at their sole or main residence (for example stays arranged by charities for vulnerable persons or where fire, flood or other disaster has rendered a property uninhabitable or where emergency services have advised not to stay at the property for such reasons).

4.12 As part of the consultation process, Welsh government officials engaged with policy teams in Welsh Government and the third sector to gain a better understanding of the lived experiences of vulnerable groups requiring visitor accommodation.

4.13 As a result of this engagement, the following actions were undertaken with respect to exemptions and refunds:

- Exemptions:
 - Making clear in the 2025 Act, the types of stays in visitor accommodation not subject to a visitor levy to ensure policy aims are realised
 - Ability to introduce new, modify or remove exemptions should there be emerging evidence of any disproportionate impact.
- Refunds – ability to add to the list of scenarios in which a refund may apply, should emerging evidence suggest so.

Protected characteristics

4.14 Table 4-1 below summarises the impact on each protected characteristic and measures to mitigate the impacts in the WG EQIA.

Table 4-1: Impact on protected characteristics – WG EQIA

| Protected characteristic | Potential Impact | Mitigation |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Age | <p>No direct negative or positive impacts. Some secondary impacts identified for children and young people.</p> <p>The ability to pay a levy may affect those with lower incomes, e.g. younger or lower people differently.</p> | Under 18s are excluded from the levy for lower-rated stays. |
| Disability | It could be construed as indirect discrimination to apply a visitor levy to carers accompanying a disabled person requiring care as part of their visit. This is because disabled persons requiring a carer would potentially face additional costs due to the levy applying to the carer, should those additional costs be incurred by the disabled person. | Refund mechanism for persons in receipt of a disability benefit who are accompanied by a person providing care, support or assistance. |
| Gender reassignment | No direct negative impact. | Stays in private hospitals (e.g. as part of a person's gender reassignment process) are exempt from a levy. |
| Marriage and civil partnership | No direct negative impact | |
| Pregnancy and maternity | No direct negative impact. | |
| Race | No direct negative impact | <p>Gypsy, Roma and Travellers sites provided by a local authority or registered social landlord are exempt from a levy.</p> <p>Exemptions / refunds are available for vulnerable groups, e.g. asylum seekers and those fleeing domestic abuse</p> |
| Religion and belief | No direct negative impact. The levy may affect affordability for religious tourism but free accommodation is exempt. | The Welsh Revenue Authority (WRA) will offer non-digital processes to accommodate those whose faith may restrict digital engagement. |

| Protected characteristic | Potential Impact | Mitigation |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | <p>Free accommodation exempt from a levy and stays in lower rated accommodation have a lower levy charge.</p> <p>Revenue generated from the levy could be used for the preservation and maintenance of religious sites.</p> |
| Sex | No direct negative impact. | |
| Sexual orientation | No direct negative impact. | |

4.15 As a result of the stakeholder engagement, additional mitigation measures that will be implemented include:

- Local authorities publishing a report on the amount of revenue generated and how the revenue has been / will be used for the purposes of destination and improvement in the local area where it is spent (reflected in Section 45 of the 2025 Act)
- Welsh Ministers carrying out a review of the operation and effect of the 2025 Act and publishing a review on a 5-year cycle (reflected in Section 63 of the 2025 Act)
- Monitoring the use of data such as Visit Wales surveys, the Tourism Barometer and engagement with local authorities and businesses.
- WRA monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of levy administration through engagement with local authorities and businesses and reporting on the amount of revenues collected.

4.16 The findings of this national level assessment and the mitigation measures are considered below where appropriate.

5 Local equality impact assessment

- 5.1 The following section provides baseline data on the demographics of the local population and visitors with respect to the protected characteristics as defined by the 2010 Act where available data exists. It also provides a comparison against baseline demographic data for Wales with respect to the protected characteristics.
- 5.2 Consultation with stakeholders is forecast to commence in early 2026. Comments through the consultation process will inform the next stage of the EQIA (as appropriate).
- 5.3 Mitigation measures and recommendations set out within the EQIA draw upon those presented in the WG EQIA already conducted by the Welsh Government of imposing a levy across Wales and those mentioned in the 2025 Act.

Protected Characteristics

Age

- 5.4 The potential impact with respect to age is considered for:

- Visitors
- Local population in terms of employment

Visitors

- 5.5 The WG EQIA noted that ‘It may be that those at ages typically associated with lower incomes (for instance, younger people), are less able to afford the extra cost of visitor accommodation’.
- 5.6 Those under the age of 18 staying in lower rated stays are not required to pay the levy for lower rated stays. This will help mitigate any potential negative effects on young people as they may be more likely to stay in lower rated visitor accommodation (although the WG EQIA notes that there is no data to confirm this assertion).
- 5.7 The WG EQIA also notes that extra costs might not discourage those earning less to go on holiday, but it might alter behaviour in other ways, such as staying for a shorter period or spending less.
- 5.8 The WG EQIA does not specifically consider the potential impact on older people.
- 5.9
- 5.10 While interpreting the table, it should be noted that:
- The Anglesey visitor age profile is from 2019, whereas the all-Wales visitor age profile is from 2024 – this is due to availability of Anglesey level data.
 - The Anglesey visitor age profile is across both day and overnight visitors whereas the all-Wales visitor age profile is for domestic overnight visitors

5.11 Table 5-1 below shows the age distribution of visitors to Anglesey and Wales. There appears to be a smaller proportion of younger visitors to Anglesey than to Wales and a larger population of older people (although the data is not like for like).

5.12 While interpreting the table, it should be noted that:

- The Anglesey visitor age profile is from 2019, whereas the all-Wales visitor age profile is from 2024 – this is due to availability of Anglesey level data.
- The Anglesey visitor age profile is across both day and overnight visitors whereas the all-Wales visitor age profile is for domestic overnight visitors

Table 5-1: Age profile of visitors

| | 16 – 24 | 25 – 34 | 35 – 44 | 45 – 54 | 55 – 64 | 65+ |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----|
| Anglesey (% of visitors) ⁵ | 16 | 14 | 15 | 20 | 18 | 17 |
| Wales (% of trips) ⁶ | 20 | 27 | 19 | 13 | 13* | 7* |

Note: where a figure is followed with a single asterisk, the base size is below 100 and the figure should be treated as indicative.

5.13 The extent to which there is likely to be a differential impact on young people is (in part) mitigated by the exemption for under-18s from the lower band of the Levy. There does not appear to be a disproportionate impact (as the data suggests there are fewer young Welsh visitors to Anglesey than Wales as a whole).

5.14 There higher proportion of older visitors to Anglesey could lead to disproportionate impact as a result adverse impact of the increase in the cost of the trip. On the other hand, the WG EQIA also notes the following benefits, which is relevant to visitors and residents (emphasis added):

5.14.1 ‘The additional revenue could also indirectly benefit older and younger residents by improving the overall quality of life in the community, should the funds be used to enhance infrastructure, making the destination more accessible for more people’.

5.14.2 ‘The funds could also support cultural preservation efforts, which could help to protect and promote local heritage and traditions, benefiting older people who may have a deeper connection to these cultural elements¹², and conversely younger people by maintaining or creating new facilities for younger generations to use’.

Employment

5.15 The WG EQIA notes that those employed in tourism often have jobs that are more insecure, i.e. part-time working or spending less time working for the same employer. Additionally, those employed in tourism are generally younger.

5.16 The WG EQIA also draws on the national level economic impact assessment and notes the impact of a visitor levy on employment as being between +100 FTE jobs to around -400 FTE jobs.

⁵ Wales Visitor Survey 2019 for Isle of Anglesey County Council

⁶ Domestic GB tourism statistics (overnight trips): annual report 2024. Available [here](#)

The range arises due to the uncertainty in the extent to which a downturn in demand for tourism services will be offset by expenditure of visitor levy revenues.

5.17 The equivalent number for Anglesey is between -31 and +7 FTE jobs (refer to the Economic Impact Assessment for more data). Any loss of jobs could be felt disproportionately by young people.

5.18 The WG EQIA noted that 38% of tourism workers were aged between 16-29 in 2022 across Wales. More recent data shows that over the period Oct 2024 – Sept 2025, 25% of Welsh residents worked in the Distribution, hotels and restaurants sector were aged between 16-24.⁷ This compares to 27% in Anglesey. There are particularly high proportion of people ages 16-19 (15%) working in the sector in Anglesey, compared to the Welsh average (10%).

Table 5-2: Employment by age (Distribution, hotels and restaurants) – resident (Oct 2024 – Sept 2025)⁸

| Age group | Anglesey | | Wales | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Count | Percentage | Count | Percentage |
| 16 – 19 | 900 | 15% | 23,700 | 10% |
| 20 – 24 | 700 | 12% | 35,300 | 15% |
| 25 – 49 | 2,200 | 37% | 104,800 | 45% |
| 50+ | 2,100 | 36% | 67,000 | 29% |
| Total | 5,900 | 100% | 230,800 | 100% |

5.19 While there could be a disproportionate effect (due to higher likelihood of young people being employed in the tourism sector), the magnitude of any negative effect is likely to be very small – there are a maximum reduction of 31 jobs, equivalent to loss of -0.17% of employment in Anglesey, and that is a worst case scenario. There could also be a positive effect (estimated of up to 7 jobs).

5.20 The WG EQIA also notes that ‘should the additional revenue raised stimulate improvements to the local infrastructure and services, this could see an increase in visitors to the area, spurring more employment opportunities in the tourism sector’.

Age overall

5.21 WG concludes there are ‘nil’ potential direct impacts with regard to Age once mitigation (including the under-18 exemption for lower bound accommodation) is taken into account. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.

⁷ Office for National Statistics. Annual Population Survey

⁸ *Ibid*

5.22 There are possible impacts related to a higher proportion of older visitors to Anglesey, and a young workforce, but any impacts of the levy are likely to be small – and will to some extent be offset by the spending of the levy.

5.23 A further assessment of the likely impact on younger or older people could be carried out once further information is available on how the fund will be spent.

Sex

5.24 The potential impact with respect to sex is considered for:

- Visitors
- Local population in terms of employment

Visitors

5.25 Provisions in the 2025 Act apply to all visitors staying in overnight visitor accommodation that is not their usual place of residence, and do not make any distinction based on sex.

5.26 The WG EQIA notes that studies have reported men being more amenable to paying a visitor levy - this may be due to the interaction of gender and income, where women have lower incomes on average than men

5.27 Table 5-3 below shows that there are similar proportions of female and male visitors visiting Anglesey and Wales whole (although the data is not like for like) and in both cases there is a larger proportion of female visitors. While interpreting the table above, there are a few points to note:

- The Anglesey visitor sex profile is from 2019, whereas the all-Wales visitor sex profile is from 2024.
- The Anglesey visitor sex profile is across both day and overnight visitors whereas the all-Wales visitor sex profile is for domestic overnight visitors.

Table 5-3: Visitor distribution by sex

| | Anglesey ⁹ | Wales ¹⁰ |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Female | 60% | 59% |
| Male | 40% | 40% |
| All persons | 100% | 100% |

NB that percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

5.28 The WG EQIA also notes that surveys suggest that:

- A majority (58%) of respondents agreed that tourists should contribute towards the costs of maintaining and investing in the destinations they stay in. Very few (13%) disagreed

⁹ Wales Visitor Survey 2019 for Isle of Anglesey County Council

¹⁰ Domestic GB tourism statistics (overnight trips): annual report 2024. Available [here](#)

- There was agreement that tourists should contribute to maintaining and investing in destinations and this correlates strongly with social grade and ‘financial means’

5.29 WG concludes there are ‘nil’ potential direct impacts with regard to Sex. There are no Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.

Employment

5.30 In terms of employment, The WG EQIA also notes that across Europe, the share of women in the tourism workforce is also often higher. However, Table 5-4 below shows that the employment in Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants is roughly evenly split between men and women in both Anglesey and Wales.

Table 5-4: Employment by sex (Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants)¹¹

| | Anglesey | Wales |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Female | 3,085 (50%) | 132,116 (49%) |
| Male | 3,062 (50%) | 137,360 (51%) |
| All persons | 6,147 (100%) | 269,476 (100%) |

5.31 It is not anticipated that there would be a disproportionate or differential impact in Anglesey as a result of the levy on females (or males) working in the tourist sector.

Marriage and Civil Partnership

5.32 Provisions in the 2025 Act are not expected to have any impact on marriage and civil partnership characteristic. Overnight visitor accommodation for weddings / civil partnership ceremonies will be subject to a levy.

5.33 WG concludes there are ‘nil’ potential direct impacts with regard to Marriage and Civil Partnership. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.

Gender Reassignment

5.34 Provisions of the 2025 Act apply to all visitors staying in overnight visitor accommodation that is not their usual place of residence, do not make distinction based on gender reassignment.

5.35 However, consideration in the 2025 Act is given to those requiring medical treatment for gender reassignment process and hospital stays do not get charged a levy.

5.36 WG concludes there are ‘nil’ potential direct impacts with regard to Gender reassignment. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.

¹¹ Office for National Statistics. Census 2021

Sexual Orientation

5.37 Provisions in the 2025 Act apply to all visitors staying in overnight visitor accommodation that is not their usual place of residence, do not make distinction based on sexual orientation.

Visitors

5.38 Evidence suggests that 10% of trips taken to Wales were undertaken by LGBTQ+ visitors from January to December 2024.¹² The WG EQIA notes that there is no evidence to suggest that visitors with this sexual orientation characteristics would be disadvantaged through the provisions of the 2025 Act. The equivalent data for Anglesey is presently unavailable.

Employment

5.39 In terms of employment, the table below show that:

- There are slightly lower proportions of bisexual and gay or lesbian workers employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector in Anglesey (3%) compared to Wales (4%)
- There are slightly higher proportions of bisexual and gay or lesbian workers employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector (3%) than the average across all sectors in Anglesey (2%) – that is the same pattern as in Wales (4% compared to 3%).

Table 5-5: Employment of residents by Sexual Orientation¹³

| | | Straight or Heterosexual | Gay or Lesbian | Bisexual | All other sexual orientations | Not answered | TOTAL |
|--------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Distribution, hotels and restaurants | Anglesey | 90% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 7% | 100% |
| | Wales | 90% | 2% | 2% | 0% | 6% | 100% |
| All sectors | Anglesey | 92% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 6% | 100% |
| | Wales | 91% | 2% | 1% | 0% | 5% | 100% |

Sexual Orientation – overall

5.40 WG concludes there are ‘nil’ potential direct impacts with regard to Sexual Orientation. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA

Race

5.41 Provisions in the 2025 Act apply to all visitors staying in overnight visitor accommodation that is not their usual place of residence, do not make distinction based on race.

¹² Domestic GB tourism statistics (overnight trips): annual report 2024. Available [here](#)

¹³ Office for National Statistics. Census 2021

5.42 As the WG EQIA notes, the impact of visitor levies on race can vary depending on specific contexts and implementation approaches, and where the revenue raised is spent. Proactive measures can be taken to ensure that the benefits of tourism are distributed more equitably among all segments of the population, with community engagement and inclusive decision-making processes being crucial to address potential negative impacts on minority ethnic groups.

5.43 As set out in Section 5, there is a refund mechanism that allows for refunds where groups are housed in visitor accommodation temporarily and this is paid for by a supporting charity, in emergency situations

Visitors

5.44 Table 5-6 below shows the ethnicity profile of domestic Wales overnight tourism in 2024 and the ethnicity profile of visitors to Anglesey.

Table 5-6: Ethnicity profile of visitor trips and visitors

| Ethnicity of respondent | Wales (% of trips) ¹⁴ | Anglesey (% of visitors) ¹⁵ |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| White | 80% | 99% |
| Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups | 3%** | |
| Asian / Asian British | 6%* | |
| Black / African / Caribbean / Black British | 7%* | |
| Chinese | 0%** | 2% |
| Arab | 0%** | |
| Other ethnic group | 0%** | |
| Prefer not to say / Don't know / Unspecified | 3%** | |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

Note: where a figure is followed with a single asterisk, the base size is below 100 and the figure should be treated as indicative. Where a figure is followed with a double asterisk, the base size is below 30 and users are advised to not use this estimate.

Note: percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

5.45 While interpreting the table above, there are a few points to note:

- The Anglesey visitor ethnicity profile is from 2019, whereas the all-Wales visitor ethnicity profile is from 2024.
- The Anglesey visitor ethnicity profile is across both day and overnight visitors whereas the all-Wales visitor sex profile is for domestic overnight visitors
- Because the Anglesey and Welsh visitor ethnicity profiles are derived from different data sources, the categories are different.

¹⁴ Domestic GB tourism statistics (overnight trips): annual report 2024. Available [here](#)

¹⁵ Wales Visitor Survey 2019 for Isle of Anglesey County Council

5.46 None the less this suggests that there is a lower proportion of visitors to Anglesey who are from an ethnic minority group, compared to the Wales average.

Employment

5.47 In terms of employment, the table below shows that:

- There are lower proportions of people who are from an ethnic minority group employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector in Anglesey (5%) compared to Wales (12%)
- There are slightly higher proportions of people who are from an ethnic minority group employed in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector (5%) than the average across all sectors in Anglesey (4%) – this means a change in employment levels could affect this group (albeit any change is likely to be small).

Table 5-7: Employment of residents by ethnicity¹⁶

| | | Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh | Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African | Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups | White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British | White: Irish | White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller, Roma or Other White | Other ethnic group | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------------|-------|
| Distribution, hotels and restaurants | Anglesey | 2% | 0% | 1% | 95% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 100% |
| | Wales | 4% | 1% | 1% | 88% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 100% |
| Total | Anglesey | 1% | 0% | 1% | 96% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 100% |
| | Wales | 3% | 1% | 1% | 91% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 100% |

Gypsy Roma and Traveller sites

5.48 The WG EQIA notes that Gypsy, Roma and Travellers lifestyle is inherently transient and involves movement across local authority boundaries.

5.49 The WG EQIA mentions that a discussion between Welsh Government officials and Tros Gynnal Plant Cymru highlighted that if the designated permanent and transient sites were exempt from paying a levy then there would unlikely be a significant impact on Gypsy Roma Travellers.

5.50 Furthermore, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller sites that are provided by a local authority or registered social landlord are exempted from a levy. There are no registered sites in Anglesey.

¹⁶ Office for National Statistics. Census 2021

- 5.51 The WG EQIA notes that Gypsy Roma Travellers use a number of public and private sites across Wales, including seasonal sites, land suitable for negotiated stopping, mainstream holiday sites for seasonal travel. Members of the Gypsy Roma Traveller community who use visitor accommodation other than for their main or usual place of residence would be subject to the levy.
- 5.52 The Act provides Welsh Ministers with powers to create new national exemptions should there be evidence of negative impact on any particular group.

Asylum seekers and refugees

- 5.53 The WG EQIA notes that given asylum seekers will have limited or no recourse to funds, application of a levy could have a negative impact. However, the 2025 Act allows accommodation for asylum seekers arranged by local authorities to be exempt from paying a levy. There is also a refund mechanism to allow charities to recoup the costs from the levy for any eligible stays.
- 5.54 In September 2025, there were 3,331 asylum seekers in Wales in receipt of Home Office support that were housed in Contingency Accommodation (hotel), Initial Accommodation, Dispersal Accommodation (longer term accommodation) or receiving subsistence only.¹⁷
- 5.55 Similarly, in September 2025, 30 asylum seekers in Anglesey in receipt of Home Office support that were housed in Dispersal accommodation.¹⁸
- 5.56 The WG EQIA notes that there are difficulties in identifying how many refugees there are in Wales and its entirety as there is lack of data on where refugees settle. Nevertheless, latest evidence suggests that there were 11 cases of resettlement in Wales in Q2 of 2025 (in Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, Carmarthenshire and Powys).¹⁹
- 5.57 Again, the 2025 Act provides Welsh Ministers with powers to create new national exemptions should there be evidence of negative impact of any particular group.

Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV)

- 5.58 The WG EQIA sets out the engagement that Welsh Government has undertaken with service providers and survivors to understand the lived experience more fully and understand the levels of these types of scenarios.
- 5.59 Exemptions and mechanisms for refund have been included in the Act and guidance will be prepared with referred other application process (with regard to the disclosure of personal details).

Race – overall conclusion

¹⁷ Home Office. Immigration system statistics data tables. Available [here](#)

¹⁸ Home Office. Immigration system statistics data tables. Available [here](#)

¹⁹ Home Office. Immigration system statistics data tables. Available [here](#)

- 5.60 WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Race. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.
- 5.61 Visitors to Anglesey and employees in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector are more likely to be white, than the average across Wales.
- 5.62 As noted by the WG EQIA, proactive measures can be taken to ensure the benefits of tourism, including the spending of the fund, are distributed more equitably among all segments of the **population**.

Welsh Language

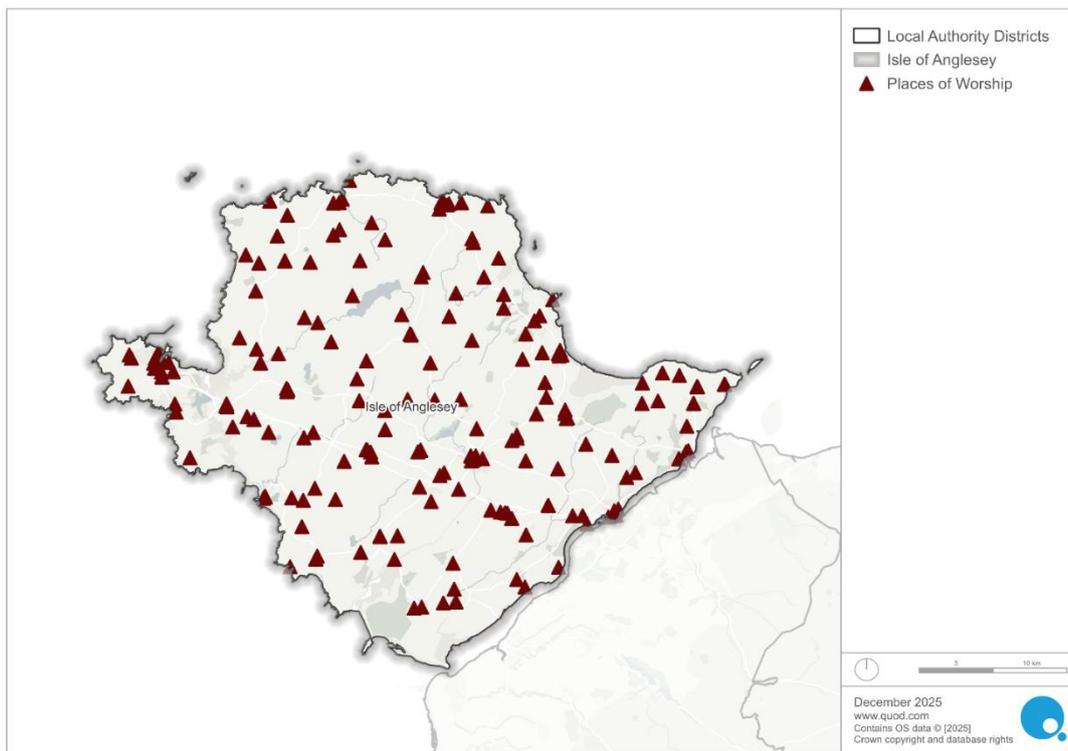
- 5.63 The Wellbeing of Future Generations Act states that Welsh public bodies must carry out sustainable development to improve the country's economic, social, environmental and cultural wellbeing. One Wellbeing Goal for achieving this is to create a society that promotes and protects the Welsh language. In accordance with this, this EqIA considers the potential impact of the Visitor Levy on the prevalence of the Welsh language in Anglesey.
- 5.64 The 2021 Census identifies the prevalence of skills in the Welsh language across Wales. The proportion of residents who have some skill in Welsh (reading, writing, speaking or understanding spoken Welsh) is significantly higher in Anglesey (69%) than across North Wales (39%) and Wales (25%).
- 5.65 Additionally, the proportion of Anglesey residents who can speak, read and write Welsh (45%) is almost double the average for North Wales (24%) and over three times the regional average (14%).
- 5.66 This is also identified by the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) undertaken by Welsh Government for the Act – it shows that there is a high prevalence (47.7%) of Welsh speakers in the population aged 16 years and over living on the Isle of Anglesey and working in the accommodation and food services industry.
- 5.67 The WLIA notes that the visitor levy could potentially impact the Welsh language if it were introduced in areas where relatively high proportions of Welsh-speakers work in the accommodation and food services industry. It notes that there could be positive impacts resulting from:
- A boost to the local economy through the spending of the levy leading to an increase in employment in the tourism sector – the Economic Impact Assessment suggested there could be between -31 and +7 jobs so this is likely to be relatively small impact .
 - Positive impact in terms of exposure to Welsh language
 - Use the revenue from the levy to promote and support the Welsh language or to fund initiatives that improve the infrastructure and services in areas which currently have (or until recent decades have had) a relatively high percentage of Welsh-speakers. This could promote the visibility, vitality, and viability of the Welsh language, as well as increase the awareness and appreciation of visitors and residents alike.

- 5.68 It also notes some potential negative impact:
- 5.68.1 The potential negative economic impact of the levy – although as above, there are anticipated to be a maximum of a loss of -31 jobs in a worst case scenario) and so this impact is likely to be relatively minimal.
 - 5.68.2 The potential impact on overnight trips that aim to support the Welsh language and Welsh-medium education. This could have education and cultural impacts. However, under 18s will not have to pay the levy when staying in hostel style accommodation or on campsite pitches. Reliefs are applied to overnight stays that are supplied by education providers as part of the supply of a course of study offered to pupils or students.
- 5.69 Overall, there is strong prevalence of Welsh speakers in Anglesey, including in the tourism sector. A visitor levy in Anglesey could have both positive and negative impacts on the Welsh language. There could be small negative impacts associated with a reduction in visitor spending, or there could be a small increase as a result of the employment supported through spending of the levy. Similarly there could be positive impacts associated with the outcome of the spending of the levy – that will depend on the how the fund is spent (which will be developed including feedback through consultation).

Religion and Belief

- 5.70 The WG EQIA estimated that there were 174,456 domestic tourists that “visited a cathedral, church, abbey or other religious building” in 2023.
- 5.71 The WG EQIA notes that there is no direct correlation between visitor levies and religion, belief or non-belief. It also notes that tourism-related policies or taxes might interact with an individuals’ freedom to practice religion, depending on the nature of the visit. Introducing a visitor levy might affect the affordability of visiting such places, potentially influencing the number of pilgrims or tourists visiting religious sites due to the levy increasing the cost of stay for visitors staying overnight in visitor accommodation.
- 5.72 In undertaking the national level assessment, Welsh Government officials met with the Inter-faith Council for Wales in 2023 and also received a response to a further request for feedback in June 2024 via their representation in the Third Sector Partnership Group.
- 5.73 The levy would not apply to accommodation that was free of charge. However, the levy will apply to stays in lower rated overnight visitor accommodation (an issue raised through engagement as faith groups often arrange camping trips), although the lower rate may mitigate potential negative impacts.
- 5.74 The equivalent data for number of tourists visiting a religious building in Anglesey is presently unavailable. However, Figure 5-1 shows there are 212 places of worship in Anglesey. Note that mapping of the places of worship is indicative and may not always be complete and there is no clear legal definition of places of worship.

Figure 5-1: Places of worship in Anglesey



- 5.75 There may be an adverse impact on those who do not engage with digital processes as part of their faith. To mitigate any potential impact there will be a non-digital service when required.
- 5.76 WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Religion and Belief. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.

Disability

- 5.77 Provisions in the 2025 Act apply to all visitors staying in overnight visitor accommodation that is not their usual place of residence and do not make any distinction based on disability.

Population

- 5.78 There were about 24,250 people who were disabled under the Equality Act in Anglesey accounting for 20.7% of the total population – this is lower than the Welsh average of 21.6%.²⁰

Visitors

- 5.79 The WG EQIA identified that according to historic evidence, there may be some scenarios where disabled people may face higher costs for staying in visitor accommodation and identified some barriers and challenges for disabled people including:

²⁰ Census 2021

- Environmental barriers: The UK Disability Survey research report 2021 showed that 57% of disabled people reported being unable to go on holiday due to accessibility issues, i.e. access into public buildings.
- There is a lack of information and awareness about the availability and quantity of accessible tourism facilities and services, and the rights and entitlements of disabled people as tourists. Information on accessible destinations is a key factor in increasing tourism opportunities among disabled individuals.
- Booking a holiday may lead to extra costs due to a lack of availability of accessible and affordable accommodation and transport options, especially in rural and remote areas, and during peak seasons. In a recent survey by Leonard Chesire Disability, published in Enable Magazine, 8 in 10 disabled people said they faced barriers and difficulties staying at UK hotels and resorts. Over 70% flagged issues finding accessible rooms. Costs of accessible accommodation are also a common barrier to taking a break for around 6 in 10 survey respondents, with accessible rooms often seen as more expensive.

5.80 The WG EQIA noted a number of other challenges including

- Limited choices and opportunities for disabled people and those with impairments - that can affect their quality and satisfaction with their tourism experiences.
- Lack of accessibility for some disabled people in campsites and hostels leading to further strain on travel budgets – this is mitigated to some extent by the lower rate in the legislation
- Additional cost and or limited options for people who need a carer, specialist equipment or guide dog

5.81 Recognising that there is an overall lack of data and evidence, Welsh Government officials met with representatives from Disability Wales, Autistic UK and the Fair Treatment for the Women of Wales in formulating the WG EQIA.

5.82 The WG EQIA identified that it could be construed as indirect discrimination to apply a visitor levy to carers accompanying a disabled person requiring care as part of their visit.

5.83 WG EQIA considers a number of options for refunds for both disabled people and carers. Ultimately, the option including in the Act was to issue refunds for disabled people in receipt of a qualifying disability benefit who has paid a visitor levy while staying in a visitor accommodation and accompanied by a person providing care. The WG EQIA acknowledges (in part because it does not include carers) that this option does ‘not fully eliminating the risks of indirect discrimination, it was perceived to be a proportionate response which balances the need to address the indirect discrimination but also ensure the integrity and efficiency of the tax system’.

5.84 In terms of tourism activity, 31% of all trips to Wales include somebody who is disabled or has an impairment. Additionally, 20% of all overnight trips taken to Wales from January to December 2024 were by those taking care of people with medical conditions.²¹ Some of these trips relate to stays with friends and family in their own homes rather than visitor accommodation and it does

²¹ Domestic GB tourism statistics (overnight trips): annual report 2024. Available [here](#)

not mean that these visitors were accompanying the person they care for rather than they simply have this type of caring responsibility. The equivalent data for Anglesey is presently unavailable.

Employers and employment

- 5.85 The WG EQIA also notes the WRA will collect and manage levy. For accommodation providers, it is anticipated that the day-to-day operation of the levy will have minimal impact on business owners who have visual and / or hearing impairments due to the multiple ways a person can interact with the WRA – digital system for filing and remitting returns to the WRA alongside the provision of a telephone and paper service, where necessary.
- 5.86 Additionally, the WG EQIA notes that disabled workers are more likely to end up in insecure work than non-disabled workers. Of the workers working in tourism in Wales, 18% are disabled – a similar proportion to the average across all industries.²²
- 5.87 The equivalent data for Anglesey is presently unavailable.

Disability overall

- 5.88 The WG EQIA identified that it could be construed as indirect discrimination to apply a visitor levy to carers accompanying a disabled person requiring care as part of their visit but that the option (not including an exemption) was a proportionate response.
- 5.89 Once mitigation (including refund for person in receipt of a disability benefit) is included, no other impacts were identified and it is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.
- 5.90 Proactive measures can be taken to ensure the benefits of tourism, including the spending of the fund, are distributed more equitably among all segments of the population – this could include measures to improving accessibility for disabled people to tourist sites.

Pregnancy and maternity

- 5.91 Provisions in the 2025 Act apply to all visitors staying in overnight visitor accommodation that is not their usual place of residence, do not make distinction based on pregnancy and maternity.
- 5.92 The ONS does not provide statistics on the number of people who are pregnant. Therefore, this baseline analysis considered live birth data²³ as a proxy. The latest available data from 2024 indicate the general fertility rate²⁴ is higher (48.6) in Anglesey than the average for Wales (45.7).
- 5.93 WG concludes there are ‘nil’ potential direct impacts with regard to Pregnancy and maternity. While there is a higher fertility rate in Anglesey, it is not anticipated that this would change the finding of ‘nil’ impact.

²² Welsh Government. Welsh tourism sector business and labour market statistics. Available [here](#)

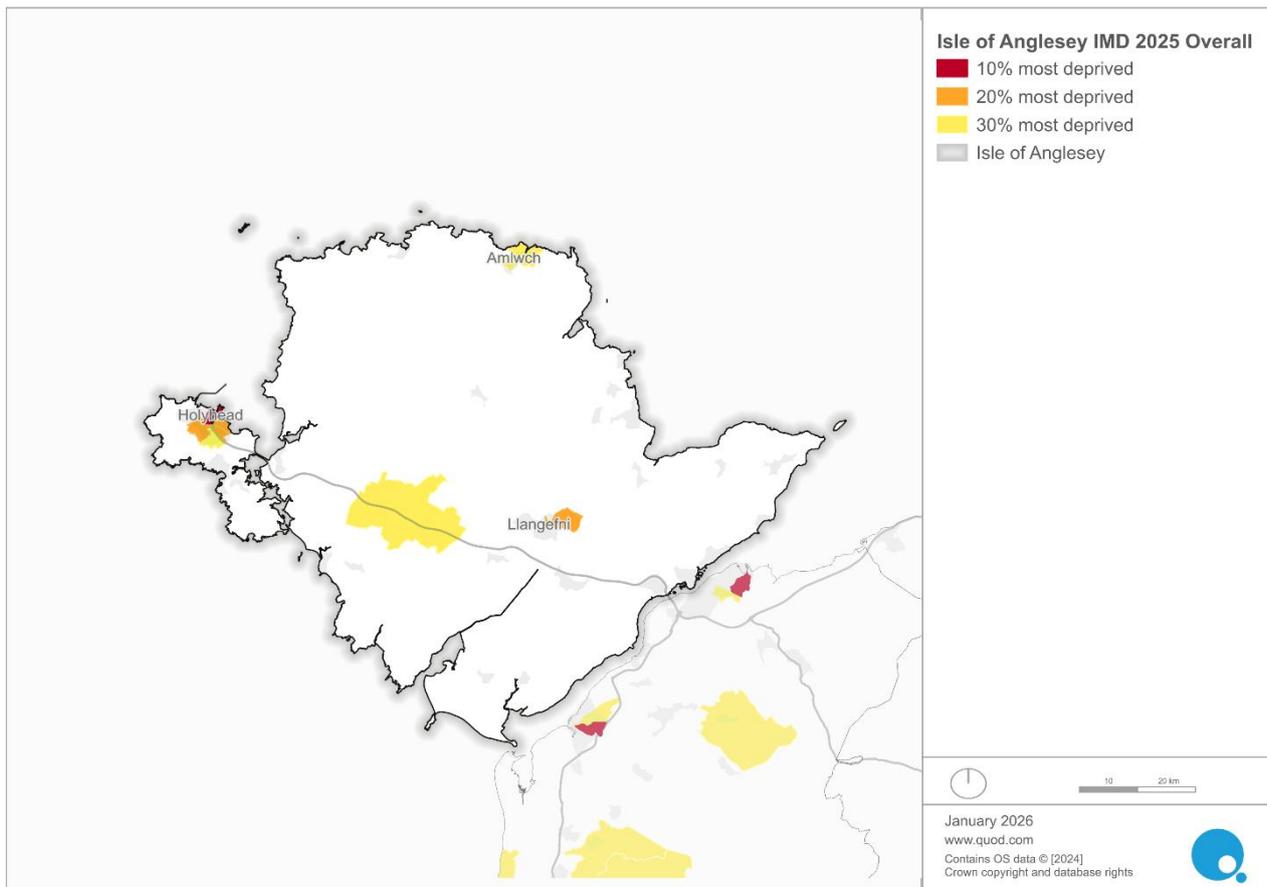
²³ Office for National Statistics, 2024. Live Births.

²⁴ Office for National Statistics, 2021. Census.

Deprivation

- 5.94 While deprivation is not classified as a protected characteristic under the 2010 Act, it is considered due to its intersecting nature with different protected characteristics.
- 5.95 The Welsh Government's Index of Multiple Deprivation (2025) combines indicators including a range of social, economic, and housing factors, to yield a deprivation score for all areas across Wales (Lower Layer Super Output Areas [LSOAs]). There are eight domains of deprivation that are investigated:
- Income
 - Employment
 - Health
 - Education
 - Access to services
 - Housing
 - Community safety
 - Physical environment
- 5.96 All areas are ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. Figure 5-2 below shows the relative levels of deprivation in Anglesey – areas shown in red are within the 10% most deprived, areas in orange are within the 10% - 20% most deprived areas and areas in yellow are within the 20% - 30% most deprived.
- 5.97 As shown in Figure 5-2, there are some areas in Anglesey that are within the 10% - 20% and 20% - 30% most deprived areas in Wales and a small area that falls amongst the top 10% most deprived areas.

Figure 5-2: IMD map for Anglesey



5.98 The use funds from the levy will be reinvested for the purposes of destination management and improvement in the area, including providing, maintaining and improving infrastructure, facilities and services for use by visitors (whether or not they are also for use by local people), and mitigating the impact of visitors. Depending on the use of the fund, it could reduce deprivation (or indicators of deprivation) as a result of investment.

Summary of impact on groups who share a protected characteristic

5.99 Table 5-8 below summarises the findings of the equality impact assessment against protected characteristics.

Table 5-8: Summary of impacts

| Protected characteristic | Potential impacts | Potential mitigation where required |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Age | <p>WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Age once mitigation (including the under-18 exemption for lower bound accommodation) is taken into account. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.</p> <p>There are possible impacts related to a higher proportion of older visitors to Anglesey, and a young workforce, but any impacts of the levy are likely to be small – and will to some extent be offset by the spending of the levy.</p> | <p>Under 18s are excluded from the levy for lower-rated stays</p> <p>Future use of the levy</p> |
| Disability | <p>The WG EQIA identified that it could be construed as indirect discrimination to apply a visitor levy to carers accompanying a disabled person requiring care as part of their visit but that the option (not including an exemption) was a proportionate response.</p> <p>Once mitigation (including refund for person in receipt of a disability benefit) is included, no other impacts were identified and it is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.</p> | <p>Refund mechanism for persons in receipt of a disability benefit who are accompanied by a person providing care, support or assistance.</p> <p>Future use of the levy</p> |
| Gender reassignment | <p>WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Gender reassignment. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey</p> | <p>Stays in private hospitals (e.g. as part of a person's gender reassignment process) are exempt from a levy.</p> |

| Protected characteristic | Potential impacts | Potential mitigation where required |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| | specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA. | |
| Marriage and civil partnership | <p>WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Marriage and Civil Partnership.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.</p> | No potential impacts identified |
| Pregnancy and maternity | <p>WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Pregnancy and maternity. While there is a higher fertility rate in Anglesey, It is not anticipated that this would change the finding of 'nil' impact.</p> | No potential impacts identified |
| Race | <p>WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Race. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.</p> <p>Visitors to Anglesey and employees in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector are more likely to be white, than the average across Wales.</p> | <p>Gypsy, Roma and Travellers sites provided by a local authority or registered social landlord are exempt from a levy.</p> <p>Exemptions / refunds are available for vulnerable groups, e.g. asylum seekers and those fleeing domestic abuse</p> <p>Future use of the levy</p> |
| Religion and belief | <p>WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Religion and Belief. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.</p> | <p>The Welsh Revenue Authority (WRA) will offer non-digital processes to accommodate those whose faith may restrict digital engagement.</p> <p>Free accommodation exempt from a levy and stays in lower rated accommodation have a lower levy charge.</p> <p>Future use of the levy</p> |
| Sex | | No potential impacts identified |

| Protected characteristic | Potential impacts | Potential mitigation where required |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | <p>WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Sex. There are no Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA.</p> <p>It is not anticipated that there would be a disproportionate or differential impact in Anglesey as a result of the levy on females (or males) working in the tourist sector.</p> | |
| Sexual orientation | <p>WG concludes there are 'nil' potential direct impacts with regard to Sexual Orientation. It is not anticipated that there would be any Anglesey specific characteristics that would change the findings of the WG EQIA</p> | No potential impacts identified |



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Economic Impact Assessment of the Visitor Levy

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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Visitor Accommodation (Register and Levy) Etc. (Wales) Act 2025 (the 'Act') gives councils in Wales the choice to introduce a charge on overnight stays. Known as a 'visitor levy', councils can choose to introduce the levy in their area from April 2027.
- 1.2 The Isle of Anglesey County Council is considering introducing a visitor levy – this Economic Assessment seeks to determine the potential economic impact of doing so.
- 1.3 There have been a number of studies to support the Welsh Government's decision to implement the Act. This report reviews these reports to determine the applicability of applying the same approach at a more local level.
- 1.4 The evidence base on the economic impact of visitor levies is relatively immature and so even the national assessment is heavily caveated and relies on wide ranges – there are further complications with a local assessment as a result of gaps in data and an even more immature evidence base on the local impact of visitor levies (as opposed to national). The key caveats relevant to the local level assessment are:
 - There are significant uncertainties in the elasticities of demand – this is the case at a Welsh level and is even more acute when applied at an Anglesey level.
 - At a national level, the majority of visitor spending can reasonably be expected to be captured in Wales. That is not the case at a smaller area – for example, some spending of someone who visits Anglesey may be in Gwynedd (and vice versa).
 - Similarly, the spending of the levy will also have a higher level of leakage as some businesses who benefit from contracts through the spending of the levy may not be based in Anglesey.
 - The national level assessment (necessarily) assumed that the levy will be imposed across all of Wales – at an Anglesey level, there will be different impacts if one local authority implements the charge, but its neighbouring authorities do not, compared to if all neighbouring authorities implement the charge.
- 1.5 Therefore, the Anglesey level assessment is appropriately caveated, and should be read in the context of relatively limited evidence base, particularly at the local level.
- 1.6 Nonetheless, we are confident that the impact on the Anglesey will be relatively small in terms of both the impact on employment and GVA. We have applied a broadly similar approach to the Welsh Government analysis to establish bookends for the likely range of these impacts.
- 1.7 The analysis is generally conservative (pessimistic) in terms of the approach to assessing the impact on the economy. It assumes the Anglesey suffers all the loss of visitor spending, when in reality some of the spending will be lost from outside of Anglesey. It also assumes that Anglesey businesses gain only half of the spending from the levy (as it assumed that 50% of the visitor levy spending will be spent in businesses outside of Anglesey), while also assuming that Anglesey businesses do not benefit from contracts that result from the spending of visitor levies from other local authorities.

- 1.8 Even with these conservative assumptions (i.e. assumptions that could overestimate any negative impact) it is estimated that the levy could result in:
- A change in employment of between -31 and +7 FTE jobs. This is between a loss of -0.17% or an increase of 0.04% of employment in Anglesey.
 - A change in annual GVA could be between -£2.1m and +£0.09m. This is equivalent to between a loss of -0.14% and an increase of 0.01% of Anglesey's economy.
- 1.9 This range from a relatively small negative impact to a relatively small positive impact reflect the findings of the Welsh Government Appraisal which also concluded a small negative to small positive impact at a national scale.

2 Introduction

An overview of the Visitor Levy

- 2.1 The Visitor Accommodation (Register and Levy) Etc. (Wales) Act 2025 (the 'Act') gives councils in Wales the choice to introduce a charge on overnight stays. Known as a 'visitor levy', councils can choose to introduce the levy in their area from April 2027.
- 2.2 The levy is chargeable at two separate rates:
- Campsite pitches and shared rooms (hostels and dormitories): 75p per person, per night
 - All other types of visitor accommodation: £1.30 per person, per night
- 2.3 There are exemptions¹; Visitors will not pay the visitor levy if they are:
- under 18 years of age and staying on a campsite pitch or in shared rooms (such as a hostel or a dormitories)
 - staying for more than 31 nights in a single booking
 - in emergency or temporary housing arranged by the local council
- 2.4 The funds from the levy will be reinvested for the purposes of destination management and improvement in the area. Section 44 of the Act stipulates that councils must use the proceeds of the levy for:
- mitigating the impact of visitors;
 - maintaining and promoting use of the Welsh language;
 - promoting and supporting the sustainable economic growth of tourism and other kinds of travel;
 - providing, maintaining and improving infrastructure, facilities and services for use by visitors (whether or not they are also for use by local people).

The purpose of this report

- 2.5 The Isle of Anglesey is seeking to determine the potential economic impact of introducing a visitor levy.
- 2.6 The starting point is to review the work undertaken by Welsh Government to understand the economic impacts of the Act at a national level, and the extent to which the approach could be applicable at a more local level.

¹ <http://gov.wales/visitor-levy-small-contribution-lasting-legacy>

2.7 The evidence base on the economic impact of visitor levies is relatively immature and so even the national assessment is heavily caveated and relies on wide ranges.

2.8 These limitations would be even more pronounced at local level. The key caveats relevant to the local level assessment are:

- There is uncertainty over how much of the levy is passed to consumers (modelled only as 0% or 100%)
- There are significant uncertainties in the elasticities of demand – this is the case at a Welsh level and is even more acute when applied at an Anglesey level.
- At a national level, the majority of visitor spending can reasonably be expected to be captured in Wales. That is not the case at a smaller area – for example, some spending of someone who visits Anglesey may be in Gwynedd (and vice versa).
- Similarly, the spending of the levy will also have a higher level of leakage as some businesses who benefit from contracts through the spending of the levy may not be based in Anglesey.
- The national level assessment (necessarily) assumed that the levy will be imposed across all of Wales – at an Anglesey level, there will be different impacts if one local authority implements the charge, but its neighbouring authorities do not, compared to if all neighbouring authorities implement the charge.

2.9 The local (Anglesey) level assessment is therefore appropriately caveated and should be read in the context of relatively limited evidence base, particularly at the local level.

2.10 The remainder of the report covers:

- A review of the work undertaken by the Welsh Government to understand the economic impact of the Act (Section 3)
- A wider literature review to understand the extent to which evidence exists that would allow for the Wales wide approach to be undertaken at a smaller geographical scale (Section 4)
- Caveated Anglesey level economic impact assessment (Section 5)
- Cross checking with the Welsh Government Analysis, accounting for the relative importance of tourism to Anglesey (Section 6)
- Conclusion (Section 7)

3 Studies to support the Welsh Government Act – Economic Impact

- 3.1 There have been a number of studies to support the Welsh Government’s decision to introduce the Act. These include:
- Evidence review of elasticities relevant to a visitor levy in Wales, Alma Economics, 2022
 - The Potential Economic & Greenhouse Gas Impacts of a Visitor Levy in Wales, Cardiff Business School & Welsh Government, 2024 - referred to in this report as the Welsh Government 2024 analysis
 - Revised analysis of the potential economic and greenhouse gas impacts of a visitor levy, Welsh Government, 2025 - referred to in this report as the Welsh Government 2025 analysis
 - Review of impacts of visitor levies in global destination, Bangor University 2024
- 3.2 These reports are undertaken at an all Wales level and are heavily caveated.

Evidence review of elasticities relevant to a visitor levy in Wales, Alma Economics, 2022

- 3.3 Alma Economics undertook a Rapid Evidence Assessment (REA) which reviewed the literature on elasticities relevant to a visitor levy in Wales.
- 3.4 It sought to estimate the price elasticity of demand of tourism and accommodation in particular. Price Elasticity of Demand (PED) is the measure of responsiveness of the demand for a good or service when its price changes. A negative PED denotes a decrease in quantity demanded when price increases. A high elasticity of demand indicates that the quantity demanded of a good or service is highly responsive to changes in its price, meaning a small price change can lead to a significant change in demand. Inelastic (or low elastic) demand is when demand is not responsive to price.
- 3.5 The report identified a high level of uncertainty and significant evidence gaps. Even where relevant evidence was found, there was a large variation in the magnitude of estimates of elasticities and there were no studies that provided Wales specific estimates and only a small minority of studies considered the UK market.
- 3.6 There were significant variations in the findings for tourism – while the majority of studies (70%) found that tourism was inelastic, there were some studies that reported elastic demand. The average mid-range PED across all studies was -0.7 and the median was -0.9. This means that for a 1% increase in the price of a good or service leads to a 0.7% reduction in demand.
- 3.7 There were only two studies that specifically considered accommodation – those showed it to be price inelastic (at -0.7). The report includes a caveat that these should be interpreted with caution given the limited number of studies. At least one of these reports was specifically based on international tourism – and so will be less relevant to a domestic market.

- 3.8 The review (by the report's own admission) provided very little evidence addressing the more nuanced research questions, including (i) insight into the drivers of visitor behaviour, (ii) the impact of visitor levies or similar on tourism demand, and (iii) how the explored elasticities may vary depending on the characteristics of tourists (e.g., based on protected characteristics).
- 3.9 The report itself is also clear that these studies provided very little evidence differences that might occur at a sub-regional level, with most studies focusing on national impacts and / or international tourism.

The Potential Economic & Greenhouse Gas Impacts of a Visitor Levy in Wales, Cardiff Business School & Welsh Government, 2024

- 3.10 This report estimates the economic and greenhouse gas emissions impact of the levy at an all-Wales level. We have reviewed it to understand the extent to which a similar method could be used to estimate the impact of a levy in individual Local Authorities.
- 3.11 The report includes two scenarios:
- i. 100% levy is passed on from business to consumers.
 - ii. 100% levy is absorbed by the business
- 3.12 The analysis does not account for supply-side changes, such as providers exiting the market due to the levy.

100% Levy is passed on from business to consumers

- 3.13 The study calculates the likely impact on the study in three scenarios (optimistic, neutral and pessimistic) based on a range of elasticities taken from the Alma study. It applies these to different visitor segments (two domestic with different spending patterns and overseas visitors). This results in a change in consumer demand for each segment.
- 3.14 The report uses elasticities from the Alma Economics study which (as above) has significant uncertainty, data gaps, and is largely based on international tourism and national effects. The issue of applying national elasticities will be more problematic at a Local Authority level than it would be at an all-Wales level.
- 3.15 The study assumes that the price elasticity of demand feeds through directly into the economy – i.e. the increase in the levy results in a reduction in demand (within the study area) which means a reduction in total trip spending (also in the study area). This could be due to either people not visiting the study area or visiting the study area for a shorter period of time as a result of the levy.
- 3.16 The model then uses Input-Output tables to determine the likely impact of the Welsh Economy.

100% Levy is absorbed by the business

- 3.17 This scenario assumes that there is no change to visitors or revenues and that businesses absorb all of the costs. The report assumes that there are no supply side changes – i.e. no business exits the market, or are put off entering the market in future, instead the levy is taken from the output of the businesses.

3.18 It assumes that there are no losses in employment and only decreases in salary (and other elements of output). This is likely to underestimate the employment loss since – in reality, a loss of revenue would result in a reduction in staff as well as a reduction in salaries.

Issues and Caveats

3.19 The report itself highlights significant caveats:

- **Price Elasticity Uncertainty:** as above, there are significant uncertainties in the elasticities – this is the case at a Welsh level and will become even more acute if used at a smaller study area.
- **Accommodation Supply:** as above, the model does not account for supply-side changes, such as providers exiting the market due to the levy.
- **Pass-Through Assumptions:** as above, the report assesses the ‘book ends’ of the likely impact by assessing the impact if the levy is passed on to visitors or absorbed by businesses – it does not seek to assess the extent to which one is more or less likely.
- **In-Wales Costs:** The analysis only includes in Wales costs and so it likely underestimates the total costs of the trip, particularly for international trips. This will therefore overestimate the reduction in international trips post levy (and so presents a worst-case scenario)
- **Base-Year Constraints:** The levy is modelled on 2019 tourism data due to data limitations, with rates adjusted for inflation.
- **Future inflation:** Future inflation and sector changes are not included – it is effectively a snapshot in time in a given year.
- **Administrative costs:** The analysis does not include any frictional or administrative costs that any new Levy might engender.

Revised analysis of the potential economic and greenhouse gas impacts of a visitor levy, Welsh Government, 2025

3.20 This report updated the previous work for two sets of rates. One of those sets of rates (£1.30 standard / £0.75 lower) was subsequently used in the Act. The analysis also excluded children and young people staying in Lower Band accommodation, since they are excluded from the Levy.

3.21 The report used similar methodology as the original but noted that: ‘Constraints on time and access to data architectures mean a full, and fully comparable, reworking of the 2024 impact assessment is not possible’.

3.22 The results of the analysis at a Welsh level are set out in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Summary of likely impacts in Welsh Government report

| | | | Likely range |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------|-------------------|
| Employment | Passing Levy onto visitors | FTEs | -400 to 100 |
| | Businesses absorb levy | FTEs | 360 |
| Annual GVA (£m) | Passing Levy onto visitors | | -£7.5m to +£11.1m |
| | Businesses absorb levy | | -£32.3m |

Review of impacts of visitor levies in global destination, Bangor University 2024

3.23 Bangor University undertook a review of international evidence on the environmental, social, and cultural impacts of visitor levies in various global destinations. The report then provided recommendations of the Welsh Government on the implementation of the levy.

3.24 The report identified five case studies / areas which had implemented visitor levies that had similarities to Wales in terms of the reliance on the tourism sector and / or their social, cultural and/or environmental context. This meant that the case studies included places that, like Wales, were reliant on their tourism industry.

3.25 The report focused on the implementation of the levy – including what the levy can be spent on, the decision making process and authority, local accountability, the scope of project and activities funded, the impact of the funded projects (noting a lack of evidence) and the need for transparency, accountability, monitoring and evaluation.

3.26 It did not focus on the impact of the levy on the tourism sector specifically, although there were some takeaways that do inform our report:

- There is limited evidence on the effects of tourism taxes: ‘A **comprehensive assessment of the impacts of tourism taxes remains limited**, despite their clear motivations for implementation’.
- In general, there has been continued **year-on year growth in tourism in locations that have introduced a visitor levy** (although we cannot know what the counterfactual would have been without a levy).
- **Some locations choose to vary the tax during different seasons** – for example, the Balearic Islands have implemented two separate visitor levies: €0.25 – €1 per person per night in low season (November – April) and €1 – €4 per person per night in high season (May – October).² **While others do not:** in Mareo and San Martin, where seasonality is high (visitor numbers in the four busiest months are over ten times those in the quietest four months), a flat visitor levy has been imposed throughout the year (€1.50 – €3.50 per person per night).
- Some locations (Catalonia / Barcelona and the Balearic Islands) **vary by accommodation type / quality** (including different rates for different hotel ‘star’ quality. **While others do**

² Welsh Government, 2024. Review of visitor levies in global destinations [here](#)

not have as much differentiation: Iceland initially introduced a flat rate and subsequently split the rate into three broad categories camping, hotels, and cruise ships.

Conclusions and implications for our study

3.27 The work undertaken to support the Welsh Government has highlighted that there are gaps in the evidence base for understanding the economic impact of the Visitor Levy. This means that the Welsh level economic impact study is necessarily caveated and includes wide ranges / book ends for the likely impact.

3.28 Applying the Welsh Government approach at a more local area level would have the same caveats and issues – and some of the issues would be more acute at a smaller study area.

3.29 The detail is set out above, but the key issues include:

- **There is limited applicable evidence on the Price Elasticity of Demand** – both Welsh Government economic appraisals use the PEDs from the Alma Study which are largely national studies for international tourism. There are no Welsh specific studies and only two that specifically look at accommodation (rather than tourism as a whole). The issue of using these elasticities become even more acute at a smaller study area since it is not clear that national elasticities hold at a sub-regional level.
- The analysis does **not take a view on the extent to which the levy is passed on** - it has book end for the impact of 0% or 100% of the levy being passed onto consumers.
- It also does **not allow for supply side changes** – i.e. it does not allow for the potential some businesses are deterred from entering or leave the market. In the scenario where all of the levy is passed on to businesses, it is assumed that there is no loss in employment (only a loss in wages).
- **There is very little evidence addressing the more nuanced questions**, including (i) insight into the drivers of visitor behaviour, (ii) the impact of visitor levies or similar on tourism demand, and (iii) how the explored elasticities may vary depending on the characteristics of tourists (e.g., based on protected characteristics). **This means the analysis makes mostly linear assumptions based on averages.** This also makes it difficult to apply local characteristic to the study (and so to adapt the methodology in the national assessment to a more local level).
- It **does not include out of Wales costs** which likely underestimates the total cost of the trip, particularly for international trips. This will therefore overestimate the reduction in international trips post levy (and so presents a worst-case scenario). This will be the same at a local authority area level (although will be offset to some extent by spending outside of the local authority area).
- The analysis does not consider what visitor spending that is 'lost' as a result of the levy is spent on instead – this could be day trips (instead of overnight trips) or Welsh residents spending money on other things (instead of holidaying within Wales). This approach is again likely to be worst case scenario in terms of the impact of the levy on the Welsh economy. This is likely to be less relevant at Anglesey level than the Welsh level as those visiting Anglesey (who are put off by the levy) are unlikely to also live in Anglesey (whereas a Welsh resident may also holiday in Wales – for example, a Cardiff resident may spend money in Cardiff rather than holiday in Anglesey).

4 Further literature review

- 4.1 We conducted a further literature review to understand the extent to which evidence exists that would
- Allow for the Wales wide approach to be adapted for a local level assessment.
 - Fill the evidence gaps identified above
- 4.2 There was limited additional evidence above what was used in the work to support the Welsh Government when implementing the Act.
- 4.3 There were various other examples where there has been continued year-on year growth in tourism in locations that have introduced a visitor levy (although as above we cannot know what the counterfactual would have been without a levy).
- 4.4 The other questions the literature review sought to answer were:
- To what extent does a visitor levy get passed on to visitors?
 - How does the impact of a visitor levy change with seasonality or popularity of a destination?
 - How does the does the cost of accommodation / trip change the impact of the levy? There was no additional evidence found to answer this question.
 - Do visitors adjust their wider trip spending if they bear the cost of the levy?

To what extent does a visitor levy get passed on to visitors?

- 4.5 The extent to which a visitor levy gets passed on to consumers will determine whether it is consumers or accommodation providers who will bear the cost of the levy. As set out above the Welsh government economic appraisal does not take a view on this but tests book ends for 0% to 100% pass on.
- 4.6 The literature provides mixed evidence on the rate of pass-through (the extent to which businesses pass on changes in tax as changes in price to consumers) of a visitor levy or other tax mechanisms.
- 4.7 We looked at various tax mechanisms to determine pass-through rates:
- A review of lodging taxes in US cities showed that a lodging tax is unlikely to be fully passed on to the visitors – about 86% of tax paid is by visitors and the remaining 14% is absorbed by accommodation providers in the form of lower accommodation rates or reduced occupancy.³
 - The European Commission study found that there was a high degree of pass-through in the long run but also had example of where taxes were not passed through. For example a

³ Hudson, S., Meng, F., So, K. K. F., Smith, S., Li, J., & Qi, R. (2021). The effect of lodging tax increases on US destinations. *Tourism Economics*, 27(1), 205-219. Available [here](#)

case study of Disneyland Paris indicated they were unlikely to pass on VAT rate increases in 2014 to visitors due to the high price sensitivity of visitors. This meant Disneyland absorbed the cost of the VAT increase to mitigate the impact on visitor numbers and expenditure.⁴

- A study looking at the pass through of air passenger taxes on airfares across Europe estimated air passenger tax pass-through rates from 20% to 56%.⁵ The same study mentions that the consumer share of the tax burden from a French VAT-reform was between 57% and 77%.

4.8 The literature review therefore does not provide clear evidence for different the level of pass-through rates that could be used – and so we maintain the approach in the Welsh Government Assessment of using bookends.

How does the impact of a visitor levy change with seasonality or popularity of a destination?

4.9 There are limited studies that have quantified PEDs for different seasons but several studies state that demand for tourism is less elastic in the high seasons compared to the low seasons.⁶

- The report on the balancing of revenue and demand in the hotel industry in Dubai⁷ found that demand elasticity is much higher in the low seasons (and lower in high season). That is likely to be driven significantly by international travel – the report found that local hotels do not face strong seasonality as much international hotels do.
- The report on the price elasticities for accommodation services in Prague showed that visitors are less elastic during the high seasons than they are throughout the year with PEDs of -0.22 to 0.78 in the high seasons vs PEDs of -0.10 to -0.54 throughout the year. The positive PEDs in the high season suggest that the expected price-demand relationship may not always hold.⁸

4.10 The European Commission study found that there were higher elasticity of demand in destinations with close substitutes. It showed that European countries in proximity still exhibit differences in PEDs due to the type of seasonal tourism offering. Spain had inelastic demand because several destinations in Spain offer sun-and-beach experiences meaning there is a high degree of substitutability between these destinations. Italy also exhibited inelastic demand because of its offering of non-coastal tourism and so was less seasonally impacted. France exhibited slightly inelastic demand due to widespread implementation of tourism taxes. The PEDs during peak season (summer) are:

- France had PEDs ranging from -0.068 to -1.042
- Spain had PEDs ranging from -0.018 to -0.719

⁴ European Commission, 2017. The Impact of Taxes on the Competitiveness of European Tourism [here](#)

⁵ Wozny, F. (2024). *Tax incidence in heterogeneous markets: The pass-through of air passenger taxes on airfares* (No. 16783). IZA Discussion Papers. Available [here](#)

⁶ Baždar Gašljević, T., Maradin, D., & Cerović, L. (2023). Price Elasticity of Demand For Hotel Services On The Business Example Of Two Hotels In The Republic Of Croatia. *Journal of accounting and management*, 13(1), 1-14. Available [here](#)

⁷ Alrawabdeh, W. (2021). Seasonal balancing of revenue and demand in hotel industry: the case of Dubai City. *Journal of Revenue and Pricing Management*, 21(1), 36. Available [here](#)

⁸ Petříček, M., & Chalupa, Š. (2020). PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND FOR ACCOMODATION SERVICES–EMPIRICAL APPLICATION IN PRAGUE. *Ad Alta: Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, 10(1). Available [here](#)

- Italy had PEDs ranging from -0.002 to -0.224⁹

4.11 Separately, the study of lodging tax increases on US destinations showed that approximately 49% of travellers altered their plans due to high travel taxes by reducing spending, staying somewhere cheaper and visiting during low season.¹⁰

4.12 While the literature review highlighted some further evidence on seasonality, not sufficiently to be able to determine how Anglesey would differ from the Welsh Average.

Do visitors adjust their wider trip spending if they bear the cost of the levy?

4.13 While the study of lodging tax increases on US destinations¹¹ mentioned above showed that visitors responded to a levy by decreasing their spending, the study did not quantify to what extent visitors reduce their spending. And overall, the literature is not clear about how visitors would adjust their wider trip spending if they bear the cost of the levy.

⁹ Heffer-Flaata, H., Voltes-Dorta, A., & Suau-Sanchez, P. (2021). The impact of accommodation taxes on outbound travel demand from the United Kingdom to European destinations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 60(4), 749-760. Available [here](#)

¹⁰ Hudson, S., Meng, F., So, K. K. F., Smith, S., Li, J., & Qi, R. (2021). The effect of lodging tax increases on US destinations. *Tourism Economics*, 27(1), 205-219. Available [here](#)

¹¹ Ibid

5 Caveated Anglesey level economic impact assessment

- 5.1 As set out in the previous sections, there is insufficient evidence to be able to robustly and accurately model the precise impact of the levy, or what how different scenarios would impact the magnitude of the effect (for example, whether other local authorities also implement a levy).
- 5.2 Therefore, we have taken a twin track approach to provide book ends (broadly following the Welsh Government approach) and sense checks for the likely range of the effect:
- Caveated reproduction of the Welsh Government approach. This is set out in Section 5.
 - Cross checking with the Welsh Government Analysis, accounting for the relative importance of tourism to Anglesey. This is set out in this Section 6.

Caveated reproduction of the Welsh Government approach

- 5.3 We have taken a similar approach to the Welsh Government 2025 analysis to estimate the impacts at the Anglesey level – as in the Welsh Government approach this includes ‘bookends’ with two scenarios, one where 0% of the Levy being absorbed by businesses and another where 100% being absorbed by businesses
- 5.4 The approach is caveated because – as set out in Section 3, there are caveats within the Welsh Government report that also apply here and are in some cases more exaggerated in a local level assessment.
- 5.5 The key caveats that are relevant to the local level assessment are:
- At a national level, the majority of visitor spending can reasonably be expected to be captured in Wales. That is not the case at a smaller area – for example, some spending of someone who visits Anglesey may be in Gwynedd (and vice versa). For the purposes of this assessment, we assume that all spending is ‘lost’ from Anglesey and so this a worst-case scenario in terms of the impact on the visitor economy.
 - Similarly, the spending of the levy will also have a higher level of leakage as some businesses who benefit from contracts through the spending of the levy may not be based in Anglesey. To be conservative we have assumed a high level (50%) of leakage and tested a lower leakage as a sensitivity test.
 - The Welsh Government analysis assume that a change in the price of tourism (i.e. the levy) results in a decrease in demand for tourism. It does not consider changes in visitor spending patterns within the trip (for example reducing other trip costs by the cost of the levy). This is likely to be worst case scenario in respect to the impact of the levy on the Welsh economy (assuming that the PED picks up all of the change in visitor behaviour). The same approach is taken in the local assessment – again this is likely to be worst case.
 - There are significant uncertainties in the elasticities – this is the case at a Welsh level and is even more acute if used at a smaller study area. There is no alternative evidence and so we have used the range of elasticities of demand used in the Welsh Government assessment.

- The national level assessment (necessarily) assumed that the levy will be imposed across all of Wales – there will be different impacts if one local authority implements the charge, but its neighbouring authorities do not, compared to if all neighbouring authorities implement the charge. It is not possible to accurately assess what the impact of different combination of local authorities introducing the levy is, but the effect on the magnitude of the impact is considered.
 - The scenario where the levy is passed onto businesses does not account for supply-side changes, such as providers exiting the market due to the levy.
 - It also does not account for reductions in employment and assumes that the savings are found within the ‘value add’ of the businesses operations. In reality, it would likely result in a reduction of jobs too.
- 5.6 As with the Welsh Government analysis, the analysis does not include inflation (it considers the annual impact if the levy was in place in 2024 – the latest year for which data is available), it does not include administration costs, and it does not include costs that are outside of Wales (this means the analysis likely slightly overestimates the impact of the levy, particularly for international visitors – for whom out of Wales costs will be higher).
- 5.7 Given the lack of evidence, there are assumptions (such as elasticities of demand) where we have not sought to make the assumptions Anglesey specific – but instead have indicated whether the estimates are likely to under or overestimate the impacts, and provided sensitivity tests as appropriate.
- 5.8 It has been assumed that VAT will be included on the Visitor Levy.

Visitor levy passed entirely on to tourists

5.9 This section assumes that 100% of the visitor levy is passed on to consumers. It first considers the impact of the loss of visitor spending and then considers the extent to which the spending of the levy itself would offset the loss.

The impact of the potential loss of visitor spending

5.10 According to the Great British Tourism Survey, there were 0.28m domestic overnight visitors to Anglesey per year – who spend an average of 4 nights and spend £305 per person per trip.

Table 5.1: Domestic overnight visits to Anglesey

| | Total (GBTS) (avg over 2022-2024) |
|---|--|
| Total visits to Anglesey by domestic overnight visitors | 0.28m |
| Total Anglesey domestic bed nights | 1.142m |
| Average trip length (nights) | 4.0 |
| Total Anglesey domestic overnight expenditure (including VAT) | £86.33m |
| Cost per trip (including VAT) | £305 |
| Cost per night (including VAT) | £76 |

5.11 The data is not available by accommodation type for Anglesey – i.e. whether those visitors are in the lower band or standard band accommodation for the purposes of the visitor levy.

5.12 However, we can make assumptions on the split based on two datasets:

- Data on the number of bed spaces by accommodation type by local authority – this can be compared to the total bed nights for the GBTS.
- Data on the split of visitors between lower band or standard band accommodation in Conwy and Gwynedd

5.13 Comparing these dataset suggests that that Anglesey has higher occupancy rates than neighbouring local authorities (Gwynedd or Conwy).

5.14 This results in a two scenarios – (1) a lower bound scenario which assumes the same ratio between bed spaces and bed nights in Gwynedd and then scales to meet the Anglesey total bed nights. (2) A core scenario which assumes that the ratio of bed spaces to occupants remains the same for lower band accommodation and the higher occupancy rate in Anglesey is as a result of higher occupancy in standard accommodation. The lower bound scenario is included as a sensitivity test later in this section.

Table 5.2: Domestic overnight visits to Anglesey – split between accommodation types are estimated

| UK-resident visitors | Lower bound - (lower standard accommodation) | | | Core | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Standard Band (est) | Lower Band (est) | TOTAL (GBTS) | Standard Band (est) | Lower Band (est) | TOTAL (GBTS) |
| Visitors (trips) | 143,800 | 139,638 | 283,438 | 240,710 | 42,728 | 283,438 |
| Bed nights | 565,204 | 576,915 | 1,142,120 | 950,284 | 191,836 | 1,142,120 |
| Average trip length (nights) | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Overnight expenditure | £50.57m | £35.76m | £86.33m | £76.23m | £10.09m | £86.33m |
| Cost per trip | £352 | £256 | £305 | £317 | £236 | £305 |
| Cost per night | £89 | £62 | £76 | £80 | £53 | £76 |

5.15 The Welsh Government 2025 analysis estimated that 22% of those in the Lower Band accommodation were children and so exempt from the levy. It is assumed that this assumption holds at an Anglesey level – were the proportion of children to be lower the impact of the levy would be higher, and conversely were the proportion of children to be higher the magnitude of the impact of the levy would be smaller.

5.16 The table below include only eligible visitors (i.e. it excludes children visiting lower band accommodation) and also includes the international visitor data (take from the international visitor survey).

5.17 Note that all international visitors are assumed to stay in standard accommodation and so pay the levy. Were there to be children in lower bound accommodation within this group, the magnitude impact of the levy would be smaller.

Table 5.3: All eligible overnight visits to Anglesey – split between accommodation types and visitor type – core scenario

| | UK-resident visitors (Standard Band) | UK-resident visitors (Lower Band) | International |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Eligible overnight visits | 240,710 | 33,328 | 41,497 |
| Eligible Anglesey bed nights | 950,284 | 149,632 | 218,434 |
| Average trip length (nights) | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Eligible Anglesey overnight expenditure (inc VAT) | £76.23m | £7.87m | £25.03m |
| Cost per trip | £317 | £236 | £603 |
| Cost per night | £80 | £53 | 115 |

- 5.18 The levy is £1.30 per person, per night for standard accommodation and 75p for lower band accommodation. It is assumed that VAT is charged and so those costs increase to £1.56 and 90p. Based on the average trip length and the total cost per trip, it is estimated that the visitor levy would be between 1.1% and 2.3% of the trip cost depending on trip / visitor type.
- 5.19 The elasticity is assumed to be -0.74. This is in line with the Welsh Government (2025) appraisal (for the neutral scenario). We have also tested the more pessimistic elasticity (-1.12) and more optimistic elasticity (-0.38) from the Welsh Government appraisal – this range is presented at the end this section.
- 5.20 As is set out above, there is very little evidence on local level elasticities as a result of visitor levies – the relatively limited analysis that exists is based on national evidence. In the absence of more locally specific evidence the range of multipliers has been applied.
- 5.21 It should also be noted that elasticity of demand in Anglesey will be affected (to some extent) by whether neighbouring local authorities also introduce the visitor levy – if Anglesey is the only local authority to introduce the levy, the impact on visitor behaviour will likely to be higher (as visitors may choose to go to Gwynedd or Conwy instead) whereas if more local authorities introduce a charge, the impact is likely to be lower.
- 5.22 Using the neutral multiplier (-0.74) results in a reduction in demand of between 0.8% and 1.7% depending on trip / visitor type.

Table 5.4: Change in demand as a result of the levy – core scenario

| | UK-resident visitors (Standard Band) | UK-resident visitors (Lower Band) | International |
|--|---|--|----------------------|
| Levy per person per night (ex VAT) | £1.30 | £0.75 | £1.30 |
| Levy per person per night (inc VAT) | £1.56 | £0.90 | £1.56 |
| Average trip length (nights) | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Avg per-trip expenditure (inc VAT) | £317 | £236 | £603 |
| Per trip Visitor Levy: | £5.51 | £5.39 | £6.82 |
| a) As a % of trip cost | 1.7% | 2.3% | 1.1% |
| b) Elasticity | -0.74 | -0.74 | -0.74 |
| Percentage change in consumer demand (a x b) | -1.3% | -1.7% | -0.8% |

- 5.23 This reduction in demand results in a £1.3m reduction in spending by visitors per year (including VAT) and £1.1m (excluding VAT).
- 5.24 Not all of that spend would have been spent in Anglesey - some would have been spent in other local authorities (either day trips or on the journey) but to be conservative it is assumed that all

of the loss is felt in Anglesey. This will overestimate the (negative) impact on the Anglesey economy.

Table 5.4: Loss in trip expenditure – core scenario

| | UK-resident visitors (Standard Band) | UK-resident visitors (Lower Band) | Overseas visitors (Standard Band) | Total |
|--|---|---|--|---------------|
| Eligible Anglesey overnight expenditure (inc VAT) | £76.2 | £7.9 | £25.0 | £109.1 |
| Percentage change in demand | -1.3% | -1.7% | -0.8% | |
| Post-trip Visitor Levy Expenditure (£m) (inc VAT) | £75.2 | £7.7 | £24.8 | £107.8 |
| Gross Trip Expenditure Losses (direct) (£m) | -£0.98 | -£0.13 | -£0.21 | -£1.3 |
| Gross Trip Expenditure Losses (direct) (£m) | -£0.82 | -£0.11 | -£0.17 | -£1.10 |

5.25 Based on Welsh Government multipliers for ‘accommodation and food’ – indirect and induced effects are also included. Again, these would not all have been felt in Anglesey and so this is likely to overestimate (the negative) impact of the loss of expenditure as a result of the levy.

5.26 We apply both a type 1 (which captures direct and indirect effects) and type 2 multipliers (which capture direct, indirect and induced effects) for accommodation and food¹² – this is used as a proxy for all spending and it likely to capture the majority of the spending patterns.

5.27 This results in a loss of between £0.8m and £0.9m of annual GVA per year – which results in the loss of between 22 and 25 FTE jobs.

Table 5.5: Loss in annual GVA and employment as a result of loss of visitor spending – core scenario

| | Type 1 | Type 2 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Change in direct annual output (exl VAT) | -£1.1m | -£1.1m |
| Multiplier | 1.23 | 1.39 |
| Change in total annual output | -£1.4m | -£1.5m |
| Ratio of Output to GVA | 0.58 | 0.58 |
| Change in annual GVA | -£0.8m | -£0.9m |
| GVA per FTE (accom and food) in Anglesey | £35,492 | £35,492 |
| Change in FTE Employment | -22 | -25 |

¹² This is based on Welsh Government Indicative economic multipliers (input-output tables): 2019

The impact of the Visitor Levy spending

5.28 The visitor levy will result in an increase in economic activity. The visitor levy can be spent on:

- mitigating the impact of visitors;
- maintaining and promoting use of the Welsh language;
- promoting and supporting the sustainable economic growth of tourism and other kinds of travel;
- providing, maintaining and improving infrastructure, facilities and services for use by visitors (whether or not they are also for use by local people)

5.29 For the purpose of this assessment, it is assumed that the impact is felt equally across different sectors of the economy (and so Anglesey averages have been used). This could be updated when further information on the type of investment that the visitor levy is spent on is available.

5.30 The Levy would result in £1.6m of additional spending (see Table 5.6) – this accounts for the reduction in demand as a result of the levy and excludes children from the lower band accommodation. Not all of this will be spent with Anglesey employers and so a 50% leakage is applied. This is a conservative estimate (and is likely to overstate leakage) - a lower leakages is included in a sensitivity test.

5.31 Again, we apply type 1 and type 2 multipliers and a ratio of GVA to output¹³ – this result in an increase of approximately £0.5m in annual GVA in Anglesey supporting 6-7 FTE jobs (see Table 5.7).

Table 5.6: Loss in trip expenditure and levy revenue – core scenario

| | UK-resident visitors (Standard Band) | UK-resident visitors (Lower Band) | Overseas visitors (Standard Band) | Total |
|---|---|--|--|-------------|
| Post-levy in scope bed-nights (million) | 0.94 | 0.15 | 0.22 | £1.3 |
| Levy per person per night (ex VAT) | £1.30 | £0.75 | £1.30 | |
| Visitor Levy Revenue (ex VAT) (£m) | £1.2 | £0.1 | £0.3 | £1.6 |
| Visitor Levy Revenue (inc VAT) (£m) | £1.48 | £0.13 | £0.34 | £2.0 |

¹³ Multiplier and ratio based on Welsh Government Indicative economic multipliers (input-output tables): 2019

Table 5.7: increase in annual GVA and employment as a result of spending of the Visitor Levy – core scenario

| | Low Scenario - Type 1 | High Scenario - Type 2 |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Visitors Levy revenue (ex VAT) – direct output | £1.6m | £1.6m |
| Leakage | 50% | 50% |
| Visitors Levy revenue (ex VAT) in Anglesey – direct output | £0.8m | £0.8m |
| Multiplier | 1.21 | 1.33 |
| Change in total output (including direct etc) in Anglesey | £1.0m | £1.1m |
| Ratio of Output to GVA | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Change in GVA in Anglesey | £0.50m | £0.55m |
| GVA per FTE across all industries (Anglesey) | £80,541 | £80,541 |
| Change in FTE Employment in Anglesey | 6 | 7 |

Total impact of the Levy

- 5.32 The combined impact of the levy is the loss of visitor spending plus the increase economic activity as a result of the levy spending in Anglesey.
- 5.33 In the core scenario that is anticipated to be a £0.3m loss of annual GVA (which is a 0.02% decrease in Anglesey’s annual GVA) and the loss of 16 to 18 jobs (which is 0.1% of the Anglesey workforce). Even the core scenario is relatively conservative (pessimistic) as it assumes the Anglesey suffers all of the loss of visitor spending, and only half of the gain from the spending of the levy.
- 5.34 The core scenario is based on an elasticity of -0.74. Applying Welsh Government’s optimistic elasticity (0.38) reduces the impact to the loss of 5-6 jobs and results in an increase in annual GVA of £0.1m.
- 5.35 Applying a more pessimistic elasticity (-1.12) results in a larger loss of up to 31 jobs and £0.8m annual loss in annual GVA.

Table 5.8: Change in annual GVA and employment combined effect – core scenario

| | Lower Bound (based on elasticities) | Core (based on elasticities) | Higher bound (based on elasticities) |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Change in annual GVA | -£0.7m to -£0.8m | -£0.3m | £0.09m |
| Anglesey GVA (2023) | £1,455m | £1,455m | £1,455m |
| Approx percent of Anglesey Economy GVA | -0.05% to -0.06% | -0.02% | 0.01% |
| Change in FTE Employment | -28 to -31 jobs | -16 to -18 jobs | -5 to -6 jobs |
| Anglesey FTE Total | 18,065 | 18,065 | 18,065 |

| | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------|
| Approximate percent of Anglesey Workforce | -0.15% to -0.17% | -0.09% to -0.10% | -0.03% |
|---|------------------|------------------|--------|

Sensitivity test and impacts of assumptions

5.36 There are a number of assumptions made above which effect the scale of the impact. The key assumption are set out in the table below, alongside the implications for the magnitude of the impact.

5.37 Two additional sensitivity tests are carried out below – those are set out in Table 5.10.

Table 5.9: Implications of assumptions on likely magnitude of impact

| | Sensitivity test | Implication |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Split of visitors is as per lower bound in Table 5.2: Lower proportion in standard accommodation | Yes | Tested in sensitivity test – very little change to magnitude of impact |
| Proportion of children in standard accommodation is higher than 22% | No | Lower impact in terms of loss of visitor expenditure (as more children, who are exempt) + Lower impact in terms of spending of levy = Lower magnitude of impact |
| Proportion of children in standard accommodation is lower than 22% | No | Higher impact in terms of loss of visitor expenditure (as fewer children, who are exempt) + Higher impact in terms of spending of levy = Higher magnitude of impact |
| More pessimistic elasticity of demand | Included in Table 5.8 (lower bound) | Included in lower bound above = Higher magnitude of impact |
| More optimistic elasticity of demand | Included in Table 5.8 (higher bound) | Included in higher bound above = Lower magnitude of impact |
| Anglesey only local authority to introduce levy | Not explicitly | Not explicitly but likely to be closer to ‘more pessimistic elasticity of demand’ = Higher magnitude of impact |
| Anglesey and neighbouring authorities local authority to introduce levy | Not explicitly | Not explicitly but likely to be closer to ‘more optimistic elasticity of demand’ = Lower magnitude of impact |
| Lower level (25%) of leakage is applied | Yes | Tested in sensitivity test = Lower magnitude of impact |

Table 5.10: Sensitivity tests

| | Core | Lower proportion in standard accommodation | Lower level (25%) of leakage is applied |
|---|------------------------|--|---|
| Change in annual GVA | -£0.3m | -£0.3m to -£0.4m | -£0.05m to -£0.08m |
| Anglesey GVA (2023) | £1,455m | £1,455m | £1,455m |
| Approx percent of Anglesey Economy GVA | -0.02% | -0.02% to 0.03% | < -0.01% |
| Change in FTE Employment | -16 to -18 jobs | -16 to -18 jobs | -13 to -15 jobs |
| Anglesey FTE Total | 18,065 | 18,065 | 18,065 |
| Approximate percent of Anglesey Workforce | -0.09% to -0.10% | -0.09% to -0.10% | -0.07% to -0.08% |

Visitor levy entirely borne by the accommodation provider

5.38 This scenario assumes that businesses absorb the cost of the Visitor Levy which means that there is no change to the level of visitors to Anglesey. This means that the businesses absorb £1.96m including VAT (this is worst case as some businesses will pass VAT on).

Table 5.11: Total cost to be absorbed by the business

| | UK-resident visitors (Standard Band) | UK-resident visitors (Lower Band) | International | TOTAL |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|--------|
| Eligible Anglesey bed nights | 0.95m | 0.15m | 0.2m | 1.3m |
| Levy per person per night (inc VAT) | £1.56 | £0.90 | £1.56 | |
| Total cost to be absorbed | £1.48m | £0.13m | £0.34m | £1.96m |

5.39 Businesses absorb £1.96m of additional cost and this is paid for business revenues – the Welsh Government appraisal assumes that this is ‘found’ from within the value added and so in the same as GVA. In reality, it would likely there would also be some reduction in jobs.

5.40 The Welsh Government appraisal also assumes that neither input prices change, nor do visitor volumes, nor economic scale. This means that there are no ‘Type 1’ supply chain multiplier effects. There are however some indirect effects consequent on the Levy squeeze, reducing income to be spent (in part) across the Anglesey economy and so a multiplier of 1.3 is applied to include direct and induced, but excludes indirect GVA. This results in a loss of £2.6m in annual GVA.

Table 5.12: Change in annual GVA due to impact of Levy being absorbed by the business

| | TOTAL |
|--|---------|
| Direct annual GVA | -£1.96m |
| Multiplier (direct and induced, excludes indirect) | 1.3 |
| Total annual GVA | -£2.6m |

5.41 As set out above, the spending of the levy is expected to result in an increase of £0.5m in GVA per year and an increase of 6 to 7 jobs (accounting for leakage of 50%). This results in a combined impact of a loss of £2.1m in annual GVA and an increase in 6-7 jobs.

Table 5.13: Change in annual GVA and employment combined effect – core scenario

| | Annual GVA | Employment |
|---|---------------|-----------------|
| Change due to impact of Levy being absorbed by the business | -£2.6m | 0 |
| Change due to spending of the Levy being | £0.5m | 6-7 jobs |
| Net change | -£2.1m | 6-7 jobs |

5.42 A sensitivity shows that if leakage were reduced to 25%, the reduction in annual GVA would reduce from -£2.1m to -£1.9m, and the employment change would increase from 6-7 jobs to 9-10 jobs.

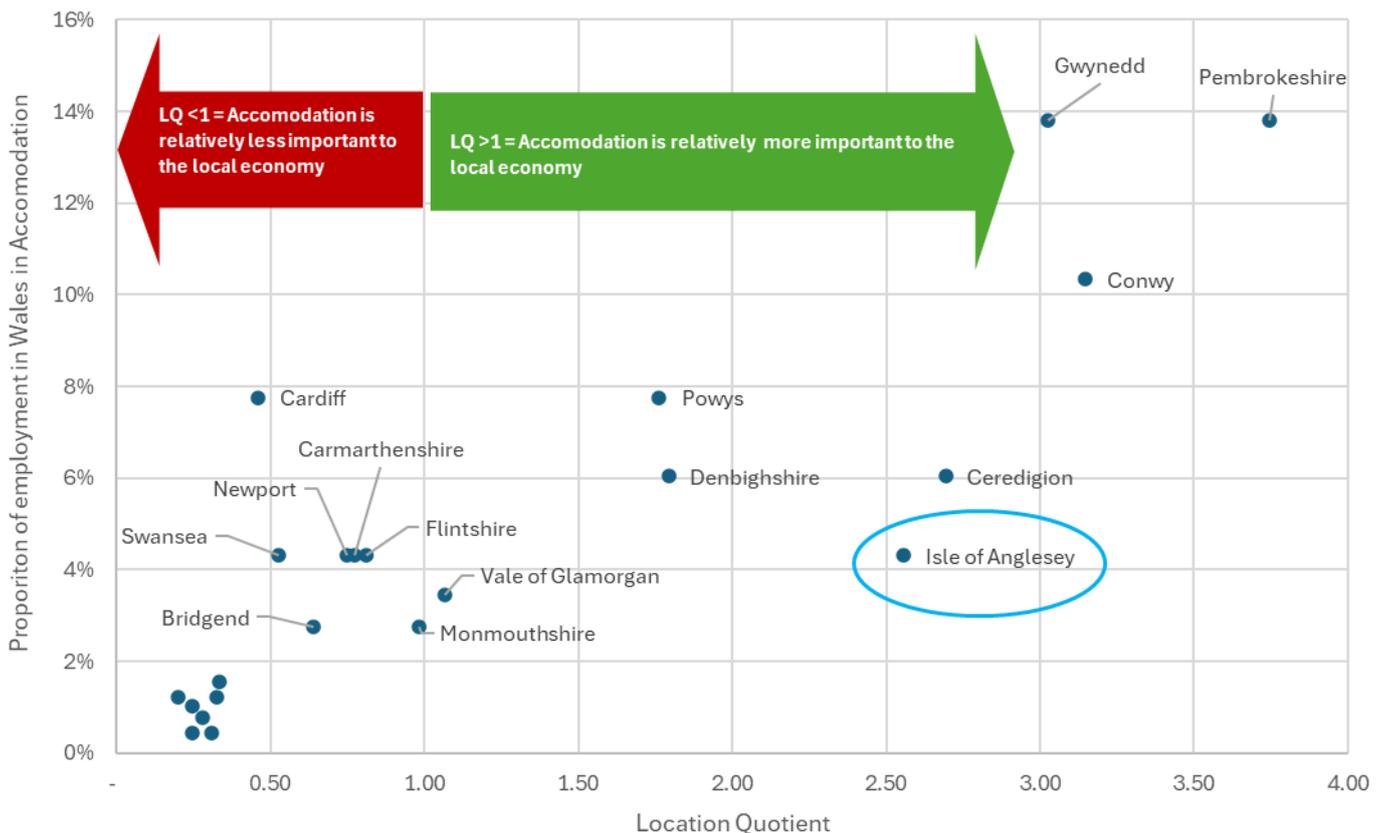
Table 5.14: Sensitivity tests

| | Annual GVA | Employment |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Core | -£2.1m | 6-7 jobs |
| Lower proportion in standard accommodation | -£1.9m | 9-10 jobs |

6 Cross checking with the Welsh Government Analysis, accounting for the relative importance of tourism to Anglesey

- 6.1 We have therefore also conducted 'sense checks' which uses the overall impact of the Visitor Levy on the Welsh economy (from the Welsh Government analysis) to estimate the likely impact on Anglesey. Note this does not address the caveats with the Welsh Government analysis, or its applicability at a more local level, but it does provide additional confidence in the analysis.
- 6.2 First, it should be noted that while Anglesey has a relatively small proportion of the overall Welsh tourism market (and therefore employment), its economy is disproportionately reliant on it. This is shown in Figure 5.1 which shows that Anglesey has just over 4% of Wales' total employment in Accommodation but that it has a location quotient of 2.54 which means that accommodation is disproportionately important to the local economy.

Figure 5.1: Accommodation employment in Wales -Location Quotient and proportion of employment in Wales



- 6.3 The table below shows that based on a number of different measures (employment, bed spaces, visitors); the Anglesey tourism sector is between 3% and 7% of the Welsh tourism economy.

Table 6.1: Anglesey tourism sector as a proportion of Wales total

| | Proportion of Welsh total tourism sector |
|---|--|
| Employment in Accommodation | 4.3% |
| Employment in Accommodation and Food | 3.1% |
| Bedspace | 5.2% |
| Number of domestic visitors | 3.7% |
| Number of international visitors (excl own home and family and friends) | 6.6% |

6.4 As a sense check, we have applied this to the findings of the Welsh Government 2024 Appraisal, which found that:

- Across Wales, the Levy would result in between a loss of 100 and -400 jobs
- And a change in annual GVA of between -£7.5m and an increase of £11.1m

6.5 If we applied the range above (3% to 7%) we would expect an impact of between -12 and plus 7 jobs and a change in GVA of between a loss of £0.53m and a gain of £0.78m. This compares to the estimates in Section 5 of -6 to -31 FTEs¹⁴ and between a loss of £0.8m to a gain of £0.09m in annual GVA.

6.6 This approach of pro-rating the Welsh Government analysis would be expected to be higher than the analysis set in Section 5 because prorating the Welsh Government analysis assumes that Anglesey claims its (relative) share of the spending of the visitor levy (once non-regional spending is accounted for).

6.7 The analysis in Section 5 assume that there is leakage of the spending of the Anglesey levy outside of Anglesey and does not account for Anglesey business 'gaining' as a result of the levy from other local authorities (for example an Anglesey business being employed on a project in Gwynedd paid for by the levy).

6.8 It should be noted that these estimates are only indicative – the approached are not like for like. Nonetheless the similarity of the figures provides confidence in the analysis set out in Section 5.

¹⁴ Note this is comparing jobs and FTEs so it's not comparing like for like

Table 6.2: Cross checking compared to Welsh Government Approach - 100% of the Levy passed on

| | | Pessimistic | Core | Optimistic | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Employment | WG approach - Welsh level | Jobs | -400 | -140 | 100 |
| | WG approach - Anglesey level 3% | Jobs | -12 | -4.2 | 3 |
| | WG approach - Anglesey level 7% | Jobs | -28 | -9.8 | 7 |
| | Caveated Anglesey approach (passing Levy onto visitors) – Section 5 | FTEs | -28 to -31 | -16 to -18 | -5 to -6 |
| Annual GVA (£m) | WG approach - Welsh level | | -7.5 | 2.1 | 11.1 |
| | WG approach - Anglesey level 3% | | -0.23 | 0.06 | 0.33 |
| | WG approach - Anglesey level 7% | | -0.53 | 0.15 | 0.78 |
| | Caveated Anglesey approach (passing Levy onto visitors) – Section 5 | | -0.8 | -0.3 | 0.09 |

6.9 Taking the same approach for the scenario where businesses absorb the levy, then applying the 3% to 7% range would result in between 11 and 25 additional jobs (compared to 6-7 in Section 5) and between -£1.0m and -£2.3m (compared to -£2.1m in Section 5). Again, it would be expected to be lower given the leakage applied to the spending of the levy.

Table 6.3: Cross checking compared to Welsh Government Approach – 0% of the levy passed on

| | | Core | |
|------------|--|------|---------|
| Employment | WG approach - Welsh level | Jobs | 360 |
| | WG approach - Anglesey level 3% | Jobs | 11 |
| | WG approach - Anglesey level 7% | Jobs | 25 |
| | Caveated Anglesey approach (businesses absorb) – Section 5 | FTEs | 6-7 |
| Annual GVA | WG approach - Welsh level | | -£32.3m |
| | WG approach - Anglesey level 3% | | -£1.0m |
| | WG approach - Anglesey level 7% | | -£2.3m |
| | Caveated Anglesey approach (businesses absorb) – Section 5 | | -£2.1m |

7 Conclusion

- 7.1 The evidence on the impact of visitor levies on local economies is relatively limited, and there are some gaps in data, and therefore this appraisal should be read in that light.
- 7.2 We have sought to replicate the appraisal methods used by Welsh Government, making them relevant at a local level where possible, and including assumption and caveats transparently. We have also added sensitivity tests and sense checks to add robustness to the appraisal.
- 7.3 Despite the caveats associated with the evidence base and methodology, we are confident that the impact on the Anglesey will be relatively small in terms of both the impact on employment and annual GVA,
- 7.4 It is anticipated even with conservative assumptions (i.e. assumptions that could overestimate the negative impact) that:
- A change in employment could be between -31 and +7 – this is between a loss of -0.17% or an increase of 0.04% of employment in Anglesey.
 - A change in annual GVA could be between -£2.1m and +£0.09m – this is equivalent to between a loss of -0.14% and an increase of 0.01% of Anglesey’s economy.

Table 7.1: Summary of likely impacts

| | | | Likely range |
|-----------------|--|------|-------------------|
| Employment | Caveated Anglesey approach (passing Levy onto visitors) | FTEs | -31 to -5 |
| | Caveated Anglesey approach (businesses absorb) | FTEs | 6-7 |
| | Combined range | FTEs | -31 to +7 |
| Annual GVA (£m) | Caveated Anglesey approach (passing Levy onto visitors) | | -£0.8 to +£0.09m |
| | Caveated Anglesey approach (businesses absorb) – Section 5 | | -£2.1m |
| | Combined range | | -£2.1m to +£0.09m |



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Evaluation of the Potential Impacts of the Visitor Levy on the Welsh Language

[ynysmon.llyw.cymru](#) [anglesey.gov.wales](#)

Evaluation of the Potential Impact of the Visitor Levy on the Welsh Language

1.0 Purpose

To outline the potential impacts of the introduction of the visitor levy on the Welsh Language including positive and negative indicators.

2.0 Introduction

This evaluation examines how a Visitor Levy—an overnight accommodation charge enabled by the Visitor Accommodation (Register and Levy) (Wales) Act 2025—may affect the Welsh language on Anglesey. The assessment brings together current data on the linguistic situation, trends in the tourism sector, and opportunities for the levy to support Welsh language vitality.

The Welsh Government has undertaken a national Welsh Language Impact Assessment and this is available via the following hyperlink –

[Visitor Accommodation \(Register and Levy\) Etc. \(Wales\) Act 2025: Welsh Language Impact Assessment](#)

They also undertook a consultation exercise as part of this assessment. This found that whilst most respondents did not have specific views concerning the impact of the visitor levy on the Welsh language, a small number of respondents expressed concern that any decline in tourism resulting from a levy could reduce opportunities to use the Welsh language, as well as having a potentially negative impact on Welsh speaking communities. On the other hand, some respondents highlighted that revenues raised through a levy could be used to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language.

3.0 Overview of the importance of the Welsh Language on Anglesey

- Historically a heartland of the Welsh language, Anglesey remains one of the strongest Welsh-speaking areas in Wales.
- The Annual Population Survey identifies Anglesey as having one of the highest percentages of Welsh speakers (62.5%) in Wales.
- Menter Iaith Môn data notes that approximately 57% of residents speak Welsh, with several wards—particularly in Llangefni—recording over 80% Welsh speakers.
- 2021 Census data indicates that 47.7% of employees aged of 16 in the accommodation and food sectors are Welsh speaking.

4.0 Potential Positive Impacts of the Visitor Levy on the Welsh Language

4.1 Strengthening Welsh Language Infrastructure and Promotion

Levy-funded improvements could support:

- Community initiatives promoting Welsh language use
- Local cultural events, festivals, and Welsh-medium visitor experiences
- Grants to organisations delivering Welsh-medium services

4.2 Supporting Sustainable Tourism That Respects Welsh Identity

Visitor levies internationally have helped fund:

- Cultural programming
- Interpretation and signage in minority languages
- Preservation of local heritage

These could strengthen Welsh identity in the visitor experience.

4.3 Mitigating Pressures on Welsh-speaking Communities

Funding could target:

- Managing tourism pressures in communities with high proportions of Welsh speakers.
- Infrastructure (paths, car parks, public services) that currently strain community cohesion.

4.4 Economic Opportunities for Welsh Speakers

If the visitor levy boosts economic resilience in areas with relatively high rates of overnight stays where Welsh-speakers are prevalent, it could help support the delivery of one of 'Cymraeg 2050' objectives: creating favourable conditions for the Welsh language to thrive.

Tourism employment can be enriched with:

- Welsh-medium customer service training
- Encouragement for tourism businesses to use Welsh in branding
- Alignment with existing schemes (e.g. ARFOR) that link language and economic development.

5.0 Potential Negative Impacts

5.1 Perceived Additional Burdens on Tourism Operators

If not well-communicated, some businesses may view the levy as a deterrent to visitors, though research shows small levies rarely impact demand. This could indirectly affect Welsh-speaking employment in the sector.

5.2 Risk of Insufficient Reinvestment in Welsh Language Priorities

If the allocation of levy proceeds does not consider linguistic well-being, an opportunity to strengthen Welsh use in tourism spaces may be lost.

5.3 Continued Pressure from High Visitor Numbers

If levy funds are not channelled effectively, increased visitor pressure could still exacerbate demographic challenges identified in coastal communities.

6.0 Opportunities to Maximise Welsh Language Benefits

To ensure strong positive impacts, Isle of Anglesey County Council could:

6.1 Ring-fence a Portion of Levy Revenue for Welsh Language Initiatives

Examples:

- Welsh language community-use programmes
- Youth engagement in Welsh-medium cultural tourism
- Street-level signage and bilingual interpretation improvements

6.2 Develop Welsh Language Tourism Experiences

Working with Menter Iaith Môn and local businesses:

- Expand Welsh-learning visitor experiences
- Support tours, trails, and storytelling through Welsh
- Encourage businesses to obtain the “Cynnig Cymraeg” accreditation

6.3 Provide Business Support and Training

Levy revenue could support:

- Free or subsidised Welsh language training
 - Bilingual branding support for tourism operators
- These strengthen Welsh-medium capacity in the visitor economy.

7.0 Conclusion

Introducing a Visitor Levy on Anglesey has the potential to positively impact the Welsh language—provided funds are strategically invested. Anglesey’s strong linguistic foundation, combined with targeted reinvestment, can:

- Enhance the visibility and everyday use of Welsh
- Strengthen community cohesion amid demographic pressures
- Support a sustainable tourism model that respects and promotes local language and culture

The levy represents a significant opportunity to align economic activity with cultural preservation and linguistic vitality.



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Evaluation of the Potential Impacts of the Visitor Levy on the Environment

Destination
Regulation and Economic Development

ynysmon.llyw.cymru anglesey.gov.wales

Evaluation of Potential Impacts of the Visitor Levy on the Environment of Anglesey

1.0 Purpose

To outline the potential impacts of the introduction of the visitor levy on the Welsh Language including positive and negative indicators.

2.0 Introduction

Anglesey's tourism offer draws heavily on the availability of high-quality natural resources and healthy ecosystems.

The main visitor usage is centred upon the island's National Landscape which encompasses large parts of Anglesey's dramatic coastline. It includes most of the island's cliffs and beaches, and much of the farmland and forests that form the backdrop to the island's coast. Anglesey maintains its status as a popular holiday destination for its expansive beaches and hidden coves. But it is also, crucially, a working landscape of farms and villages, with a varied and thriving rural and coastal economy.

- The Anglesey National Landscape (AONB) has one of the most distinctive, attractive and varied landscapes in the British Isles. It was designated as an AONB in 1966 to protect the aesthetic appeal and variety of the island's coastal landscape and habitats from inappropriate development.
- The areas designated in Anglesey are approximately 83 square miles in extent and lie along the coast of the island with breaks around the urban areas and in the vicinity of Wylfa. The coastline of Anglesey, many stretches of which are isolated, contributes much to the island's appeal. Rugged cliffs, sandy bays, marshes, dunes, the sheltered shores of Menai Strait and the windswept slopes of Holyhead and Bodafon mountains give great variety of scene.
- The AONB is predominantly a coastal designation, covering most of Anglesey's 201 kilometre coastline. It includes Holyhead Mountain and Mynydd Bodafon, along with substantial areas of land which form the essential backdrop to the coast. The total coverage of the AONB is approximately 221sq kms (22,100 hectares).

Ynys Mon National landscapes accommodates 5SACs, 3 SPAs, 1 NNRs, 32 SSSIs, and 3 LNRs

The National Landscape also encompasses the UNESCO-recognised Geo Mon Global Geopark, and is working towards Dark Sky Reserve status. It boasts one of the highest densities of Scheduled Ancient Monuments of all national Landscapes and historic landscapes, alongside iconic sites such as Ynys Llanddwyn and the cliffs of Gogarth on Ynys Cybi.

Visitors come to engage with Anglesey's areas of natural beauty, and to explore the natural environment that Wales has to offer. It is perceived as a destination for outdoor activities – a perception which is supported by the green and natural environment

While the introduction of a visitor levy itself is not intended to directly impact the environment, there may be secondary impacts from its introduction, should there be a rise or fall in tourism demand for areas that introduce a levy.

The intention of the visitor levy is not to change visitor behaviour, although additional resource to develop regenerative tourism models, and through educating visitors about the importance of the natural environment. If there is a fall in visitor numbers to Wales because of the introduction of the levy, this may in turn, have a reduction in some of the negative impacts of tourism on natural resources, which are discussed in more detail below.

3.0 Impacts of Over Tourism

Tourism generally can impact negatively on natural resources through over-tourism – for example, the large numbers of visitors who visit environmentally sensitive sites including Newborough Warren and Ynys Llanddwyn, Holyhead Mountain and Y Fenai, or large volumes of people visiting the beaches during good weather.

There are numerous consequences from these activities, such as increases in litter, physical damage to the natural environment (for instance to footpaths from walkers), or heightened levels of pollution from increased traffic and parking. A recent study undertaken by Natural Resources Wales looked at key visitor areas, comparing the lockdown period in June 2020 with the busy tourist season that followed in June 2021. Although only a snapshot, the assessment showed that the increase in tourist numbers in 2021 had a negative impact on biodiversity.

3.1 Main Impacts of Tourism on the Natural Environment

- Littering and waste management challenges, as visitor numbers increase so does the amount of litter and impact on waste management services.
- Congestion, where transport infrastructure is unable to support visitor traffic in popular destinations
- Carbon emissions, caused by tourism related travel, estimated to account for 5% of all carbon emissions globally in 2016

- Soil and footpath erosion, as large volumes of tourists visit popular tourist sites tourism offer in Wales could be adversely impacted as natural environments decline and are inevitably affected by increasing footfall and traffic.

4.0 Potential Positive Impacts of the Levy on the Natural Environment

The Welsh Government suggest that positive impacts are anticipated across the Welsh economy as the tax revenue is re-spent by local authorities across Wales.

The Act proposes that the revenue is spent on projects related to destination management and improvement which includes actions that:

- mitigates the impact of visitors.
- maintains and promotes the use of the Welsh language.
- promotes and supports the sustainable economic growth of tourism and other kinds of travel.
- provide, maintain and improve infrastructure, facilities and services for use by visitors (whether or not they are also for use by local people).

However, how local authorities using a levy intend to use the revenues will be up to elected officials in consultation with their local areas. Therefore, the revenues raised by the levy may be used to address some of these impacts, helping to ensure resources are sustainability managed. This could be done by using revenues from the levy to help preserve areas, fund local conservation projects, or mitigate the impacts of tourism – though the scale and nature of any benefits would depend on exact projects or activity funded by local authorities.

5.0 Examples of Visitor Levy Funding Positive Environmental Work

Visitor levies are used successfully in more than 40 countries and travel destinations worldwide and there are several examples of destinations that have used the revenues generated by a levy to benefit and enhance the natural environment.

New Zealand funded 10 projects in 2019-20 through its International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy. These projects aim to protect sensitive and ecologically valuable landscapes, upgrade visitor amenities footpaths and signs and protect endangered species.

In Iceland, a place well known for its unique environment, its natural attractions are viewed as its primary appeal to tourists. The Tourist Site Protection Fund (TSPF) finance projects that involve access to and preservation of natural tourist attractions. Typical projects include the construction of footpaths and trails; access ramps, bridges, and handrails; viewing platforms and safety barriers; parking and toilet facilities; and signage and information boards

A further example is the Black Forest community of Münstertal, who have successfully used part of its local tourist tax to promote traditional agricultural measures such as open farming, helping support nature and species protection whilst also preserving and enhancing the attractiveness of the area for tourists

There are clear benefits that a visitor levy in Wales could provide. Use of public spaces and services are integral to the overall visitor experience. Investing and maintaining these can improve the reputation of the destination benefiting visitors, residents, businesses, and Wales' natural resources.

The introduction of a levy could help address some of national challenges and opportunities for the sustainable management of natural resources, however, as previously noted, this will depend on how local authorities implementing the levy choose to spend the additional revenue.

6.0 Impacts on Biodiversity

Direct impact of visitor behaviour on biodiversity is hard to accurately determine, however disturbance to wildlife from activities is unfortunately reasonably common with birds such as Chough and seabird colonies and marine life such as Dolphins most often impacted. Trampling of rare flora is also well recorded.

Biodiversity is not a direct aspect of the decision making in relation to the visitor levy, however given that the revenues arising from these taxes can be directed to fund specific projects that support the visitor economy, these could include managing any negative impacts of tourism such as environmental degradation.

Local authorities will have responsibility for spend and must account for biodiversity factors as part of their decision making in accordance with their duties under the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 Part 133.

7.0 Impact of Fewer Visitors

Should fewer visitors come to Wales (or a specific local authority within Wales), then this could see a reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHGs)³⁴, lower levels of littering and biodiversity erosion in that area (depending on how both businesses and visitors respond). It is well recognised that tourism can impact tourist destinations in both positive and negative ways, encompassing economic, socio-cultural and environmental dimensions.

The revenues generated by a levy could be used to support this resource gap, relating directly to the maintenance and restoration of local natural environments and supporting facilities to ensure that visitors want to return to Wales, thereby potentially

increasing the levels of revenue as more tourists return to Wales over the long term and as a consequence the funding available to spend on improving the local area.

Additionally, although unintended, if visitor numbers decreased in some areas this may have a positive environmental impact including reducing pollution and other negative externalities of tourism.

There may be different impacts on different local authorities depending on the number of tourists in each area.

Alternatively, enhancing an area and its amenities using the revenue from the levy might attract more visitors, so there may be a higher amount of environmental impact, but this is difficult to estimate.

Or, if the introduction of the levy leads to visitors opting for day visits, this may exacerbate the negative environmental impacts associated with day tourism, without the funding of the revenue to help mitigate these impacts (given the charge is on overnight stays). An example could be increased traffic and pollution at hot spots including Britannia Bridge, Newborough village and in and around villages such as Benllech.

This scenario could be evident if the Levy was introduced in one authority but not in a neighbouring authority so potentially causing an increase in staying visitors in the authority who chose to adopt, and an increase in day visitors in the authority who opted to adopt the Levy.

If the enabling conditions for tourism are not protected, then this could lead to a decline in visitor numbers. The landscape and natural beauty that attracts visitors to Anglesey is that which can be most impacted by visitors. If funding is not available to ameliorate impacts, then there could be an impact on tourism attractors leading to a longer-term decline for tourism.

Additionally, some areas may wish to enhance their local offering or services provided to tackle unique local issues to the benefit of visitors and residents but lack the resources available to currently do this.

8.0 Conclusion

The expectation is that the introduction of the visitor Levy could have both positive and negative impacts on the natural environment of Anglesey. If income generated is targeted at enhancements to alleviate visitor pressures, restore nature, and develop a regenerative tourism model, then the Levy could significantly enhance the environment.

Given the importance of the environment and natural beauty to attracting visitors to Anglesey, it is important that provision to protect and enhance these assets is available

so that the tourism offer does not diminish. The Levy could fulfil part of this enabling function.

If overnight visitor numbers are seen to reduce this could have a positive impact from an environmental perspective in terms reducing impacts of unsustainable visitor numbers on sites of environmental importance and neighbouring communities.

Conversely an increase in day visitors may be seen which would potentially offset these gains and reduce economic gain and the resource to manage the environmental assets effectively.

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Isle of Anglesey County Council

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Report to: | The Executive |
| Date: | 24/02/2026 |
| Subject: | To seek approval of the Statement of Licensing Policy 2026 – 2031 |
| Portfolio holder(s): | Councillor Nicola Roberts Planning and Public Protection |
| Head of service / director: | Christian Branch Head of Regulation and Economic Development |
| Report author: | Sion Hughes Licensing & Corporate Safety Manager 01248 752843 sionhughes@ynysmon.llyw.cymru |
| Local members: | Not Applicable |

A – Recommendation(s) and reasons

| |
|--|
| <p>Recommendation:</p> <p>The Executive supports to submit the draft Statement of Licensing policy 2026 - 2031 to the Full Council for adoption.</p> <p>Context</p> <p>The Licensing Authority, which means Isle of Anglesey County Council, is required, every 5 years, to review, consult and publish a Statement of Licensing Policy setting out its policy for the exercise of its functions under the Licensing Act 2003.</p> <p>The Licensing Act 2003 covers the following licensable activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale or supply of alcohol • Provision of regulated entertainment • Provision of late-night refreshment <p>The policy sets out a general approach to how licensing decisions are made; how representations are considered, and conditions imposed while also acting as a guide for applicants. The licensing authority must carry out its functions with a view to promoting the licensing objectives and this policy is framed around those objectives.</p> <p>The 4 licensing objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevention of crime and disorder • Public safety • The prevention of public nuisance • The protection of children from harm <p>The revised Statement of Licensing Policy (2026-2031) is attached as annex A. The policy review has been carried out in line with the Home Office revised guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act and the Licensing Act 2003.</p> |
|--|

The draft Statement of Licensing policy was published on the Council's website and letters were issued to all responsible authorities. The consultation was undertaken between 14 November 2025 and 5 January 2026.

Responses were received from Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCUHB) Public Health, Anglesey Council's Public Protection's Environmental Health team and one licence holder.

Subsequent meetings were convened with Environmental Health and BCUHB Public Health to examine their representations in detail and to determine the extent to which they should be incorporated into the final proposals. The comments submitted by the individual licence holder relate to matters that would require legislative amendment and therefore fall outside the scope of this policy.

The feedback informed a series of targeted amendments to strengthen specific sections of the policy.

The response from BCUHB is attached as annex B.

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

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

No other options are available.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The policy forms part of the Council's Policy Framework as noted in the Constitution at 3.2.2.1.

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

Yes, it forms part of the Council's Policy Framework.

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

Yes. All responsibilities linked to the Licensing Policy Statement are absorbed within current staffing structures and will be delivered from the existing budget.

Dd – Assessment of potential impacts (if relevant)

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

Not relevant

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

Not relevant

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

Consultation with the Responsible Authorities listed in section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 between 14 November 2025 and 5 January 2026.

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

Public consultation via Council website between 14 November 2025 and 5 January 2026.

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

EIA completed - none foreseen
Annex C

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

Not relevant

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 foreseen

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

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Chief Executive / Leadership Team (mandatory) | No comments |
| 2. Finance / 151 Officer | No comments |
| 3. Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | |

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 4. HR | Not applicable |
| 5. Property | Not applicable |
| 6. IT | Not applicable |
| 7. Procurement | Not applicable |
| 8. Scrutiny | Not applicable |
| 9. Local members | |

F – Appendices

| |
|---|
| Annex A Draft Statement of Licensing Policy 2026 – 2031 |
| Annex B - Consultation response |
| Annex C - Equality Impact Assessment |

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

| |
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| N/A |
|-----|



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STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY, LICENSING ACT 2003

- 1. Background**
- 2. Scope and Extent of the Licensing Act 2003**
- 3. Licensing Objectives**
- 4. The Licensing Process and Administration of Functions**
- 5. Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates (New Applications, Variations & General Information)**
- 6. Temporary Event Notices (TENs)**
- 7. Personal Licences**
- 8. Club Premises Certificates.**
- 9. Operating Schedule**
- 10. Fees**
- 11. Cumulative Impact, Late Night Levy & Early Morning Restriction Orders**
- 12. Other relevant regimes**
- 13. Enforcement**
- 14. Miscellaneous**

APPENDICES

- Appendix A Contact details for licensing applications**
- Appendix B Responsible Authorities**
- Appendix C Review procedure incorporating joint problem solving and enforcement ladder**
- Appendix D Delegation of functions**
- Appendix E Glossary of Terms**

1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This Licensing Policy (**the Policy**) is issued in accordance with the Licensing Act 2003 (**the Act**). The Policy sets out the principles that Isle of Anglesey County Council (**the Authority**) will apply when making decisions upon applications, hearings, reviews and appeals under the Act in relation to:
- (a) The sale by retail of alcohol;
 - (b) The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order
 - (c) of a member of the club;
 - (d) The provision of late night refreshment (supply of hot food or drink from a premises between 23.00 and 05.00 hours); and
 - (e) The provision of regulated entertainment to the public or club members with a view to making profit including raising money for charity where the entertainment involves: a theatrical performance or film exhibition; an indoor sporting event; boxing or wrestling bouts; performance of live music; playing of recorded music or performance of dance.
- 1.2 The Isle of Anglesey is located in the North West of Wales. The Island is predominantly lowland and it has a coastal Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Large numbers of visitors are attracted, who make an important contribution to the local economy. Agriculture remains an important activity and is integral to the island's identity and culture. The 2021 Census records a population of 68,900 with 30,800 households. Holyhead is the largest town on Anglesey, and the majority of the largest settlements are located around the coast. The largest settlement away from the coast is Llangefni, which is the County town. Anglesey has strong international transport links to Ireland through the Port of Holyhead. The A55, which is part of the Trans-European Road Network (TERN), and the North Wales coastal railway, connects the area to the rest of North Wales and the United Kingdom
- 1.3 The majority of licensed premises for on sales are pubs and restaurants located across the island in towns and villages. There are no concentrations of drink led licensed premises and night clubs on the Island. Village and school halls provide venues for social and cultural events. Several open air concerts and shows provide for the larger and temporary events.
- 1.4 Alcohol consumption and its associated harms continue to present a significant public health challenge. Harmful alcohol use is consistently identified as one of the leading risk factors for disease, disability and premature deaths worldwide. Overall, effective and well-enforced licensing is recognised as a vital component in reducing alcohol related harm, protecting children and vulnerable groups and supporting safer, healthier communities.

2 SCOPE AND EXTENT OF THE LICENSING ACT 2003

- 2.1 It is the duty of the Authority to carry out its functions under the Act with a view to promoting with equal importance the **Four Licensing Objectives**:
- (a) Prevention of Crime and Disorder;
 - (b) Public Safety;
 - (c) Prevention of Public Nuisance and,
 - (d) Protection of children from harm.
- 2.2 It is recognised that the licensing function is only one means of securing the delivery of the above objectives. The Authority will therefore continue to work in partnership with all other relevant stakeholders and partners.
- 2.3 In undertaking its licensing function, the Authority will have regard to other legislation and Government Strategies and Policies as applicable. Where other regulatory regimes place obligations on applicants, the Authority will avoid imposing the same or similar obligations by way of conditions on a licence as far as possible.
- 2.4 The Authority will also consider wider initiatives that are relevant to licensing such as:
- (a) CCTV coverage of town centres
 - (b) Exclusion Orders from Town Centre
 - (c) Pub Watch & Safety Advisory Group
 - (d) Accreditation approval initiatives such as The Best Bar None awards or other schemes
 - (e) Initiatives to reduce violence directed towards women and girls
 - (f) Calling Time for Change (2025-2028) - North Wales Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy (North Wales Area Planning Board 2025)
- 2.5 The Authority wishes to facilitate well run and managed premises with licence holders displaying sensitivity to the impact of the premises on local residents. The Authority recognises that licensed premises on the Island contribute to the local economy, attract tourists and visitors, make for vibrant towns and communities and are major employers. Commercial occupiers of premises also have a legitimate expectation of an environment that is attractive and sustainable for their businesses. That said, the Authority is mindful of balancing this with the needs of local residents and wider considerations in accordance with the Licensing Objectives.
- 2.6 The Authority has adopted this Policy which sets out the Authority's general approach to licensing decisions. The Authority will take the Policy, as well as the Guidance published by the Secretary of State under Section 182 of the Act, into account when exercising its functions under the Act whilst recognising that each application must be considered on its own merits.
- 2.7 This Policy was last reviewed in [18th May 2021] and adopted on [May Xth 2026 (subject to approval)].

- 2.8 Where the statutory guidance published under Section 182 of the Act is revised at any time, or where relevant legislative or regulatory changes occur, the Licensing Authority will have regard to such developments where they might have a potential impact upon this Policy.

3 LICENSING OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The Authority's approach to the Licensing Objectives is set out further below.
- 3.2 In addition to its powers under the Act, the Authority will use a full range of measures including its planning controls, transport controls, crime and disorder policies and powers. The Authority will work closely with its regulatory partners; the Police, the fire authority, local Health Board and also with local businesses, community representatives and local people in meeting these objectives.

Prevention of Crime and Disorder

- 3.3 The Authority will have regard to the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 under which it has a duty to prevent/reduce crime and disorder in the area.
- 3.4 The Anglesey and Gwynedd Community Safety Partnership/CSP (of which the Authority is a standing member) aims to tackle crime and disorder by producing an annual Community Safety Plan. The plan is guided by the regional priorities of the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Safer North Wales Partnership Board. *The Policy will have regard to the likely impact of licensing on the good management of premises and their immediate environment with regards to preventing crime and disorder.*
- 3.5 The Authority will have due regard to the representations of North Wales Police Service.
- 3.6 The Authority wishes to promote a safe environment at any night clubs. Appropriate and proportional licensing conditions may be imposed to control the environment at relevant premises based on current best practice. **Drugs** - Where deemed necessary, conditions will be imposed to reduce the possible sale and/or consumption of drugs, including staff training, first aid provision and customer safety information. In all cases where these conditions are deemed necessary, advice will be taken from the local Alcohol and Drugs services and the Police.
- 3.7 **Door Supervisors** - Where a premises licence includes a condition requiring any person to carry out a security activity, the licence must include a condition requiring that person to be licensed by the Security Industry Authority unless exempt from such a requirement by reason of falling into one or more of the categories specified in section 21(2) of the Act (licences authorising plays or films, or on other occasions). Where deemed necessary, the Authority may also exercise its discretion and impose conditions that licensed door supervisors (approved by the Security Industry Authority) must be employed at the premises, either at all times or at such times as specified by the Authority, and at a number and ratio to be determined,

based on an agreed risk assessment of the premises.

Public Safety

- 3.8 The Authority wishes to promote high standards of public safety in relation to premises and activities within the scope of the Act.
- 3.9 The Authority's Environmental Health Section which enforces health and safety requirements in relevant premises will be consulted as a Responsible Authority and its officers may also act as Authorised Persons for enforcement purposes under the Act.
- 3.10 The Authority recognises that general health and safety duties will not always adequately cover specific issues and therefore conditions may need to be attached to a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate. Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness, alcohol poisoning and 'spiking' incidents.
- 3.11 In the case of premises requiring a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate the Authority may select certain conditions that are appropriate and proportionate to the nature of the activities specified in the operating schedule and that promote the licensing objectives.
- 3.12 Where activities are organised by volunteers or a committee of a club or society or community premises the Authority considers it good practice that the same level of health and safety protection is provided as if an employer / employee relationship existed, irrespective of whether there are strict legal duties applicable under the relevant legislation. Applicants are also encouraged to take a proactive approach to general safety issues, including that of their customers, and to discuss appropriate measures with the Responsible Authorities concerned.
- 3.13 Where any conditions have been applied to a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate an Authorised Officer of the Authority may inspect the premises at any reasonable time for the purpose of checking that the conditions are being complied with.
- 3.14 The Authority expects that organisers of large scale events, where licensable activities are to take place, will prepare an event management plan incorporating appropriate risk assessments and present them to the Safety Advisory Group well in advance of any proposed event. Any decision to licence such an event under the Act will remain that of the Authority.
- 3.15 **Fire Safety** - The Authority will have due regard to the representations of North Wales Fire and Rescue Service which is one of the Responsible Authorities that will be consulted regarding applications. The Authority may select appropriate and proportional conditions in relation to fire safety matters in consultation with North Wales Fire and Rescue Service. In any premises where a work activity takes place the Fire Precautions (Workplace) Regulations 1997 (as amended) and The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 will also apply. These regulations are enforced by North Wales Fire and Rescue Service and confer a statutory duty

on premises supervisors to conduct and keep up to date their own Fire Risk Assessments on each Premises. The Fire Risk Assessment document should amongst other matters address the mode of construction, occupancy figures, smoke and fire detection, alarm systems and communication, security and supervision, principal and secondary means of escape and firefighting equipment for the licensed Premises.

Prevention of Public Nuisance

- 3.16 The Authority when making objective judgments about what constitutes a nuisance will focus on impacts of the licensable activities at the relevant premises on people living and working in the vicinity that are unreasonable. The issues will mainly concern: Noise from talking, shouting, and music played; Waste; Litter; Car Parking and Light pollution and noxious odours.
- 3.17 In considering the potential impact of licensed premises on the surrounding locality the Authority will initially take into account the type of entertainment activity, proposed hours of operation, the capacity of the premises and the character of the area and proximity to local residents.
- 3.18 The Authority's Environmental Health team enforce the provisions of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 which relate to noise nuisance. They will be consulted in relation to existing premises if a statutory nuisance is caused to residents or the business community. They will also be consulted as a Responsible Authority in relation to applications and can offer advice to applicants in relation to the prevention of public nuisance by noise.
- 3.19 The Authority will use a range of licence conditions to control noise and reference may be made to current best practice on the control of noise from pubs and clubs. Stricter conditions with regard to noise control are likely to be imposed in areas where premises are near or adjacent to residential property.
- 3.20 The Authority will not impose conditions that a licence holder cannot directly control, or concerning matters not related to the immediate vicinity of the premises.
- 3.21 North Wales Police also have powers under the Act to control noise from premises. In the event that they have to invoke these powers they shall liaise, where practicable, with the Authority in accordance with the shared enforcement protocol.
- 3.22 The Authority will balance the potential for limited disturbance in neighbourhoods with the need to encourage and promote live music, dancing and theatre.
- 3.23 The Authority will work together with Licensed Premises Operators to ensure all appropriate terms of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 are upheld.
- 3.24 The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes provision for the closure of premises where noise from any licensed premises is causing a public nuisance.

Protection of Children from Harm

- 3.25 The Authority recognises the great variety of premises for which licences may be sought. These will include for example theatres; cinemas; hotels; supermarkets; smaller shops; restaurants; pubs; nightclubs; cafes; take-aways; community halls and schools. Access by children to all types of premises will not be restricted in any way (save as in accordance with the Act) unless it is considered appropriate and proportionate to do so in order to protect them from harm or exploitation.
- 3.26 When considering applications and options appropriate to prevent harm or exploitation of children, the Authority will take into account the history of a particular premises and the nature of the activities proposed. For example:
- (a) Have there been convictions for serving alcohol to minors or does the premises have a reputation/evidence for underage drinking (to include any action undertaken by the Trading Standards Section of the Authority regarding test purchases in relation to the supply of alcohol);
 - (b) Is there is a known association with drug taking or dealing;
 - (c) Is there is a strong element of gambling on the premises; or
 - (d) Is entertainment of an adult or sexual nature commonly provided.
- 3.27 Where deemed appropriate conditions may be attached which:
- (a) Limit the hours when children may be present;
 - (b) Restrict the age of persons on a premises (below 18);
 - (c) Limit or exclude when certain activities may take place; or
 - (d) Require an accompanying adult.
- 3.28 The Police Reform & Social Responsibility Act 2011 allows Licensing Authorities and the Police the option of imposing a period of voluntary closure of up to two weeks (48 hours minimum) on a premises persistently selling alcohol to children as an alternative to prosecution in some cases.
- 3.29 Where large numbers of children are likely to be present on any licensed premises, for example a children's show or pantomime, then the Authority will require a suitable risk assessment to ensure their safety and protection from harm.
- 3.30 Where the exhibition of films is permitted the Authority will expect age restrictions to be complied with in accordance with the British Board of Film Classifications recommendations. Only in exceptional cases will the authority consider variations of this general rule.

- 3.31 No film shall be exhibited at licensed premises which is likely to lead to disorder; stir up hatred or incite violence towards any section of the public on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origin, disability, religious beliefs, sexual orientation, marital status, pregnancy or gender.
- 3.32 The Authority will not impose any condition, which specifically requires access for children to be provided at any premises. Where no restriction or limitation is imposed the issue of access will remain a matter for the individual licence holder.
- 3.33 The Gambling Act 2005 allows a degree of equal chance gaming on licensed premises plus a limited number of gaming machines. The presence of children or vulnerable persons must be monitored by the Authority and the Designated Premises Supervisor.

4 THE LICENSING PROCESS AND ADMINISTRATION OF FUNCTIONS - OVERVIEW

- 4.1 **Appendix A** provides contact details for the licensing application process, whilst this section provides some general guidance.

Administration of Licensing Functions and the Licensing Committee

- 4.2 The powers of the Authority under the Act shall be carried out by the Licensing Committee, by a Sub Committee, or by one or more officers acting under delegated authority (see **Appendix D**).
- 4.3 The Licensing Committee consists of 15 members of the Authority. Hearings (when necessary) take place before the Licensing Sub-Committee which is made up of 3 members of the Licensing Committee.

Advertising and Relevant Representations

- 4.4 When an application is advertised, the Responsible Authorities (**see Appendix B**) and other persons have the opportunity to comment and make representations. Representations are only considered relevant if they relate to one or more of the licensing objectives.
- 4.5 Responsible Authorities may make representations and observations in relation to the impact each licence application may have on the licensing objectives and whether the control measures contained in the operating schedule are adequate to mitigate those impacts.
- 4.6 Representation can be made by any other person (including where a third party or Ward Councillor is representing that person, subject to the Authority being satisfied as to their identity and having given the third party authority to make the representation on their behalf).
- 4.7 Representations may be positive as well as negative, however if only positive representations are received a hearing is unlikely to be necessary.

- 4.8 The Licensing Authority will need to be satisfied there is an evidential link between the representations made, the licensing objectives and the premises in question. Where a representation simply relists the licensing objectives without stating why it is considered the grant of the application will undermine or fail to promote them, it may be rejected as invalid.
- 4.9 Any person making a representation to an application should bear in mind that their personal data (such as name and address) will be disclosed to the applicant. The Licensing Authority will not edit letters of representation. All letters of representation will be contained in the agenda should the matter proceed to a Sub-Committee hearing. Hearings are open to the public and may include the presence of members of the media, unless the sub-committee so decides under the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 or the Local Government Act 1972, Sch 12A (as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) (Wales) Order 2007, SI 2007/969, Article 3). Furthermore, personal data may be published in the minutes which are distributed to all parties to the proceedings and available on the Authority's website.

Representations and discussion and the need for a hearing

- 4.10 The Licensing Authority is obliged by the Act to grant an application unless relevant representations are received. If there are no relevant representations the application will be dealt with by the Licensing Authority's licensing officers under the scheme of delegation. If there are relevant representations which cannot be resolved (see below) then the application will be considered by the Licensing Sub-Committee at a public hearing.
- 4.11 Where representations are made, an officer will be responsible for liaising between the Applicant(s), the Responsible Authorities and any other person who makes relevant representations.
- 4.12 Where relevant representations are made, an officer of the Licensing Authority may liaise with the relevant parties to see if a "settlement" is possible to overcome any objections and resolve areas of concern, without the need for the matter to go before the Licensing Sub-Committee. Once an application has been lodged there are statutory timescales imposed on the application and determination process which may restrict the opportunity for discussions, liaison and mediation.
- 4.13 If agreement can be reached and all parties agree that a hearing is unnecessary, then a hearing will not be convened. Only where objections are raised which cannot be reconciled, will matters be referred to the Licensing Sub-Committee for determination.
- 4.14 Whilst contested Licensing Applications and Review Hearings are Quasi-Judicial in nature, the Sub-Committee will aim to keep the proceedings as informal as possible. Some degree of formality is needed to ensure that all parties receive a fair hearing. Procedural requirements will be established to ensure that all parties are able to express their views openly and fairly.

- 4.15 Whilst the Sub-Committee usually meets in public, it does have power to hear certain applications in private. The Sub-Committee, however, will always reach its decision in private. A public announcement of the decision is normally made at the end of the Hearing together with an outline for the reasons for that decision.

Conditions

- 4.16 If no relevant representations are made the application will be granted on the terms sought i.e. consistent with the operating schedule and subject to the mandatory conditions. No additional conditions will be imposed.
- 4.17 The Licensing Sub-Committee deal with applications where there are relevant representations, or where there is an application for a review of a licence. When considering applications the Sub-Committee will have regard to this Policy, the Act, the statutory guidance and associated regulations.
- 4.18 If the matter proceeds to hearing, the Licensing Sub-Committee may attach conditions (in addition to the mandatory conditions) where it concludes (after receiving relevant representations) that it is appropriate to promote one or more of the licensing objectives. The Authority will, as far as it is reasonably practicable, avoid imposing disproportionate and over burdensome conditions on premises.
- 4.19 The Authority acknowledges Home Office advice that the views of vocal minorities should not be allowed to predominate over the interests of the community
- 4.20 Any conditions attached at hearing will primarily focus on the direct impact of the activities taking place at the premises on those attending the premises and members of the public living, working or otherwise engaged in normal activity in the vicinity of the premises. In determining whether a person lives or has business interests sufficiently close to the premises so as to be likely to be affected by the proposed activities, the Licensing Authority will consider weighting factors such as:
- (a) The size of the premises.
 - (b) The nature of the premises.
 - (c) The distance of the premises from the location of the residence or business of the person making the representations.
 - (d) The potential impact of the premises (e.g. the number of customers and routes likely to be taken by its customers).
- 4.21 Conditions which seek to control the range or nature of activities within the premises, or which are designed to reduce the potential for anti-social behaviour, may be necessary. Such

conditions may also seek to directly impact upon the behaviour of customers on, or within the immediate vicinity of, the premises.

Integrating Strategies and the avoidance of Duplication

- 4.22 Any decision in relation to licensing applications will be entirely separate from any decision in relation to planning. Reports can be given to the Planning Committee on the situation with regard to licensing for the area, including the general impact of alcohol related crime and disorder.
- 4.23 The Licensing Committee can receive data in relation to Crime and Disorder by making a request to the Anglesey and Gwynedd Community Safety Partnership
- 4.24 There are a number of wider issues which may need to be given due consideration when dealing with applications. The Authority's Licensing Committee may therefore receive reports, where deemed appropriate to assist their decision making. Such reports may include, the needs of the local tourist economy, the Cultural Strategy for the area, the Employment situation in the area and the need for new investment and employment and planning considerations which might affect licensed premises.
- 4.25 Where any protocols agreed with the Police identify a particular need to disperse people from town centres swiftly and safely to avoid concentrations which could lead to disorder and disturbance, the Authority will assist, where practicable, to reduce the potential for problems to occur.
- 4.26 The Betsi Cadwaladar Univeristy Health Board (BCUHB) Public Health is responsible for making representations and observations on licence applications. The BCUHB will use health information to inform their decision making. Public health is not yet a licensing objective but the licensing authority believes that public health has much to add to licensing in relation to the local populations' alcohol related health needs. Health bodies such as BCUHB have unique access to data not available to other responsible authorities, such as evidence from A&E and the local Substance Misuse Service, which may inform licensing decisions. Public Health is useful in providing evidence of alcohol related health harms particularly in relation to cumulative impact policies.

5 PREMISES LICENCES AND CLUB PREMISES CERTIFICATES (NEW APPLICATIONS, VARIATIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION)

- 5.1 The Authority will assess all new or variation applications in light of the licensing objectives and in particular will consider the following:
- (a) The steps taken or proposed to prevent noise and vibration escaping from the premises, including music, noise from ventilation equipment, and human voices. Such measures may include the installation of soundproofing, air conditioning, acoustic lobbies and sound limitation devices.

- (b) The steps taken or proposed to prevent disturbance by patrons and staff arriving at or leaving the premises.
- (c) The steps taken or proposed to prevent queuing, or, if queuing is inevitable, to divert queues away from neighbouring premises, or otherwise to manage to prevent disturbance or obstruction.
- (d) The arrangements made or proposed for parking by patrons, and the effect of parking on local residents.
- (e) Whether there is sufficient provision for public transport for patrons.
- (f) Whether taxis and private hire vehicles serving the premises are likely to disturb local residents.
- (g) Whether routes to and from the premises on foot or by car or service or delivery vehicles pass residential premises.
- (h) Whether other measures to prevent nuisance have been considered, such as the use of CCTV or the employment of registered door supervisors.
- (i) The measures proposed to prevent the consumption or supply of illegal drugs, including any search procedures.
- (j) The measures proposed to comply with the Disability Discrimination Act.
- (k) The likelihood of violence, public disorder or policing problems arising if a licence was granted.
- (l) If the applicant has previously held a licence with the Authority, the details of any enforcement action arising from that premises.
- (m) Whether the premises would result in increased refuse storage or disposal problems, or additional litter in the vicinity of the premises.
- (n) Representations from responsible authorities (including the Police, Fire Authority and Environmental Health).
- (o) Representations from any other person (such as a member of the public or other business).
- (p) Any mitigation measures proposed.

5.2 The Authority also requires applicants to provide contextual information in support of their applications and to demonstrate an awareness of the local community, which could include for example the area's demographic characteristics and/or specific local crime and disorder issues for example.

- 5.3 The Authority will take account of any non-compliance of other statutory requirements brought to its attention, particularly where these undermine the licensing objectives. Non-compliance with other statutory requirements may demonstrate that the premises are unsuitable for the activities proposed; or that the management of the premises is not adequate to protect the public from harm or nuisance.
- 5.4 **Minor Variations** – A premises licence/club premises certificate holder may apply under the minor variation procedure for small variations that will not impact adversely on the licensing objectives. This is a simplified variation process and there is no right to a hearing. If an application is refused, a full variation may be made.

General Information

- 5.5 **Disapplication of Designated Premises Supervisor** – Where community premises hold a premises licence allowing the supply/sale of alcohol, the licence holder can apply to have the mandatory condition requiring a Designated Premises Supervisor to be appointed, be removed. This passes the responsibility for the sale/supply of alcohol to the premises Management Committee.
- 5.6 **Garages** - In determining applications for garages, (i.e. forecourt shops) the Authority must decide whether or not premises are primarily used as a garage and will expect applicants to submit data which establishes the primary use. Where such information is not available (because for example the premises have only just started trading), the Authority may consider imposing a condition requiring this information to be provided to the Licensing Authority on a regular basis for the following years to ensure the premises are not primarily used as a garage.

6 TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICES (TENS)

- 6.1 There are strict criteria and limits in relation to TENS which applicants should be aware of and comply with. These include (but are not limited to) in relation to:
- (a) **Number of TENS that may be given per calendar year** - 50 for personal licence holder (including a maximum of 10 late TENS), 5 for other people (including a maximum of 2 late TENS). 15 TENS maximum per calendar year for any particular premises.
 - (b) **Maximum duration of one event** – 168 hours (seven days).
 - (c) **Maximum total duration of events across calendar year** - 21 days.
 - (d) **Maximum number of attendees at any one time** – 499.
 - (e) **Minimum period between events authorised under separate TENS in relation to the same premises** – 24 hours.
- 6.2 Applicants should consider their compliance with the limitations before a TEN is submitted.

Timings for submission

- 6.3 The Authority recommends that applicants submit standard TENs **at least 20 days** prior to the temporary event in question.
- 6.4 Both the Police and Environmental Health team can object to a TEN, within a three day window of submission, which will allow a period for a review of the TEN leading to a modification or in some cases for the Authority to add conditions to the TEN.
- 6.5 A late TEN is one submitted between 9 and 5 working days before the event.
- 6.6 A key difference between standard and late TENs is that where an objection is received in relation to a standard TEN a hearing must be held (unless all parties consider this unnecessary). If the Police or Environmental Health team object to a late TEN there is no hearing and the event will not go ahead.
- 6.7 The Authority will aim to provide advice about organising such events to applicants, including in relation to the issue of public safety. Where the need arises, coordination between responsible authorities and the emergency services will be facilitated through the Safety Advisory Group.
- 6.8 Many local events will be organised by volunteers or a committee of a club or society. The Authority considers it good practice that the same level of health and safety protection is provided as if an employer/employee relationship existed, irrespective of whether there are strict legal duties applicable under the health and safety legislation.

7 PERSONAL LICENCES

- 7.1 Applicants for a Personal Licence must demonstrate the following requirements:
- (a) They are aged 18 or over.
 - (b) They possess a relevant licensing qualification.
 - (c) They have not forfeited a personal licence within 5 years of the application.
 - (d) Where an applicant has an unspent conviction for a relevant offence or a foreign offence that either i) the Police have not objected to the grant of the application or ii) the Authority has considered the Police's objection but determined that the grant of the application will not undermine the prevention of crime and disorder objective.
 - (e) They have paid the relevant fee.
- 7.2 The named Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) on each Premises Licence, who is the principle point of contact for the Authority, Police and other Responsible Authorities must hold a personal licence.

- 7.3 Personal Licences are valid for an indefinite period however once issued the licensing authority which issued the licence remains the relevant licensing authority for it and its holder even though the holder may move out of the area.
- 7.4 The holder of a Personal Licence is also required to notify the Licensing Authority of any relevant convictions and to notify the courts that they hold a personal licence at the first possible opportunity in order that the licence can be considered for endorsement, suspension or revocation. It will be an offence not to conform with the above.
- 7.5 A Personal Licence ceases to have effect if the holder of the Personal Licence ceases to be entitled to work in the United Kingdom.

8 CLUB PREMISES CERTIFICATES

- 8.1 A club is an organisation where members have joined together for particular social, sporting or political purposes. These should not be confused with proprietary clubs, which are clubs run by individuals, partnerships or businesses for profit. In order to apply for a Club Premises Certificate the club needs to be a 'Qualifying Club' which means that the Club must meet conditions set out in the Act, including that:
- (a) Under the rules of the Club, there is a minimum of 2 days between applications for membership and admission. This includes the privileges of membership (i.e. use of facilities and the consumption of alcohol).
 - (b) The Club is established and conducted in good faith as a club.
 - (c) The club has at least 25 members.
 - (d) Alcohol is not supplied or intended to be supplied, to members on the premises otherwise than by or on behalf of the club.
- 8.2 Clubs that hold Club Premises Certificates are entitled to certain benefits:
- (a) No need for Personal Licence Holders on the premises.
 - (b) No need for Designated Premises Supervisors.
 - (c) More limited rights of entry for the Police and Authorised Persons (Licensing Officers) as the premises is considered private and not generally open to the public.
 - (d) To sell hot food and drink between 11pm and 5am to members and guests without the need for a licence.

9 OPERATING SCHEDULE

- 9.1 All new and variation applications for Premises Licences, Club Premises Certificates and Provisional Statements must incorporate an operating schedule which outlines how the

premises will be operated. This should include details of how the applicant will promote the four licensing objectives and reduce any potential negative impact from their operation on the local community, depending on the type of premises, location and profile of customers.

- 9.2 The proposals contained in the operating schedule will form the main body of the conditions to be applied, together with any applicable mandatory conditions, any conditions agreed with responsible authorities during the application process and any conditions imposed by the Licensing Sub-Committee (as applicable).
- 9.3 In completing an operating schedule, applicants are expected to have regard to this Policy and to demonstrate suitable knowledge of their local area when describing the steps that they propose to take in order to promote the Licensing Objectives. Applicants should demonstrate, when setting out the steps they propose to take to promote the licensing objectives, that they understand:
- (a) the layout of the local area and physical environment including crime and disorder hotspots, proximity to residential premises and proximity to areas where children may congregate;
 - (b) any risk posed to the local area by the applicants' proposed licensable activities; and
 - (c) any local initiatives (for example, local crime reduction initiatives or voluntary schemes including local taxi-marshalling schemes, street pastors and other schemes) which may help to mitigate potential risks.
- 9.4 Applicants are advised to discuss their proposed operating schedules with the Authority and other Responsible Authorities prior to submission. Officers of the Authority will endeavour to provide guidance at this stage of the process. Where an officer is representing the Authority in its role as a Responsible Authority, wherever possible another officer will be designated to process the application and provide applicant guidance.
- 9.5 The complexity and detail required in the operating schedule will depend upon the nature and use of the premises concerned. For example, for a public house where regulated entertainment is not provided, only a relatively simple document may be required whereas an application for a major entertainment venue or event will require a much more detailed operating schedule and it will be expected that issues such as public safety and the prevention of crime and disorder will be addressed in detail.
- 9.6 The operating schedule must be set out on the prescribed form and include:
- (a) Full details of the licensable activities to be carried on at and the intended use of the premises;
 - (b) The times during which the licensable activities will take place;

- (c) Any other times when the premises are to be open to the public;
- (d) Where the licence is only required for a limited period, that period;
- (e) Where the licensable activities include the supply of alcohol, the name and address of the individual to be specified as the designated premises supervisor (as applicable);
- (f) Whether alcohol will be supplied for consumption on or off the premises or both;
- (g) The steps which the applicant proposes to promote the Licensing Objectives.

9.7 For some premises, it is possible that no additional measures in the form of conditions will be appropriate to promote one or more of the Licensing Objectives, for example, because they are adequately covered by other existing legislation. It is however important that all operating schedules should be precise and enforceable, unambiguous, not duplicate other statutory provisions, be clear in what they intend to achieve and be appropriate, proportionate and justifiable.

Hours of Operation

9.8 Under the Act there is no general presumption in favour of lengthening hours.

9.9 In relation to hours of operation the four licensing objectives will be the paramount consideration at all times and each case will be judged on its individual merits. As part of this, key issues that will be considered include: Environmental quality; Residential amenity; Character or function of a particular area and nature of the proposed activities to be provided at the premises.

9.10 The Authority recognises that longer licensing hours for the sale of alcohol may be a factor in reducing problems at late night food outlets, taxi ranks, private hire offices and other sources of Transport which lead to disorder and disturbance.

9.11 Shops, stores and supermarkets will generally be permitted to sell alcohol for consumption off premises at times when they are normally open in the course of their business. Where relevant representations are made (for example from the Police or resident(s) in the case of individual shops, which are known to be a focus of disorder and disturbance), restrictions on hours may be appropriate. In areas where alcohol related problems or anti-social behaviour are already evident, applicants should carefully consider the appropriateness of selling alcohol during early morning or late evening hours, as extended availability may attract problematic drinking and exacerbate local issues.

9.12 Whilst the Authority is minded to grant the applied for terminal hours where the applicant can show that they will not adversely affect any of the above, the Authority may set an earlier terminal hour where it considers, having regard to the licensing objectives, this is appropriate to the nature of the activities and the amenity of the area.

9.13 Where premises are situated adjacent to residential areas then stricter conditions with regard to noise control may apply, but this should not limit opening hours provided the required conditions are complied with.

10 FEES

- 10.1 Although premises licences and club premises certificates are granted in perpetuity, licence/certificate holders are required to pay an annual licence fee to the Authority. The annual fee becomes payable upon the anniversary of grant.
- 10.2 The Authority **must suspend** premises licences and club premises certificates, where the annual fee is not paid when it is due, subject to a grace period of 21 days where payment was not made because of a dispute or administrative error. Once the fee has been paid the licence is automatically re-instated
- 10.3 Upon notification/discovery that an annual fee is not paid, the Authority will give notice to the licence/certificate holder, in writing:
- (a) That the licence/certificate will be suspended 14 days from the date of the notice but that suspension will not become effective if the fee is paid prior to the suspension date.
 - (b) If an administration error is claimed, the suspension date may be 21 days from the due date; or the date of suspension on the 14 day notice, whichever is later.
 - (c) A copy of the notice will also be served on the designated premise supervisor/premises manager if they are not the premises licence holder.
- 10.4 If the fee is not paid by the date specified on the notice then the licence/certificate will be deemed suspended. The licence/certificate holder and DPS/Manager will be immediately notified of the suspension becoming effective, and informed that the premises may no longer offer any licensable activities until such time as the fee is paid and the suspension lifted. When full payment is made the Authority will immediately lift the suspension, and confirm this in writing.
- 10.5 Where a licence/certificate is suspended and licensable activities are provided the Authority will consider prosecuting the provider for offences under section 136 of the Act.

11 CUMULATIVE IMPACT, LATE NIGHT LEVY & EARLY MORNING RESTRICTION ORDERS

Cumulative Impact

- 11.1 In some areas where the type or density of premises selling alcohol or providing late night refreshment is high or exceptional, there may be a negative impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives. For example, the cumulative effect of a proliferation of late night entertainment premises (including night cafes) in a particular area may result in an increase in the number of people either walking through or congregating in streets during the night, potentially leading to: an increase in crime; an increase in noise causing disturbance to residents; significant increase in the level of pedestrian traffic; traffic congestion and/or parking difficulties and/or littering and fouling.

- 11.2 This may result in an unacceptable interference with the amenity of local residents, as it will not always be possible to attribute the cause to patrons of particular premises. This means that while enforcement action to ensure conditions are complied with is taken, this may not resolve all problems in a locality.
- 11.3 Under the Act, the Authority has discretion (after following a specified procedure) to introduce a Cumulative Impact Policy which would have the effect of creating a rebuttable presumption that applications for the grant or variation of a premises licence or club premises certificate which are likely to add to the cumulative impact will normally be refused or subject to certain limitations.
- 11.4 **The Authority does not have a special Cumulative Impact Policy in place at the present time but will keep this under review.**
- 11.5 The absence of a Cumulative Impact Policy at the present time does not prevent any Responsible Authority or other person making representations on an application for the grant or variation of a licence on the grounds that because of its location it will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.
- 11.6 It should be noted that Licensing is only one means of addressing the problems identified above and the following mechanisms are also relevant:
- (a) Planning controls.
 - (b) Powers of local authorities to designate parts of the local authority area as places where alcohol may not be consumed publicly and confiscation of alcohol in these areas.
 - (c) Police powers to close down premises or temporary events for up to 24 hours on the grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or excessive noise.
 - (d) Prosecution of personal licence holders who sell alcohol to people who are drunk.
 - (e) Powers of the Police, responsible authorities or a local resident or business to seek a review of a licence or premises certificate.

Late Night Levy

- 11.7 The Late Night Levy power enables the Authority to charge a levy to persons who are licensed to sell alcohol between the hours of midnight and 06.00hrs as a means of raising a contribution towards the costs of policing the late night economy.
- 11.8 **The Authority does not consider it appropriate to introduce a levy at the current time.**

Early Morning Restriction Order (EMRO)

11.9 EMROs allow for restrictions on the sale of alcohol in all or part of the Authority's area between the hours of midnight and 06.00 hrs, if it is satisfied that it would be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

11.10 **The Authority does not consider that there is a need for the introduction of an EMRO at the current time.**

12 OTHER RELEVANT REGIMES

Planning/ Building Control

12.1 Welsh Government planning policy is set out in Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Notes. The Authority's Planning Policies are set out within the Anglesey Local Development Plan.

12.2 Planning, building control and licensing are properly separated within the Authority. The planning and Licensing regimes consider different (albeit related) matters and the Licensing Committee is not bound by decisions of the planning committee (and vice versa).

12.3 Where an applicant has been through the planning process prior to submitting their licensing application, the Authority expects the applicant's operating schedule to be consistent with any planning permission or conditions imposed.

12.4 When any hours specified for a premises differ under Planning from Licensing, the applicant must observe the earlier time. Premises operating in breach of their planning permission are liable to prosecution under planning law.

12.5 It should be borne in mind that Building Regulations govern a variety of issues, which directly contribute to the Licensing Objectives, including means of escape, structural integrity, accessibility and public safety. Building Regulation Approval and Completion Certificates may be required prior to the use of the premises for licensable activities

Street Trading

12.6 Street Traders will give consideration to the Authority's Policy regarding street trading and ensure all sites utilized are appropriately licensed.

Tables and Chairs

12.7 Operators will give consideration to the Authority's Highways section requirements with regards to street/garden furniture and any possible implications in pursuance of the four main licensing objectives as set out in the Act.

Adult Entertainment – Sexual Entertainment Venues

12.8 Isle of Anglesey County Council has adopted Schedule 3 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982. This means that venues proposing to provide sexual

entertainment must apply for a Sexual Entertainment Venue licence (in addition to their premises licence under the Act) where any premises is to be used on more than 12 occasions within a 12 month period for any relevant sexual entertainment. Relevant sexual entertainment includes: lap dancing, pole dancing, table dancing, strip shows, peep shows and live sex shows.

12.9 There is an exemption under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 that does permit premises to offer sexual entertainment no more than 11 times a year and no more frequently than monthly. Where operators intend to take advantage of this exemption, the licensing authority expects a clear explanation in the operating schedule of the proposed signage, publicity and external advertising/display materials. Explicit material should not be visible while signage relating to the nature of the entertainment and the exclusion of children should be prominent and conspicuous.

12.10 The licensing authority would also expect to see the following measures offered in the operating schedule:

(a) No persons under 18 years of age will be admitted to premises when a performance of adult entertainment is taking place.

(b) No performance shall involve physical contact between the performer(s) and any other person.

(c) No performance shall involve the use of sex articles (as defined in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 and performers shall at all times wear a G-string of other similar clothing on the appropriate part of the body.

(d) CCTV should cover all performance areas in the premises including those areas set aside for private dances/performances.

12.11 Applicants for both new licences and variations must indicate the nature of any adult entertainment to be carried out at the premises. Where no information is provided it will be assumed that there are no intentions to allow such activities and the licensing authority will impose a condition to that effect.

13 ENFORCEMENT

13.1 Protocols exist on the implementation of a shared enforcement role between the Authority and North Wales Police and the Fire and Rescue Service as well as a local Enforcement ladder protocol again agreed between the Authority and the Police (see **Appendix C**).

13.2 Enforcement action will be taken in accordance with relevant legislation, agreed enforcement principles and in line with the Authority's own enforcement policy. To this end the key principles of consistency, transparency and proportionality will be maintained.

Reviews

- 13.3 A responsible authority or any person may ask the Licensing Authority to review a premises licence because of a matter arising at the premises in connection with any of the four licensing objectives.
- 13.4 The Licensing Authority will not normally engage its role as a Responsible Authority by calling reviews on behalf of other persons, such as local residents or community groups. These individuals and groups are entitled to do so in their own right where there are sufficient grounds.
- 13.5 Where Responsible Authorities have concerns about problems identified at a premises, the Licensing Authority considers it to be good practice for them to give licence holders early warning of their concerns and the need for improvement. Where possible and/or appropriate it would be expected that advice and guidance in addressing the issue(s) should be given.
- 13.6 The Police can take action under the Act to close premises for up to 24 hours on grounds of disorder and noise nuisance. They also have powers to apply for an expedited review of a premises licence leading potentially to immediate closure where premises selling alcohol are associated with 'serious crime or serious disorder or both'.
- 13.7 Environmental Health officers have further powers under Sections 76 of the Anti - Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 to close premises for 24 hours and up to 48 hours on grounds that noise from licensed premises is causing a public nuisance.
- 13.8 The Licensing Authority will signpost Responsible Authorities to current best practice guidance regarding practical measures for preventing and dealing with alcohol related problems where required.

14 MISCELLANEOUS

Alcohol Deliveries

- 14.1 Applicants seeking a licence that would enable them to provide alcohol as part of an alcohol delivery service should include in their operating schedule the procedures they intend to operate to ensure that:
- (a) The person they are selling alcohol to is over 18
 - (b) That alcohol is only delivered to a person over 18
 - (c) That a clear document trail of the order process from order to delivery is maintained (with times and signatures) and available for inspection by an authorised officer
 - (d) The time that alcohol is sold on the website/over the phone and the time the alcohol is delivered is within the hours stated on the licence for the sale of alcohol.
 - (e) Staff are adequately trained in age-verification procedures at the point of sale and delivery.

Illicit Goods

- 14.2 The Licence Authority will consider licence review applications where there is evidence that illicit alcohol has been offered for sale on the premises. Where other illicit goods, such as tobacco, have been found this may be considered by the Authority as evidence of poor management and have the potential to undermine the licensing objectives.
- 14.3 The Authority's approach, which is consistent with the Guidance issued by the Home Office, is that the supply of illicit goods will be taken seriously as these matters undermine the licensing objectives. Licensees supplying illicit goods can expect the Authority to impose additional controls and sanctions and holders run the risk of losing their licence.

Interaction with other policies

- 14.4 In applying this policy the Authority will, where relevant, give due consideration to other policies adopted. This will include consideration of Equality matters, Welsh language policies and Safeguarding in the context of Licensing Act matters.
- 14.5 The Authority works in partnership with key agencies to prevent and respond to safeguarding risks, through participation in multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and close collaboration with the Safeguarding Board, Police and other responsible authorities. Safeguarding is a shared responsibility and effective partnership working is essential to identify risks early, protecting vulnerable individuals and disrupting criminal activity.
- 14.6 In relation to planning permission for new developments, existing businesses should not have unreasonable restrictions placed upon them as a result of later permitted development. If the operation of an existing business could have adverse effects on new developments, the applicant should provide mitigating measures.
- 14.7 This statement of Licensing policy recognises that the Equalities Act 2010 places legal obligations on public authorities. The policy will be applied with due regard to those obligations.
- 14.8 The Well-being of Future Generations Wales Act 2015 requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions. This policy will be implemented with due regard to the provisions of the Act.
- 14.9 Consideration will be given to The Noise and Soundscape plan for Wales 2023 – 2028 where relevant to Licensing Act matters.

Adapting to External factors

- 14.10 Where it is necessary for the Authority to adapt to external factors which have a significant impact on business delivery; it will do so in a flexible and agile manner. This will be done in a transparent manner that upholds the principles of this policy and ensures business continuity as far as possible.

APPENDIX A – CONTACT DETAILS FOR LICENSING APPLICATIONS

Applications for premises licences, club certificates, personal licences and variations may be made via the Isle of Anglesey County Council website.

Pre application advice is available, on a chargeable basis. If you wish to use this service please contact: licensing@anglesey.gov.uk

You may contact the licensing section at licensing@anglesey.gov.uk

APPENDIX B – RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

1. North Wales Police

Licensing Co-ordinator
North Wales Police
The Police Station
Yr Ala
Pwllheli
Gwynedd
LL53 5BU
Tel No : 01286 670053
e-mail : Elizabeth.Williams@nthwales.pnn.police.uk

2. Teulu Môn

Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices
LLANGEFNI
Anglesey
LL77 7TW
01248 725 888
teulumon@ynysmon.gov.uk

3. North Wales Fire and Rescue Service

Chief Fire Officer
North Wales Fire and Rescue Service
Fire Station
Llanberis Road
Caernarfon
Gwynedd
LL55 2DF
Tel No: 01286 662999
e-mail : gwynedd.mon@nwales-fireservice.org.uk

4. Trading Standards

Trading Standards Manager
Public Protection Section
Regulation & Economic Development Dept
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices
LLANGEFNI
Anglesey
LL77 7TW
01248 752 840
safonaumasnach@ynysmon.gov.uk

5. Environmental Health

Environmental Health Manager
Public Protection Section
Regulation & Economic Development Dept
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices

LLANGEFNI
Anglesey
LL77 7TW
01248 752 840
ehhealth@ynysmon.gov.uk

6. Planning

Planning Development Manager
Planning Section
Regulation & Economic Development Dept
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices
LLANGEFNI
Anglesey
LL77 7TW
01248 752 421
cynllunio@ynysmon.gov.uk

7. North Wales Health Board

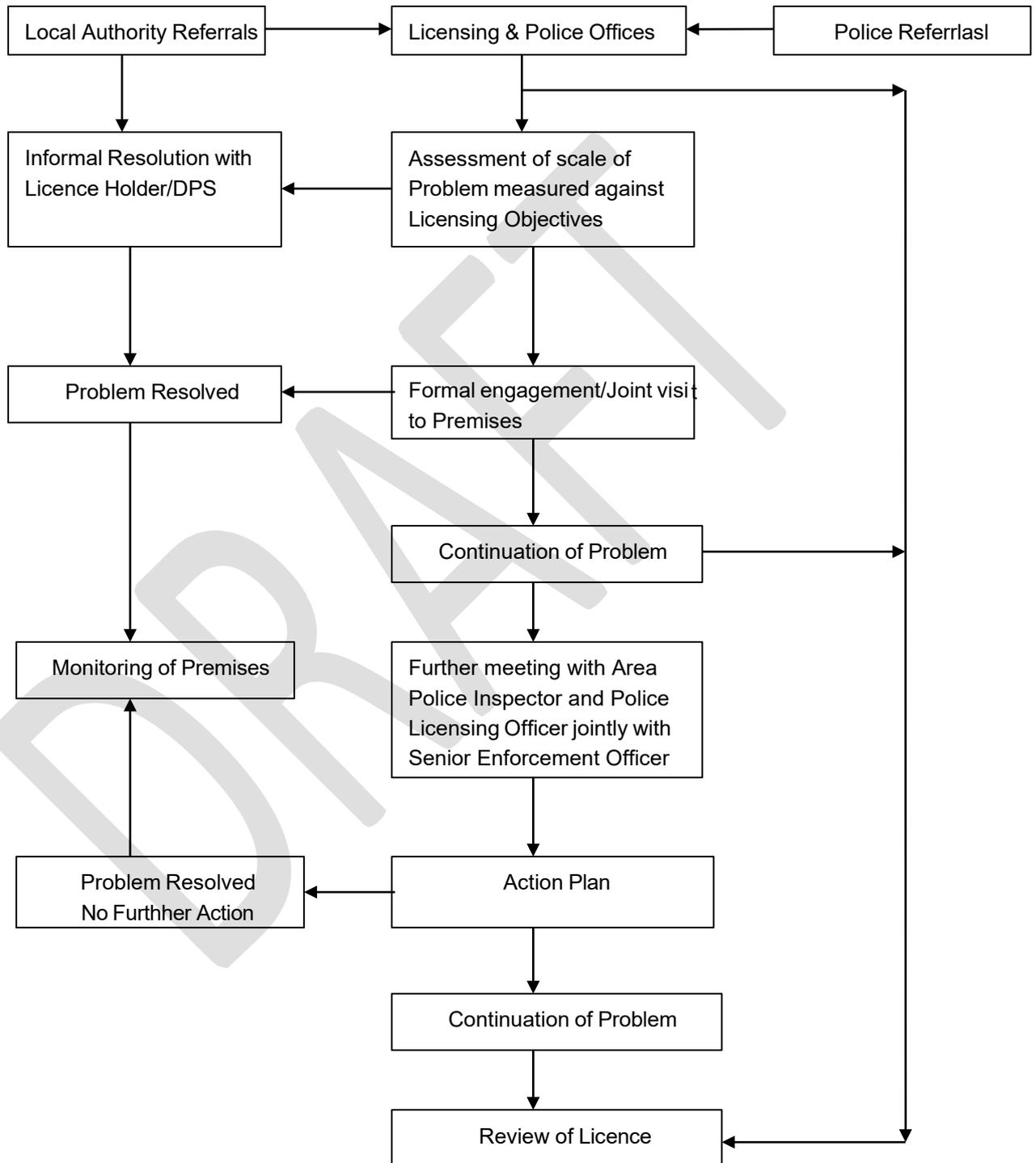
Administration & Resource Officer
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board
Public Health Directorate
Preswylfa
Hendy Road
Mold
Flintshire
CH7 1PZ
BCUHB.Licensing@wales.nhs.uk

8. Home Office Immigration Enforcement

IE Licensing Compliance Team (IELCT)
2 Ruskin Square (floor 6)
Dingwall
Croydon
CR20 2WF
IE.licensing.applications@homeoffice.gov.uk

APPENDIX C - REVIEW PROCEDURE INCORPORATING JOINT PROBLEM SOLVING AND ENFORCEMENT LADDER

LICENSED PREMISES REVIEW PROCEDURE INCORPORATING JOINT PROBLEM SOLVING



It should be noted that this flowchart is designed as a template for the monitoring of troublesome licensed premises, but the Authority's may depart from the procedure outlined as necessary on a case-by-case basis.

NORTH WALES POLICE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY LICENSING PARTNERSHIP

PREMISES ENFORCEMENT LADDER

It should be noted that the emphasis of this enforcement ladder is achieving the common aims of 'good housekeeping' and 'best practice' whilst working together. There is no absolute intention to review a licence as long as problems are willingly addressed by the Designated Premises Supervisor with the support of North Wales Police and the Licensing Authority

Example Scenario

STAGE ONE - Incident of disorder/underage drinking/ attempts to purchase alcohol by underage person or on behalf of underage person in/from a licensed premise where the person in charge calls the Police for assistance and agrees to work with the Police.

If problems continue move from Stage 1 to Stage 2.

STAGE TWO - Meeting with Police Inspector / Neighbourhood Sergeant, Western Division, Licensed Premises Manager and representative of the Local Authority. Issues will be formally discussed and formal written warning given.

If problems continue move from Stage 2 to Stage 3.

STAGE THREE - Police Inspector / Neighbourhood Sergeant and Western Division Licensed Premises Manager will apply for Review of Premises Licence, as appropriate to the circumstances.

Mutual Action Plan agreed with time span of three months. If no further incidents occur then exit from enforcement ladder.

The Police will do everything possible to assist and work with a Designated Premise Supervisor to come off the enforcement ladder. However, the onus of responsibility is on the Designated Premises Supervisor to run good business/premises.

More serious offences can trigger stage two or three automatically (e.g. Willful serving of Pub Watch excluded persons, assault on Police by Designated Premises Supervisor, authorized staff or family) and the discretion for this rests with the Police Inspector. More than two entries (in any 12 month period) onto the ladder will result in an immediate stage 3 review (more than one will result in Stage 2).

APPENDIX D – DELEGATION OF FUNCTIONS

Delegation of Functions

| Matter | Full Committee | Sub-committee | Officers |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Application for Personal Licence | | If a Police Objection | If no representation made |
| Application for Personal Licence with Unspent Convictions | | All cases | |
| Application for Premises / Club Premise Certificate | | If a relevant representation made | If no relevant representation made |
| Application for a Provisional Statement | | If a relevant representation made | If no relevant representation made |
| Application to Vary Premises Licence / Club Premises Certificate | | If a relevant representation made | If no relevant representation made |
| Application to Vary Designated Premises Supervisor | | If a Police Objection | All other cases |
| Request to Be Removed as a Designated Premises Supervisor | | | All cases |
| Application for Transfer of Premises Licence | | If a Police Objection | All other cases |
| Application for Interim Authorities | | If a Police Objection | All other cases |
| Application to Review Premises Licence / Club Premises Certificate | | All cases | |
| Decision on Whether a Complaint Is Irrelevant Frivolous or Vexatious etc. | | | All cases |
| Decision to Object When Local Authority Is a Consultee and not relevant authority considering the application | | All cases | |
| Determination of a Police Objection to a Temporary Event Notice | | All cases | |

APPENDIX E - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Please note that this glossary of terms is provided for reference only. They have not been used throughout the Policy and are provided for guidance only.

Authorised Persons – Authorised persons are bodies empowered to carry out inspection and enforcement roles under the Licensing Act 2003.

Club premises certificate – Authorising a **qualifying club** to carry out ‘qualifying club activities’ under the Licensing Act 2003. This includes time-limited certificates.

Conditions – there are three types of conditions

1. **Proposed Conditions** – are conditions proposed by the applicant in the operating schedule.
2. **Imposed Conditions** – are conditions imposed by the licensing authority after its discretion has been engaged following the receipt of relevant representations.
3. **Mandatory Conditions** – are conditions prescribed by the Act and are included in every premises licence or club premises certificate when specified licensable activities take place.

Cumulative impact area – Area that the **licensing authority** has identified in their licensing policy statement as having a saturation of licensed premises and the ‘cumulative impact’ of any additional licensed premises could adversely impact on the statutory licensing objectives.

Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) – This will normally be the person who has been given day-to-day responsibility for running the premises by the **premises licence** holder. Every premises licence that authorises the sale of alcohol is required under the 2003 Act to specify a DPS. The DPS must be a **personal licence** holder. The only exception is for community premises which have made a successful application to the LA to be exempt from the requirement.

Early morning alcohol restriction order – A power under section 119 of the **Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011** to prohibit sales of alcohol for a specific time period between the hours of 12am and 6am, if it is deemed appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

Expedited/summary review – A chief officer of police can apply for an expedited/summary review of a **premises licence** because of serious crime and/or serious disorder under s.53A of the **Licensing Act 2003**.

Fee bands – In determining the amount of the licence fee for applications for new **premises licences** and **club premises certificates**, and full variations to licences or certificates, each premises falls into a band based on its non-domestic rateable value. Since the introduction of the 2003 Act until 2012/13, the application fees associated with each band for a new licence or certificate have been as follows: Band A (£100); Band B (£190); Band C (£315); Band D [no **multiplier**] (£450); Band D premises licence with **multiplier** (£900); Band E [no multiplier] (£635); Band E premises licence with multiplier (£1,905). The subsequent annual fees associated with each licence or certificate are as follows: Band A (£70); Band B (£180); Band C (£295); Band D [no multiplier] (£320); Band D premises licence with multiplier (£640); Band E [no multiplier] (£350); Band E premises licence with multiplier (£1,050).

Forfeited (personal licence) – Suspension following a court order under s.129 of the **Licensing Act 2003** specified (and where that order has not been suspended, pending an appeal under s.129 (4) or 130 of the Act).

Hearing – Used in the context of applications for a **premises licence** or **club premises certificate** that go to a hearing for determining applications for a premises licence, for provisional statements, to vary a premises licence, for club premises certificates, and to vary club premises certificates.

Judicial review – Includes only those where the High Court notified parties of its decision in the time period specified.

Lapsed (club certificate) – Where a **club premises certificate** has lapsed because it had effect for a limited period, but that period has since expired.

Lapsed (premises licence) – Where a **premises licence** has lapsed due to the death, incapacity, insolvency etc. of the licence holder, as set out under s.27 of the **Licensing Act 2003**. Excludes instances where a premises licence was in effect for a limited period, but the period has since expired (e.g. one-off events).

Late night levy order – A discretionary power for **licensing authorities** under section 125 of the **Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011**. The late night levy is paid by those premises licensed to sell alcohol late at night to raise a contribution to the costs of policing the late night economy.

Late night refreshment – The provision of hot food or drink to the public, for consumption on or off the premises, between 11pm and 5am or the supply of hot food or hot drink to any persons between those hours on or from premises to which the public has access.

Licensing authority – The licensing authority is responsible for the licensing of alcohol, regulated entertainment and late night refreshment.

Minor variation (to licence or certificate) – Applications made under s.41A or s.86A of the **Licensing Act 2003** to make low-risk changes to the terms of a **premises licence** or **club premises certificate**. The fee for a minor variation is prescribed in the Act.

Multiplier – Multipliers are applied to premises used exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises under the authorisation of a **premises licence** (**fee bands D and E** only).

Off-sales – The sale by retail of alcohol for consumption off the premises.

On-sales – The sale by retail of alcohol and the supply of alcohol (by clubs) for consumption on the premises.

Other persons – Any individual, body or business that is likely to be to be affected by the granting of **premises licence** or **club premises certificate** applications. Other persons may submit relevant representations to the relevant licensing authority and may seek a review of premises licence or club premises certificate.

Personal licence – Authorising an individual to supply or authorise the supply of alcohol in accordance with a **premises licence** under the **Licensing Act 2003**. The application fee for a personal licence is prescribed in the Act.

Premises licence – Authorising premises to be used for the sale or supply of alcohol, the provision of regulated entertainment or the provision of **late night refreshment**, under the **Licensing Act 2003**. This includes time-limited premises licences. A premises licence fee is based on its non-domestic rateable value. Application fees vary from £100 (Band A) to £1,905 (Band E with multiplier); annual fees vary from £70 to £1,050.

Qualifying club – A number of criteria must be met to be considered a qualifying club for a **club premises certificate**. They are:

- that under the rules of the club, persons may not be admitted to membership or be admitted as candidates for membership, or to any of the privileges of membership without an interval of at least two days between their nomination for membership and their admission;
- that the club is established and conducted in good faith as a club;
- that the club has at least 25 members; and
- that alcohol is not supplied to members on the premises otherwise than by or on behalf of the club.

Relevant representations – Representations which are about the likely effect of the grant of the **premises licence** or **club premises certificate** applications on the promotion of the licensing objectives, that are made by a responsible authority or other person within the period prescribed under

section 17(5)(c) of the Act, that have not been withdrawn, and in the case of representations made by a other persons, that they are not, in the opinion of the relevant licensing authority, frivolous or vexatious.

Responsible authority – Public bodies that must be notified of certain **premises licence** or **club premises certificate** applications and are entitled to make representations to the licensing authority. They include

- the licensing authority and any other licensing authority in whose area part of the premises is situated,
- the chief officer of police for any police area in which the premises are situated,
- the fire and rescue authority for any area in which the premises are situated,
- the Local Health Board for any area in which the premises are situated,
- the enforcing authority for Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 for any area in which the premises are situated,
- the local planning authority for any area in which the premises are situated,
- the local authority responsible for minimising or preventing the risk of pollution of the environment or of harm to human health in any area in which the premises are situated in relation to,
- a body which represents those who, in relation to any such area, are responsible for, or interested in, matters relating to the protection of children from harm, and are competent to advise such matters,
- in relation to a vessel, a navigation authority having functions in relation to the waters where the vessel is usually moored or berthed or any waters where it is, or is proposed to be, navigated at a time when it is used for licensable activities,
- the local authority responsible for weights and measures in any area in which the premises are situated.

Review – Following the grant of a **premises licence** or **club premises certificate** a **responsible authority** or **other person** may ask the licensing authority to review the licence or certificate because of a matter arising at the premises in connection with any of the four licensing objectives.

Revoked (personal licence) – If the holder of a **personal licence** is convicted of an offence during the application period for the licence, the licence may be revoked under s.124 of the **Licensing Act 2003**.

Surrender (of licence) – If the holder of a licence wishes to surrender it, it is done according to the provisions under section 28 (for a **premises licence**), section 81 (for a **club certificate**) and section 116 (for a **personal licence**).

Temporary event notice (TEN) – A notice under s.100 of the **Licensing Act 2003**, used to authorise relatively small-scale licensable activities, subject to certain criteria and limits. Includes only notices that have been correctly and properly given in the time period specified i.e. excludes notices that were sent back because of mistakes on the form. This also includes notices that were subsequently withdrawn. The fee for a TEN is prescribed in the Act.

Variation (to premises licence) – Applications made under s.34 of the **Licensing Act 2003** to change the terms of a **premises licence**, for example the opening hours, the licensable activities or the conditions. The fee for a variation of **DPS** is prescribed in the Act.

Variation (to club premises certificate) – Applications made under s.84 of the **Licensing Act 2003** to change the terms of a **club premises certificate**, for example the qualifying club activities or the conditions.

Public Health Directorate, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board

Isle of Anglesey County Council - Statement of Licensing Policy consultation response

05/01/2026

The Health Board welcomes the opportunity to respond to this draft Statement of Licensing Policy. We recognise the importance of a clear evidence-based approach to addressing alcohol related harm and acknowledge the significant impact of alcohol misuse on individuals, families, communities, and health services.

Overall, the draft policy is well-worded, comprehensive, and clearly structured. The Health Board supports the policy's overarching aims and values the inclusive and proportionate approach taken. We support the draft Statement of Licensing Policy and welcome the council's commitment to evidence-led licensing, partnership working, and community safety.

Alcohol remains a major preventable cause of illness, death, and social harm in North Wales. It is associated with a wide range of health conditions, crime, violence, family breakdown and inequality, with impacts extending beyond the individual drinker. Evidence shows that alcohol availability and consumption contribute to significant health harms, including hospital admissions, premature mortality and harm to children and young people. Deprivation exacerbates these effects, with the most deprived communities experiencing poorer health outcomes and longer periods of ill health linked to alcohol use.

Reducing the availability of alcohol has been identified by the World Health Organization as one of the most effective measures for preventing alcohol-related harm. The licensing process is therefore a key preventative tool, enabling local authorities to regulate the number, location, and operation of licensed premises, including opening hours, age-restriction enforcement, and the responsible selling of alcohol.

The comments provided below are intended to further support and strengthen the policy to enhance its positive impact on population health.

In summary, we recommend:

- 1. An increased focus on protecting vulnerable individuals, including children and young people.**
- 2. Include reference to Public Health data/ local evidence of alcohol related harm being used to inform decisions.**
- 3. Strengthen reference between the SLP and other relevant strategies including calling Time For Change and the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act 2015.**

To align with the above recommendations, we recommend including wording similar to the following in the relevant sections of the document:

Section 1 – Background

We recommend including a further bullet point; 1.4 to acknowledge and emphasise the impact alcohol may have on communities and those individuals that may be at increased risks of alcohol

related harms. We acknowledge that the Statement of Licensing Policy may be in place for 5 years and therefore the data will be out of date, therefore it may not be appropriate to include the data highlighted in yellow below.

Alcohol consumption and its associated harms continue to present a significant public health challenge. Harmful alcohol use is consistently identified as one of the leading risks factors for disease, disability, and premature deaths worldwide.

In Ynys Mon, 36.6% of young persons aged 11-16, reported drinking alcohol. This is higher than the Wales average of 35.6% ([SHRN, 2023](#)).

During 2023-24; 196 individuals per 100,000 population in Ynys Mon were admitted to hospital for an alcohol-specific condition; this is a decrease of 22% since 2022-2023 ([PHW 2025](#)).

During 2023-24; 837 individuals per 100,000 population in Ynys Mon were admitted to hospital with an alcohol attributable condition. This is a decrease of 17% since 2021-22 ([PHW 2025](#)).

There are areas of deprivation on the island with some communities amongst the 10% most deprived in Wales across all domains including Community Safety.

On average, people on low incomes drink less than people on higher incomes, with affordability being one of the key drivers in alcohol consumption. However, people in deprived areas are many times more likely to experience an alcohol related hospital admission or die of an alcohol related cause.

Overall, effective, and well-enforced licensing is recognised as a vital component in reducing alcohol-related harm, protecting children and vulnerable groups, and supporting safer, healthier communities.

Section 2 - Scope and Extent of the Licensing Act 2003

Section 2.3 In this section there is reference that the Authority will have regard to other policies, Acts and Strategies. We would encourage specific reference to the below within the main policy or within the appendices:

Regional and National Policies

Calling Time for Change (2025-2028) – North Wales Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy (North Wales Area Planning Board 2025)

Calling Time for Change (2025-2028), is the North Wales’s Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy. Priorities include:

- *Safe and Supportive Environments – to promote responsible retailing and support a safe, vibrant and diverse night-time economy, through working in partnership with local alcohol businesses to reduce alcohol related harm.*
- *Changed attitude and social norms – to increase knowledge and understanding of alcohol related harms and enable people in North Wales to have a positive relationship with alcohol, and work towards a culture in which non-drinking or a low level of alcohol consumption is valued and accepted as a norm.*
- *Reduce availability of alcohol – to reduce alcohol related crime, disorder, and anti-social behaviour by preventing and tackling alcohol related offending by individuals and irresponsible alcohol retailing.*

- *Children, Young People and Families to protect children, young people, and families from alcohol related harm*

Substance Misuse Delivery Plan (2019-2022) (Welsh Government 2019)

The vision set out by Welsh Governments’ Substance Misuse Delivery Plan (2019-22) is that everyone should have longer healthier lives, free from the potential harms of substance misuse, building resilience so they can be active and contribute positively to their communities.

The Well-being of Future Generations Act, 2015 (Future Generations Commissioner for Wales 2015)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to improve how they work with people, communities, and each other, and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change. This legislation provides a unique opportunity in Wales to create positive change by working collectively to protect the health and wellbeing of our future generations.

The Public Health (Minimum Price for Alcohol) (Wales) Act 2018, which aims to reduce alcohol-related harm by controlling affordability.

The Act provides for a minimum price for the sale and supply of alcohol in Wales by certain persons. It also makes it an offence for alcohol to be sold or supplied below that price and establishes a local authority led enforcement regime.

Wales without Violence: A shared Framework for Preventing Violence among Children and Young People, Violence Prevention Unit, 2023 Public Health Wales.

This framework references Safe community environments to create physically and psychologically safe spaces for children and young people.

The Framework notes Alcohol and Licensing Policy as a key programme/ intervention to help address risk factors and prevent violence.

<https://waleswithoutviolence.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/WWV-Framework-Digital-English.pdf>

North Wales without Violence, North Wales Serious Violence Response Strategy, 2024

Access to Alcohol is listed as one of the Causes and risk factors of serious violence and therefore emphasises the importance of the Alcohol licensing regime.

Section 3 Licensing Objectives

Section 3.10 Public Safety

Specifically include ‘spiking’ as below. The Revised guidance issued under section 182 of Licensing Act 2003 guidance (November 2025 update) specifically mentions that licensing authorities ‘may wish to consider additional licence conditions to safeguard patrons against spiking’ in appropriate cases, where there is evidence to justify such action. This reflects an awareness of a health-related safety risk on licensed premises and offers local authorities the discretion to tackle it through licensing conditions if appropriate.

3.10 The Authority recognises that general health and safety duties will not always adequately cover specific issues and therefore conditions may need to be attached to a Premises Licence or Club Premises Certificate. Physical safety includes the prevention of accidents and injuries and

other immediate harms that can result from alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness, alcohol poisoning and 'spiking' incidents.

We would also encourage including wording in Section 3 of the document to encourage applicants to consider supporting wider campaigns. For example:

Applicants and licensees should support wider harm-reduction strategies and campaigns, including campaigns around awareness of spiking incidents and have regard to relevant Welsh Government substance misuse strategies. Where age restrictions apply, appropriate control measures should be in place, including staff training and the adoption of schemes such as Challenge 25.

Section 3 (Licensing Objectives) or at the end of section 4 (The Licensing Process and Administration of Functions 4.26 - where there is reference to the Local Health Board).

Corrections are provided for Section 4.26 where reference is made to Public Health Wales; following the transfer of the Public Health team to the Health Board in 2022. As representatives of the Health Board, we have submitted data as part of representations from services within the Health Board.

Furthermore, we suggest that you reference the Local Health Board as the either the Health Board or BCUHB.

To strengthen BCUHB Public Health input we suggest that you may include narrative similar to:

The Authority recognises that the licensing regime plays an important role in supporting and protecting public health. Alcohol availability and consumption can contribute to a range of harms, including alcohol-related hospital admissions, injury, violence, long-term health conditions and poor mental wellbeing.

The Local Health Board is responsible for making representations and observations on licencing applications. While public health is not a standalone licensing objective under the Act, the Authority will take relevant public health evidence into account where it supports the promotion of the existing licensing objectives, particularly the prevention of crime and disorder, public safety, and the protection of children from harm

The Health Board can provide data and evidence from A&E and the local Substance Misuse Service may also provide input. The information provided by the Health Board is not available to other responsible authorities and it may help inform licensing decisions.

Section 5: Premises Licences and Club Premises Certificates (New Applications, Variations & General Information).

5.6 Garages - In determining applications for garages, (i.e. forecourt shops) the Authority must decide whether or not premises are primarily used as a garage and will expect applicants to submit data which establishes the primary use. Where such information is not available (because for example the premises have only just started trading), the Authority may consider imposing a condition requiring this information to be provided to the Licensing Authority on a regular basis for the following years to ensure the premises are not primarily used as a garage.

We suggest to include that as part of the application you will consider the location and the risks related to drink and drug driving and that applicants need to give this due consideration (to consider ways to minimise risks such as supporting local campaigns around drink and drug driving).

Section 9 Operating Schedule

Section 9.11 Shops, stores and supermarkets will generally be permitted to sell alcohol for consumption off premises at times when they are normally open in the course of their business. Where relevant representations are made (for example from the Police or resident(s) in the case of individual shops, which are known to be a focus of disorder and disturbance), restrictions on hours may be appropriate.

On-sales and off-sales have different implications for public health, as well as for the prevention of crime and disorder, public safety, the prevention of public nuisance, and the protection of children from harm. For example, off-sales needs to consider the potential for 24-hour access and delivery of alcohol. There is a growing body of evidence that highlights the harm this can cause to vulnerable individuals including those with acute alcohol dependency or those in recovery.

We would consider further additions to strengthen this section, for example:

In areas where alcohol-related problems or anti-social behaviour are already evident, applicants should carefully consider the appropriateness of selling alcohol during early morning or late evening hours, as extended availability may attract problematic drinking and exacerbate local issues.

Within this section we would also encourage including the below:

Applicants are strongly encouraged to apply only for the hours they genuinely intend to operate. Applications for unnecessarily extended hours may increase the likelihood of representations. The existence of other premises with similar hours in the vicinity will not be regarded as justification for granting extended hours

Section 14 Miscellaneous

Remote and Delivery Sales of Alcohol

We suggest strengthening this section with reference to employee training and seeking advice where relevant, for example:

Operating schedules should clearly set out effective age-verification procedures at both the point of sale and point of delivery, alongside appropriate staff training.

Applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Licensing Authority or police where proposing delivery services, particularly in relation to delivery times, quantities, and age-restriction controls

Safeguarding - Safeguarding is noted within this section (14.4) We would encourage more detail around safeguarding, some wording below that may be appropriate to use:

The Licensing Authority works in partnership with key agencies to prevent and respond to safeguarding risks, including through participation in multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and close collaboration with the Safeguarding Board, Police and other responsible authorities. Safeguarding is a shared responsibility, and effective partnership working is essential to identifying risks early, protecting vulnerable individuals, and disrupting criminal activity.

The Authority will work proactively with partner agencies to undertake compliance activity, including test purchase operations, to ensure appropriate safeguards are in place.

Licence holders are expected to regularly review their practices to ensure continued compliance with the licensing objectives. Where premises are found to be repeatedly exposing children or vulnerable people to harm, the Authority will take prompt and proportionate enforcement action, in consultation with other responsible authorities, using the full range of powers available.

Concerns relating to the safety or welfare of a child should be reported to North Wales Police or the local authority safeguarding teams without delay.

In addition to the above we include some further comments below that you may wish to consider as part of the development of the final document:

Late night refreshments.

- BCUHB recommend that the policy considers the public health implications of late-night refreshment provision between 23:00 and 05:00. The availability of hot food and drink during these hours may contribute to unhealthy eating behaviours, increased calorie consumption, and alcohol-related harm, particularly when combined with extended hours of alcohol availability.
- Late-night refreshment premises can contribute to increased levels of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour, particularly when operating during the early hours of the morning. Applicants seeking to provide hot food or drink between 23:00 and 05:00 should be required to demonstrate how their proposed operation will not exacerbate existing issues of crime and disorder within the locality.

Drug Misuse

- Expectation of licensed premises to take reasonable steps to prevent drug misuse, including staff training, clear procedures, customer safety information and appropriate first-aid provision, particularly in larger venues.

Operating schedule

- Some Licensing authorities consider further information around closing times, for example a minimum 30-minute drinking-up or wind-down period before closing that may support the safe and gradual dispersal of customers and help minimise disturbance to the surrounding area. Larger venues and events should consider a longer wind-down period where appropriate. Licensed premises should also be encouraged to make available contact details for licensed Taxi's to support customers in leaving the premises safely and promptly.

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

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

| Version | Date | Summary of changes |
|---------|------------|--------------------|
| 0.1 | 19/09/2025 | |
| | | |
| | | |

| Step 1: Background | |
|--|---|
| 1 - What are you assessing? | Statement of Licensing Policy as required by the Licensing Act 2003. Every 5 years the Council must adopt a Statement of Licensing Policy. The current policy was adopted in 2021 and consequently a revised policy is required in 2026. This Policy sets out how the Council will discharge its functions with regards to the regulation of Licensed regulated activity. The draft policy has been produced in accordance with the Licensing Act statutory guidance on form and content of the Policy. It is a revised and updated version of the Council's previous policy. |
| 2 - Is this a new or existing proposal? | Revision of existing proposal. |
| 3 - What are the aims and purpose of this proposal? | The aim of the proposal is to meet the statutory requirements of the Licensing Act 2003 by producing a Statement of Licensing Policy. The statement will set out a general approach to making licensing decisions consistent with the licensing Act 2003. A statement is required before the Council makes any decisions with regards to applications and notices made under the provisions of the Act. The purpose of the proposal is to have a policy in place which enables the Council to carry out it's statutory function. |
| 4 - Who is responsible for the proposal you are assessing? | Trystan Owen Chief Public Protection Officer |

| Step 1: Background | | |
|--|---|----|
| 5 - Who is the lead officer for this assessment? | Sion Hughes Licensing & Corporate Health & Safety Manager | |
| 6 - Who else is involved in undertaking this assessment? | Not applicable | |
| 7 - Is the proposal related to other areas of work? For example, are there other proposals of policies that should be taken into consideration as part of this assessment? | No | |
| 8 - Is the proposal relevant to how the Authority complies with the public sector general duty relating to people who are protected by the Equality Act 2010? As a general rule, any policy that affects people is likely to be relevant across all protected groups. | The elimination of discrimination and harassment | No |
| | The advancement of equality of opportunity | No |
| | The fostering of good relations | No |
| | The protection and promotion of human rights | No |
| 9 – Is the proposal a strategic decision? If so, the Socio-Economic Duty is relevant - see appendix 1. | No | |

| Step 1: Background | |
|---|---|
| <p>10 - Who would be affected by the proposal(s) (adversely or positively, directly or indirectly)?</p> <p>If this is a strategic proposal, ensure that you give specific consideration to whether the proposal would affect more on people living in less favourable social and economic circumstances than others in the same society (see appendix 1)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible Authorities designated under the Licensing Act 2003 • Holders of premises licences and club certificates • Holders of personal licences to sell alcohol • Local Health Board • Local businesses • Residents and visitors <p>Not a strategic proposal</p> |

| Step 2.1: Information Gathering – Welsh Language Standards and the Welsh Language Measure (Wales) 2011 | |
|---|--|
| 11 - Does this proposal ensure that the Welsh language is treated no less favourably than the English language, in accordance with the Council's Welsh Language Policy? | Proposals are in accordance with the Council's Welsh Language policy. |
| 12 - Is there an opportunity here to offer more opportunities for people to learn and / or use the Welsh language on a day-to-day basis? | Proposals are not relevant or likely to change opportunities to learn or use Welsh. The proposal may have a positive effect on the ability to use the Welsh language on a day-to-day basis by allowing local Welsh speaking businesses to be licensed. |
| 13 – Will this area of work proactively offer services in Welsh for users? | Proposals are not relevant or likely to proactively offer services in Welsh for users. |
| 14 – Is this proposal likely to protect and promote the Welsh language within communities? | Proposals will contribute towards the local economy in Welsh speaking areas. |
| <p>To help you to answer the questions above, the corporate Impact Assessment Guidance lists a series of questions which should be considered when assessing how proposals impact on the Welsh language in general. The extent to which these questions are relevant will depend on the proposal in question. However:</p> | |

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

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

| Step 2.3: Information Gathering – Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 | | |
|--|--------------------|--|
| 16 – Does this proposal meet any of the seven national well-being goals outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015? (Descriptions of the wellbeing goals are listed at Appendix 3) | A prosperous Wales | The aim of the proposal is to set a policy for making decisions consistent with the Licensing Act 2003. In so doing, it should create a well regulated licensed trade that promotes the licensing objectives. This should in turn contribute to the local economy and maintain or increase prosperity by providing employment and income from the licensed sector. |
| | A resilient Wales | N/A |
| | A healthier Wales | N/A |
| | A more equal Wales | N/A |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | A Wales of cohesive communities | The licensed sector helps to encourage vibrant cohesive communities by providing regulated entertainment at events, festivals and venues where residents and visitors can socialise. |
| | A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language | Regulated entertainment provides cultural opportunities and Welsh language productions and events contribute to a thriving Welsh language. |
| | A globally responsible Wales | N/A |

| Step 2.4: Information Gathering – Engagement / Consultation / Evidence / Filling gaps in information | |
|---|---|
| Please see the pre-consultation and pre-engagement checklist, which is available on MonITor | |
| 17 - What has been done to date in terms of involvement and consultation with regard to this proposal? | <p>Consultation will take place with the following who are listed as statutory consultees in the Licensing Act 2003:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Constable North Wales Police • North Wales Fire and Rescue Service • Local Health Board • Persons/bodies representative of local premises licence holders • Persons/bodies representative of local club premises certificate holders • Persons/bodies representative of local personal licence holders • Persons/bodies representative of businesses and residents in its area |

| | |
|--|--|
| 18 – What other information have you used to inform your assessment? Please list any reports, websites, links used etc here and include the relevant evidence in the table in Step 3 below | Statutory Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 Revised guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 (February 2025) (accessible version) - GOV.UK |
| 19 - Are there any gaps in the information collected to date? If so, how will these be addressed? | N/A |

Step 3: Considering the potential impact and identifying mitigating action

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

| Protected group | *Potential Impact | Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings) | Actions to mitigate negative impact |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Age | Positive | The proposal will promote the licensing objective of protecting children from harm. This is a paramount consideration and must be addressed when licensing functions are undertaken. | |
| Disability | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on people that share this Protected Characteristic | |
| Sex | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on people that share this Protected Characteristic | |
| Gender Reassignment | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on people that share this Protected Characteristic | |

| Protected group | *Potential Impact | Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings) | Actions to mitigate negative impact |
|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| Pregnancy & Maternity | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on people that share this Protected Characteristic | |
| Race / Ethnicity / Nationality | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on people that share this Protected Characteristic | |
| Religion or Belief | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on people that share this Protected Characteristic | |
| Sexual Orientation | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on people that share this Protected Characteristic | |
| Marriage or Civil Partnership | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on people that share this Protected Characteristic | |
| | | | |
| Welsh language | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on the Welsh language | |
| Human Rights | Neutral | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on human rights | |
| Any other relevant issue. | Not applicable | There is no evidence that suggests the proposal will have a disproportionate impact on any other relevant issue | |
| There are clear links between equality and socio-economic issues. Discrimination against protected groups can be a direct cause of socio-economic disadvantage. If any such issues become apparent when assessing non-strategic matters, they should be given due regard and recorded under the relevant protected group, or under 'any other relevant issue' above. | | | |

| Please complete this section if the proposal is a strategic matter (see appendix 1) | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| The Socio-Economic Duty | Potential impact | Details of the impact (including evidence to support the findings) | Actions to mitigate negative impact |
| Is the proposal likely to cause any inequalities of outcome resulting from socio-economic disadvantage? | Not a strategic matter | | |

Step 4 – Outcome of the assessment

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

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

| Step 4: Outcome of the assessment | |
|--|---|
| 21 - Note the impacts identified and how it is intended to mitigate any negative impact in terms of equality, the Welsh language and, if relevant, socio-economic disadvantage (ie a summary of the table/s in step 3) | The outcome of the assessment is no major change. Adopting the proposal will enable the Council to carry out its statutory functions under the Licensing Act 2003. A well regulated and prosperous Licensed sector will contribute to and maintain the economic viability of businesses. It will also provide opportunities for Welsh language businesses and cultural events in the community. |

| Step 4: Outcome of the assessment | |
|---|--|
| 22 - Describe any actions taken to maximise the opportunity to promote equality and the Welsh language, the goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (sustainability) and, if relevant, ensure better outcomes for those facing economic disadvantage. | Proposals will contribute towards the viability of Licensed businesses which will benefit the local economy and communities through the provision of licensed regulated activities. A consultation will take place in accordance with the provisions of the Licensing Act 2003. |
| 23 - Would any aspect of the proposal contravene the wellbeing goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015? | No |
| 24 – Is there a need to look at what could be done differently, or to reconsider the entire proposal as a result of conducting this assessment? (Evidence of negative impact could render the proposal or decision unlawful. If you have identified negative impact, you should consider at this stage whether it is possible to proceed with the proposal). | No. The Council has a statutory duty to adopt this proposal, so that it can make decisions regarding Licensed premises and activities. Should the Council take any other action it cannot discharge its statutory obligations. |
| 25 - Is there a strategy for dealing with any unavoidable but not unlawful negative impacts that cannot be mitigated? | N/A |
| 26 - Will the proposal be adopted / forwarded for approval? Who will be the decision-maker? | Yes, the full Isle of Anglesey County Council |
| 27 - Are there monitoring arrangements in place? What are they? | No |

Step 5: Action Plan

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

| Ref | Proposed actions | Lead officer | Timescale |
|------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| | A full consultation on the proposed policy | Sion Hughes | October – November 2025 |
| | A review of the response to the consultation. | Sion Hughes | November – December 2025 |
| | | | |

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

What is the Duty?

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

Who is likely to experience socio-economic disadvantage?

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

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

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

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

When will the Duty be relevant?

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

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

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

Appendix 2 – Human Rights

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

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

- Article 2: The right to life
- Article 3: Prohibition of torture
- Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour
- Article 5: Right to liberty and security
- Article 6: Right to a fair trial
- Article 7: No punishment without law
- Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life
- Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Article 10: Freedom of expression
- Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association
- Article 12: Right to marry
- Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination
- Article 1 of Protocol 1: Protection of property
- Article 2 of Protocol 1: Right to education
- Article 3 of Protocol 1: Right to free elections
- Article 1 of Protocol 13: Abolition of the death penalty

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

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

A prosperous Wales:

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

A resilient Wales:

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

A healthier Wales:

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

A more equal Wales:

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

A Wales of cohesive communities:

Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities.

A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language:

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

A globally responsible Wales:

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

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Isle of Anglesey County Council

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Report to: | The Executive |
| Date | 24/02/2026 |
| Subject: | Castle Car Park, Beaumaris |
| Portfolio Holder(s): | Councillor Ieuan Williams |
| Head of Service/Director: | Huw Percy, Head of Highways, Property & Waste |
| Report Author: | Julie Jones, Service Business & Strategy Manager |
| Local Members: | Councillor Gary Pritchard, Councillor Carwyn Jones, Councillor Alun Roberts |

A – Recommendation/s and reason/s

The recommendation is that the Council refuses the request presented in a business plan by Beaumaris Town Council to transfer the Castle Car Park, Beaumaris, to the Town Council, and to offer them a new lease instead, until 31/03/2026, on the same terms as the original lease.

The recommendation to offer a lease is made because the original lease was agreed to support the Town Council to fund the maintenance of the Gaol and Court, however, as the Covid pandemic disrupted the Town Council’s ability to generate income for approx. 9 months, offering a new lease until the end of March 2026 would compensate the Town Council for the loss of income during the Covid period.

The original 5-year lease was signed on 15/07/2020 as part of the agreement to transfer the Gaol and Court to the ownership of the Town Council. The 9-month period referred to above covers the period from the start of the lease until the end of April 2021. A rent of £1 a year was payable under the lease that ended on 15/07/2025. It was agreed that the Town Council could continue to be in possession of the car park for a short period of time after the end of the lease to allow the Town Council to submit a Business Plan in relation to their possession moving forward and because changing the income collection arrangements in the middle of the summer was not considered ideal. The Town Council submitted their Business Plan on 19/09/2025 and it is included as appendix 1 to this report.

The reasons for refusing the request to transfer the car park are explained in part B of this report.

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

The following options have been disregarded for the reasons noted:

1. Transferring the car park to the Town Council

- 1.1 Section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 (the Act) prohibits Councils from disposing of property (except by way of a short tenancy) for a consideration less than the best that can reasonably be obtained (without Ministerial consent).

- 1.2 Based on the average gross profit quoted in the business plan, the capital value of the car park is estimated at between £900,000 and £1,200,000. Notwithstanding the above, the General Disposal Consent (Wales) 2003 (the Consent) allows disposals of up to £2m for a consideration less than the best that can be obtained (without obtaining Ministerial consent) if the Council considers that the disposal is in the interests of the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of the area or population of that Council.
- 1.3 There are risks associated with transferring the building to the community for no consideration or consideration less than the best that can reasonably be obtained, including:
- Setting a new precedent by departing from Council policy for the disposal of property and procedures followed in relation to other property.
 - Undermining Council Policy and its ability to dispose of property for the best possible price in future.
 - The likelihood that other communities will use the new precedent to insist on similar transfers.
 - Undesirable financial implications for the Council because capital receipts for such sites would be reduced or lost.
- 1.4 The business plan presented by the Town Council suggests that the reason behind their application is to maintain the precept at a low level, and it does not state that income from the car park is being invested in the Gaol or Court. As the precept is already very low, agreeing to transfer the car park would allow the Town Council to be run at next to nothing and it is likely to lead to similar requests from other town/community councils.
- 2. Not to offer a new lease but agree to give a share of the income to the Town Council**
- 2.1 Under this option, responsibility for the car park would return to the County Council immediately, and a new payment machine and display board would need to be installed before the County Council could start charging for parking. It is therefore considered that it would be better to transfer the car park back to the County Council at the end of the financial year.
- 2.2 An agreement to share the income with the Town Council would help them to maintain the Gaol and Court, but as their business plan does not provide evidence that the income received during the lease has been used for this purpose, this option has been disregarded.
- 3. Not to offer the Town Council a new lease and allow them continued possession of the car park**
- 3.1 If the Town Council continues to be in possession of the car park without a lease, there is a risk that they may attempt to argue that a new periodic contract with the benefit of secure tenure under the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954 has been established. There would be no certainty around the exact terms of such a tenancy, and the tenancy would have to be terminated in accordance with the 1954 Act.

3.2 Similarly, the longer the Town Council continues to be in possession, the more difficult it would be to try to claim any dilapidations following the date of the end of the lease. As a result, this option has also been disregarded.

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

The legal lease has ended, and the Executive must determine whether to depart from the contents of the lease.

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

The decision is consistent with the Council's policy for disposing of property and the Council's decision to transfer Beaumaris Gaol and Court.

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

The business plan states that the car park generated an income of £113,000 in 2024/25 and it is therefore a resource that generates significant income, with relatively low maintenance costs. The decision would therefore create an additional source of income for the County Council from 01/04/2026 onwards, income that could be used to upgrade and maintain other assets.

Dd – Assessing the potential impact (if relevant):

1. How does this decision impact on our long-term needs as an Island?

The decision would create an additional source of income for the County Council from 01/04/2026 onwards. This income can be used to upgrade and maintain other assets across the Island, whilst the car park continues to be available for use by visitors to Beaumaris town.

2. Is this a decision which it is envisaged will prevent future costs / dependencies on the Authority? If so, how?

The decision would not prevent future costs / dependencies on the County Council, but it would create an additional income stream for the County Council.

3. Have we been working collaboratively with other organisations to come to this decision? If so, with who?

Thorough consideration has been given to the business plan presented by the Town Council.

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

The decision will not affect Anglesey citizens, as the car park will be available to use whoever the owner may be.

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

The decision will not affect groups protected under the Equality Act 2010 as the car park will be available to use whoever the owner may be.

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

The decision will not affect those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage as the car park will be available to use whoever the owner may be.

- Note any potential impact that this decision would have on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.

The decision will have no effect on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and on treating the Welsh language less favourably than the English language as the car park will be available whoever the owner may be.

E – Who did you consult with and what did they say?

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chief Executive / Leadership Team (mandatory) | Supports the recommendation |
| 2. Finance / Section 151 | Refuse the request to transfer the car park, unless the Town Council can prove that accepting responsibility for the gaol and court creates financial pressures. |
| 3. Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | Supports the recommendation |
| 4. Human Resources (HR) | N/A |
| 5. Property | Refuse the request to transfer the car park as it would be contrary to the County Council’s policy on the disposal of assets. |
| 6. Information Technology | N/A |
| 7. Procurement | N/A |
| 8. Scrutiny | N/A |
| 9. Local Members | No comment – the 3 local Members are members of the Executive. |

F – Appendices:

Appendix 1 – Beaumaris Town Council Business Case

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





Beaumaris Town Council

Castle Carpark

Business Plan FY2025-26

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A letter from the Mayor

Being vested the honourable position of Mayor of Beaumaris I feel that I have a responsibility to continue the development and enhancement of the town.

Whilst running of the Gaol and Courthouse helps the Town Council to further develop amenities and attractions and has increased employment in the town, the loss of the revenue from the Castle Car Park will be detrimental to the revenue stream.

In conclusion loss of the parking revenue may rest in the closure of the Gaol and Courthouse and thus have a detrimental effect on tourism and local employment.

***The Town Mayor Councillor Stan Zalot
2025-2026***

Executive Summary

The Castle Carpark was leased to Beaumaris Town Council for a five year term why the Council acquired the Gaol and Courthouse by way of Asset Transfer in July 2020. The Carpark was originally offered to the Town Council as all parties to the Asset Transfer recognised the significant costs which would be incurred to regenerate the Gaol and the Courthouse. What was not anticipated, however, was the impact of the National Government and Senedd Covid-19 measures which made both assets impossible to run as businesses for the first 14 months after the transfer took place. Resultantly neither the Gaol, Courthouse, nor the Carpark could be leveraged to achieve their full potential.

The lease has now expired, however, Beaumaris Town Council wishes to maintain the carpark, in perpetuity, by way of a further Asset Transfer. Beaumaris Town Council is in the process of developing both a Medium Term and Long Term Financial Plan of which the income of the Castle Carpark forms a critical element.

The Council envisions the transformation of the Castle Street Carpark into a state-of-the-art parking and tourist facility service located in the heart of a bustling local economy. Our mission is to provide customers with a secure, convenient, and technology-driven parking solution. Developed using Green Technology, which will provide both parking, charging stations and secure overnight parking for Recreational Vehicles.

Beaumaris needs to plan for the growing demand for safe and efficient auto parking which also reduces the impact on the environment, and which supports the Mayor's Biodiversity & Business Development plans for the Council and the Town.

The Castle Carpark facility will be equipped with the latest in security technology, including round-the-clock surveillance, automated parking systems, electric vehicle charging stations and dedicated Recreational Vehicle parking zones, making the Beaumaris Castle Carpark the one-stop solution for the parking needs of tourist vehicles, coaches and Recreational Vehicles whilst balancing the needs of the business community and the Council's Biodiversity plan.

The Castle Carpark is strategically situated to serve the Tourist Market in Beaumaris, ideal for accessing local amenities and businesses, thereby offering unmatched convenience and peace of mind to the Town's residents, business owners and all visitors.

Critical Success Factors

The success of the Beaumaris Town Council Biodiversity & Business Development plan hinges on several key factors: our prime location, advanced technology already proven, in use at the Carpark at the Green, and a strong focus on meeting both the needs of our residents, the local business community and our guests. The Council has already accomplished significant milestones; trialling & investing in the latest parking technologies, developing the Beaumaris Town Council Biodiversity & Business Development plan, and increasing the tourist footfall to the Gaol & Courthouse and the town through the use of innovative marketing development all designed to increase revenue from the Council's prime assets to ensure that the Precept demand upon Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon is kept as low as possible.

Since the Asset transfer of the Gaol and the Courthouse, the financial burden on the Council has trebled having worked to bring these assets back into good order, with a continuous programme of repair and maintenance in place for both locations. To ensure that the Council continues to leverage both the Gaol & Courthouse attractions to the fullest extent possible both attractions are now open seven days a week, fifty-two weeks a year.

Industry Analysis

Within key tourist destinations, the auto parking industry is experiencing significant growth, driven by scarcity of convenient and safe and parking facilities. Additionally, environmental concerns are pushing for facilities that accommodate electric vehicles and offer greener parking solutions. As Beaumaris is reliant on tourist income to continue to develop and evolve, the need for innovative parking solutions like those that Beaumaris Town Council propose are offered by the Castle Carpark facility will only serve to increase tourist footfall in the town, positioning Beaumaris favourably, as the premier Tourist destination in Wales, both in the UK National and International markets.

Beaumaris with its stunning Castle unique High-Street, Sea-front and Historic Pier are an increasingly attractive tourist destination for both itinerant and organised tour groups with many Cruise ships offering Beaumaris as a tour group destination.

Beaumaris Town Council is in the process of developing a 3-5 year business and tourism development plan where we aim to double the level of tourism which the Town currently attracts. This will be achieved by hosting multiple events, improving the Town's biodiversity and eco-scape. Developing a new Heritage Centre at what is the old Happy Valley Pavilion and working with strategic partners to improve the overall appearance of the town including the development of a business support & planning group which all Beaumaris businesses will be invited to participate in.

Customer Analysis

The Castle Carpark's target customers include the following groups:

- Organised Coach Tours of North Wales & Anglesey
- Organised Tours of Beaumaris on Cruise Ship itineraries – transferred by Coach
- Film Crew & Support Vehicles
- Event Support Vehicles
- Recreational Vehicle users
- Overspill tourist vehicles when the Green Carpark is full

All the users of these groups are looking not only for parking facilities but also for security and convenience that traditional carparks fail to offer.

Our customer analysis, conducted during the summer of 2025 from the 1st of June to the 31st of August, indicates a strong demand for high-quality and secure parking services especially amongst older visitors who value the added peace of mind that comes with advanced security measures such as automated surveillance, entry and exist systems and well maintained facilities including eco-toilets and refreshments machines etc.,

Sample of 2,765 respondents to survey

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Age range in years | < or =20 | > 21 < or = 35 | > 35 < or = 55 | > 55 < or = 70 | > 70 |
| | 212 | 454 | 599 | 1,108 | 392 |
| Mode of transport | Boat | Cycle | Walking | Car | Coach |
| | 73 | 126 | 41 | 1,346 | 1,179 |
| Reason for visit | Castle | Pier | Gaol & Courthouse | Beaumaris | Organised tour |
| | 842 | 917 | 191 | 203 | 612 |
| Duration of Stay hours | >1 < 4 | > 4 < 8 | > 8 < 10 | > 10 < 24 | >24 |
| | 516 | 1,217 | 463 | 26 | 569 |
| Nights stay In Beaumaris | <=2 | <= 4 | <= 5 | <= 6 | => 7 |
| | 328 | 17 | 39 | 0 | 185 |
| What did you enjoy? | Castle | Pier | Gaol & Courthouse | Beaumaris | Organised tour |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 1,001 | 1,703 | 676 | 2,341 | 458 |
| What didn't you like | Shopping experience | Dingy High Street | Parking issues | Restaurants & Bars | Activities (Lack of) |
| | 974 | 742 | 369 | 416 | 264 |
| Would you return? | Yes | No | Maybe | Don't know | Other |
| | 1,891 | 342 | 431 | 81 | 20 |

It should be noted that as of September 2025, Beaumaris Pier has the largest visitor numbers on Anglesey with many arts based entertainments and structured activities taking place on the pier which all attract significant footfall into the town, along with the resultant requirement for parking facilities. Further, according to Wales visitor economy profile: 2024, published on the 15th of July 2024, that the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) recorded that on;

"Anglesey over 20% of employment was in tourism industries, the highest of all local authorities."

It is anticipated that during the next four financial years the requirement for 'Staycation' breaks in the UK will increase by over 47% due to the anticipated squeeze on the public purse caused by taxation, whilst International tourism will increase by approximately 23% due to anticipated continued devaluation of the pound.

Competitive Analysis

There are only two public parking facilities in Beaumaris: The Green Carpark and The Castle Carpark. As such, the Town Council currently has no competition and all surplus funds above the operational expenses of the Carparks are returned to the Council to fund its development projects and to keep the level of the Precept as low as possible for our members of the Electorate and upon Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon.

We distinguish ourselves through adding value with our advanced security features, customer-focused services, and the integration of the Town's Biodiversity plan to mitigate any impact on the local environment. Our advantage lies in our ability to provide a seamless and secure parking experience, for visitors, whilst increasing the foot fall throughout the town, driving business revenues up for business owners and being able to deploy reasonable and proportionate strategies to alleviate and mitigate environmental damage otherwise caused by Tourism.

Next steps to improve the overall parking experience will be to leverage the Council's newly implemented technology to offer visitors services such as online reservations, electronic payments, and real-time space availability updates via the Council's website.

Marketing plan

Beaumaris Town Council's marketing strategy is currently under development as part of our Medium and Long Term financial plans which have not yet been Approved at Full Council. Therefore, we have included highlights of our proposed Marketing plan for your attention:

To underpin the revenue generation potential of both Beaumaris' and Beaumaris Town Council's Assets it is imperative that a well-designed, attractive, secure and properly managed parking facilities are provided for visitors to the town. From the 2025-26 financial year onwards, a series of significant events is being planned to increase tourism in Beaumaris. This includes but is not limited to:

- Community events such as the 250th anniversary of the Anglesey Regatta, Summer Music Festivals, Christmas spectacular, Carols at the Pier, etc.,
- The Big Wheel Beaumaris,
- Movie & TV venue for costume drama and major movie filming,
- Winning Biodiversity Wales Award 2026,
- Maritime Activity Centre development with RAYC and MS Heritage Society,
- Development of Beaumaris Digital Walking tours,
- Development of a North Wales themed Crazy Golf Course at the Happy Valley Pavilion,
- Development of Garden and Picnic facilities at the Happy Valley Pavilion,
- Development of the Gaol & Courthouse services

It should be noted that the Big Wheel @ Beaumaris increased overall footfall in the town by approximately 18% (+/- 5% of overall percentile). This resulted in increased revenue in both the Green and Castle Carparks and direct income to the Council of £7,500 from the wheel itself. This could not have been achieved without the necessary parking facilities for visitors.

Operations plan

The day-to-day operations of the Castle Carpark, should our proposal be accepted, will be focused on securing high levels of customer service, parking management efficiency, security and surveillance, facility appearance and cleanliness. Although the Council is committed to using the latest technology to manage parking space allocation, ensuring the safety of our customers and their vehicles, and providing a seamless financial transaction process we will do so without losing the personal touch which visitors to tourist attractions all require.

Beaumaris Town Council have trialled and implemented the latest Parking Facilities Management systems during the 2024-25 financial year with Metrics. This has now been embedded for over 12 months with early snagging issues resolved.

Currently the Council is in the process of recruiting a new Tourism Development Manager and additional key staff members who will ensure that all aspects of Tourism within Beaumaris are carefully planned, enabled and fulfilled.

Key operational processes will include but are not limited to the following:

- Regular security & welfare patrols;
- Messaging stations at both the Castle and Green Carparks;
- High levels of maintenance of the precinct of both the Castle and Green Carparks;
- High cleanliness and safety standards;
- Proper biodiversity planting and carbon offset programmes implemented at both the Castle and Green Carparks;
- Continuous monitoring of the performance of and upgrades to the Council's parking technology systems; and,
- Success measured by rewards based customer satisfaction surveys rating our parking facility in terms of usability, security, cleanliness, pricing and customer satisfaction.

Management Team

The management team at the Council comprises individuals with extensive experience in both National and International Sales and Marketing development, we also have Council Members with a wide range of skills, including investment management, local & national politics, local tourism and management accountancy. The Council's leadership under Mayor Stan Zalot, has already moved the Council forward to develop a robust and proportionate financial plan based on firm financial and economic forecasts developed from the Council's new accounting processes.

The Town Council has added to its leadership team by appointing a new RFO and Deputy Clerk who has in depth experience of Local and Smaller Authority administration in Wales and England combined with a strong background in business development and operations, globally, having won several national and international business awards. In short, the Council has assembled a skilled team which, under the leadership of Mayor Stan, is dedicated to driving Beaumaris Town Council forward so that the town achieves its commercial, developmental and residential objectives. Making Beaumaris not only the premier tourist destination in Wales, but also the most desirable town to live in Wales.

Financial plan

As stated earlier in this business plan, Beaumaris Town Council's Medium and Long Term financial plans which have not yet been Approved at Full Council. However, to reach our growth goals, significant investment will be required in the parking facilities at the Castle Carpark. This funding will be allocated

towards expanding and enhancing the parking facility, continuously upgrading our technology and security systems, providing charging stations for cars, coaches and Recreational Vehicles, providing secure toilet and shower facilities and the beautification of the area using the Council’s Biodiversity plan as a template to negate any damage to the environment.

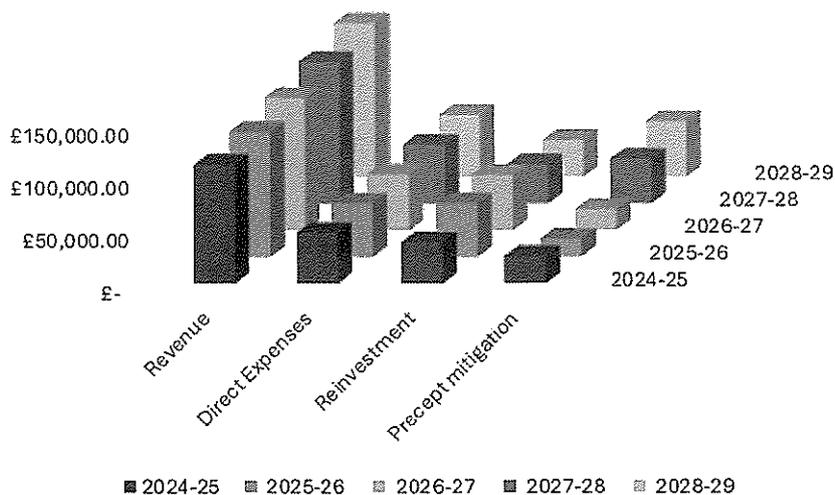
In addition to reinvesting surplus income from the Castle Carpark to achieve these objectives, it is our aim is to secure additional funding to support these initiatives from specialist NGO’s, the Senedd and Central Government, enabling us to meet Beaumaris’ growing demands as the town continues to develop and evolve.

Revenue projections

| TITLES | FY2024-25 | FY2025-26 | FY2026-27 | FY2027-28 | FY2028-29 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue | £113,000.00 | £118,650.00 | £125,769.00 | £135,201.68 | £146,693.82 |
| Direct Expenses | £48,428.00 | £50,849.40 | £53,391.87 | £56,061.46 | £58,864.54 |
| Gross profit | £64,572.00 | £67,800.60 | £72,377.13 | £79,140.21 | £87,829.28 |
| Reinvestment in Carpark | £25,670.00 | £41,500.00 | £42,000.00 | £25,500.00 | £25,500.00 |
| Reinvestment in Gaol & Courthouse | £13,181.00 | £9,500.00 | £10,500.00 | £11,500.00 | £9,500.00 |
| Precept mitigation | £25,721.00 | £16,800.60 | £ 9,877.13 | £42,140.21 | £ 52,829.28 |

Projected Revenue, Expenditure & Reinvestment

Castle Carpark projected revenue & reinvestment



Conclusion

The Officers and Council Members of Beaumaris Town Council have expended considerable effort in developing the Town Council's infrastructure and management capability during the 2024-25 financial year to ensure that it is on a firm footing as it moves forward with the implementation of its Medium and Long Term financial plans. The Retention of the Castle Carpark facility is key to achieving the Council's objectives.

Not only does the Castle Carpark provide an invaluable public facility because it serves an important role in supporting local accessibility, tourism, and community needs. It also ensures that residents and visitors have reliable parking options, whilst maintaining the Council's Biodiversity and Net Zero targets which are essential for the town's economic development and social well-being.

However, retaining control of the Castle Carpark does not only facilitate the management of the carpark in line with local priorities and public interest, it also allows Beaumaris Town Council to keep the Precept levied against its electorate, currently somewhat under £38,000.00, at a minimal charge. Losing the revenue from the carpark, would require the council to raise the precept levied against its electorate and Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon by in almost 200% for the 2026-27 financial year with reduction in the investment in critical local infrastructure. Beaumaris Town council has retained the Precept at a deliberately low level to ensure that the Town's residents enjoy the benefit of the town's tourism revenue.

It is the Council's ardent belief that Beaumaris, already one of the most visited locations in Europe, (indeed the 10th most visited in Europe and the only destination in Wales to be listed) requires the continued provision of the Castle Carpark to enable the Town to become the most visited destination in Europe. We can achieve this by increasing the revenues driven through the Carpark and leveraging the other tourist assets under the Council's Management.

Stan Zalot
Mayor
Beaumaris Town Council

This Business plan has been prepared for the sole use of Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon. To the fullest extent permitted by law, no responsibility or liability is accepted by Beaumaris Town Council to any third party who purports to use or rely, for any reason whatsoever, on this report, its contents or conclusions.

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Isle of Anglesey County Council

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Report to: | The Executive Committee | |
| Date: | 24/02/2026 | |
| Subject: | Smallholdings Management Strategic Plan 2026 – 2031 | |
| Portfolio holder(s): | Councillor Alun Roberts (Leisure, Tourism, Maritime and Property) | |
| Head of service / director: | Huw Percy Head of Highways, Waste and Property | |
| Report author: | Meilir Hughes, Chief Property and Asset Officer | |
| Local members: | Applicable to more than one constituency. | |

A – Recommendation(s) and reasons

| |
|---|
| <p>Recommendation: The Executive Committee is asked to adopt the Smallholdings Strategic Plan 2025 – 2030.</p> <p>A new Strategic Plan is needed. The latest policy was adopted more than 15 years ago, and its original operational period has come to an end. There is a duty to maintain policy documents to enable democratic and transparent governance. Officers need a policy framework and guidance to empower them to make decisions, and to ensure alignment with the Council’s objectives.</p> <p>The Smallholdings Steering Group supports the Strategic Plan. The multi-party Smallholdings Steering Group multi-party recommends the Strategic Plan to the Executive Committee.</p> <p>The adoption and delivery of the Strategic Plan will improve the management and viability of the Smallholdings Estate. The Purpose of the Smallholdings Management Strategic Plan is to establish a vision and principles to empower sustainable management of the Smallholdings Estate and to secure its long term viability by ensuring appropriate financial, environmental and social return that reflect its capital value.</p> |
|---|

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

| |
|----------------|
| Not applicable |
|----------------|

C – Why is this a decision for the Executive?

| |
|--------------------------------|
| To approve the strategic plan. |
|--------------------------------|

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

| |
|---|
| The Smallholdings Management Strategic Plan 2026-2031 supports the Council's Plan and its strategic objectives. |
|---|

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

No.
The implementation of key elements of the Plan is subject to increasing the revenue budget by c. £100,000 annually.
The decision relating to the budget will be made as part of the Council's wider budget setting process.

Dd – Assessment of potential impacts (if relevant)

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

This Strategic Plan sets out the strategic direction and principles that will guide our decisions and processes relating to the management of the Smallholdings Estate for the period up to 2031.
The Strategy aims to implement changes to ensure the continued availability of the Smallholding Estate to support the agricultural sector on the Island as well as Council's Plan.

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

The Strategic Plan sets out strategic direction and principles to improve the financial sustainability condition of the Smallholding Estate in the long term.
An increase of £100,000 to the Annual Repair and Maintenance revenue budget is requested.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Impact assessment has been carried out – no impact identified. Contact the author of the report for more information/details.

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

Impact assessment has been carried out – no impact identified. Contact the author of the report for more information/details.

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.

Impact assessment has been carried out – no impact identified. Contact the author of the report for more information/details.

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

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chief Executive / Leadership Team (mandatory) | The Strategic Plan has been considered by the Chief Executive and the Leadership Team before its presentation to the Executive Committee. The Leadership Team's comments have been incorporated into the Strategic Plan. |
| 2. Finance / 151 Officer | The S.151 Officer is a member of the Leadership Team, and their comments have been considered along with those of the Leadership Team. The S.151 Officer was a member of the Steering Group. |
| 3. Legal / Monitoring Officer (mandatory) | The Monitoring Officer is member of the Leadership Team, and their comments have been considered along with the comments of the Leadership Team. |
| 4. HR | Not applicable |
| 5. Property | Report from the Section |
| 6. IT | Not applicable |
| 7. Procurement | Not applicable |
| 8. Scrutiny | This matter was considered by the Scrutiny Committee on the 18/02/2026. The Chairman of the Scrutiny Committee will report back at this meeting of the Executive Committee. |
| 9. Local members | The Smallholdings Steering Group 2025/26 supports the Strategic Plan. (Councillor Kenneth Hughes (Talybolion)'s wish to ring-fence the keep whole of the Estate's income for use by the Estate is noted.) |

F – Appendices

Appendix 1 – Smallholdings Management Strategic Plan 2026-2031

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

None.

Ynys Môn

THE ISLE OF

Anglesey

Smallholdings Management Strategic Plan

2026 – 2031

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Foreword



Councillor Alun Roberts
Portfolio Member
Leisure, Tourism,
Maritime and Property



Huw Percy
Head of Service:
Highways,
Waste and
Property

The Isle of Anglesey County Council is proud of its Smallholdings Estate and the contribution it continues to make to the rural economy, farming community and environment of the Island.

The Council is committed to our Estate's retention and to securing its long-term viability as a let agricultural Estate.

Managing the Estate, and the competing and often diametrically opposed demands made of it by various stakeholders is a significant challenge, for example; the demands of incumbent tenants will be quite different to those perspective applicants for their first tenancy, and this Strategic Plan seeks to balance those demands in pursuit of the best interest of the Estate in the long term.

Whilst it is appreciated that there may be some resistance to elements, it's recommended that the changes proposed are undertaken gradually to address risks in good time. Delay in undertaking changes will exacerbate risks and is likely to lead to more drastic actions having to be undertaken in due course.

This strategic plan does not apply to the David Hughes Charitable Estate, which has a separate policy document reflecting the obligations attached to its charitable objectives.

Purpose

“To manage the Smallholdings Estate sustainably to ensure its long-term viability by providing an appropriate financial, environmental and social return to reflect its capital value.”

The Smallholdings Management Strategic Plan is driven by the Council Plan and the Capital Strategic Plan to ensure that smallholdings management decisions are taken in a planned way that allows the Council to achieve its key strategic objectives whilst ensuring long-term viability.

This strategic document has a lifespan of 5 years and will provide the framework for ensuring there is a strategic, holistic and co-ordinated approach to the management of the Smallholdings Estate, in line with the Council Plan.

The Smallholdings Estate



| Size Of Holdings | |
|---|--------------------|
| Size (acres) | Number of Holdings |
| 0-5 | 3 |
| 5-10 | 9 |
| 10-30 | 5 |
| 30-40 | 7 |
| 40-50 | 11 |
| 50-60 | 9 |
| 60-70 | 5 |
| 70-80 | 10 |
| 80-90 | 12 |
| 90-100 | 6 |
| 100-120 | 9 |
| 120-140 | 2 |
| 140-160 | 2 |
| 160-180 | 1 |
| Farm Type | |
| Number of Holdings | |
| Milking | 2 |
| Mixed | 76 |
| Bare Land | 13 |
| Tenancy Type | |
| Type | Number of Holdings |
| Farm Business Tenancy | 55 |
| Agricultural Holdings Act (lifetime) | 22 |
| Agricultural Holdings Act (retirement clause) | 13 |
| No Tenancy | 1 |

Council Plan 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:

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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.



[Council Plan 2023-2028](#)

Core Values

The council's core values underpin everything we do, shaping our culture and guiding how we make decisions, work with partners and deliver services.

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Respect

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



Collaborate

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



Honesty

We are committed to high standards of conduct and integrity.



Champion the Council and the island

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

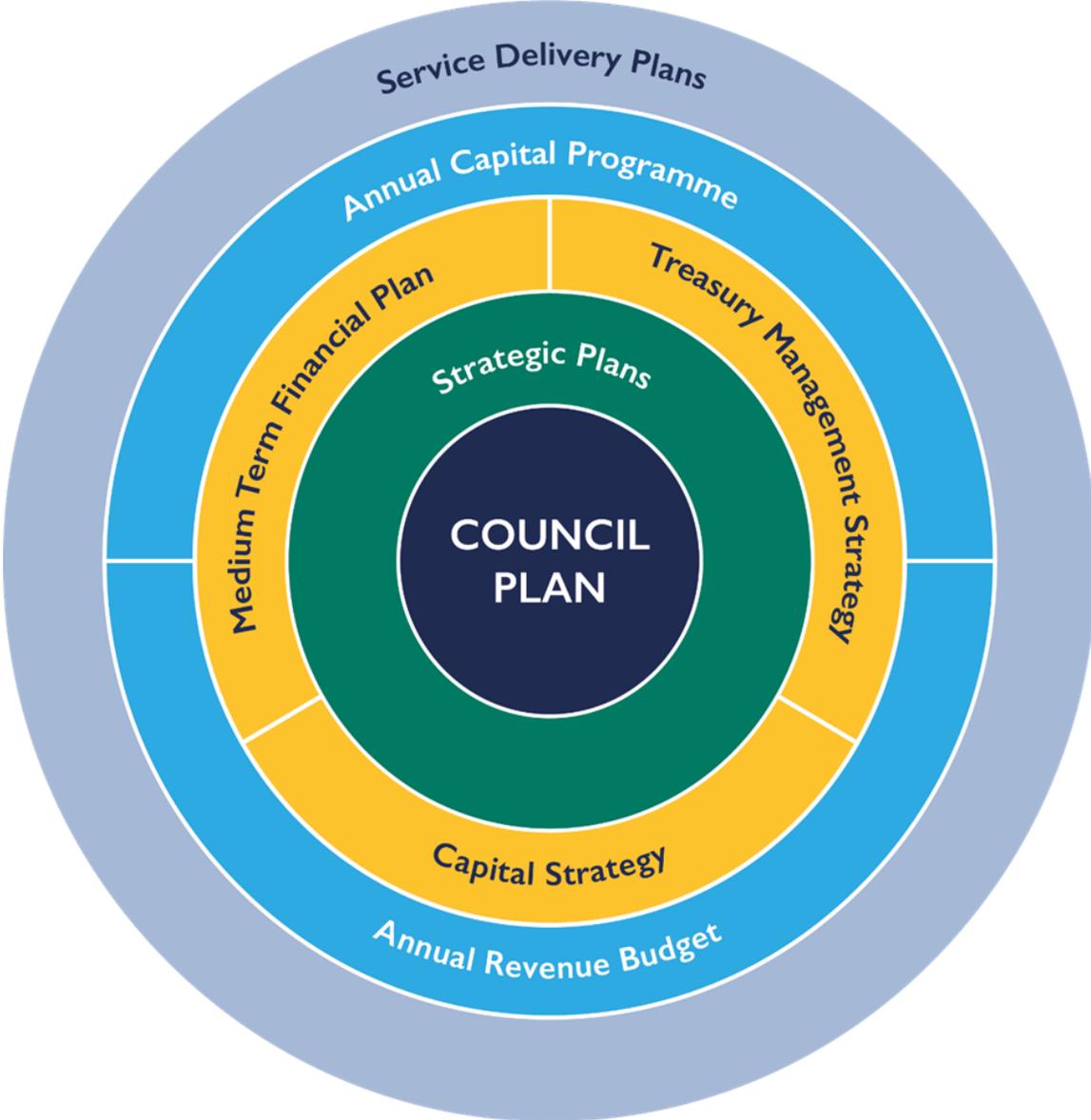


[Council Plan 2023-2028](#)

Strategic Circle

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

This plan is a key strategic plan that aligns with the Council's Plan and contributes to the achievement of the strategic objectives and vision.



[Council Plan 2023-2028](#)

Key priority areas

“To manage the Smallholdings Estate sustainably to ensure its long-term viability by providing an appropriate financial, environmental and social return to reflect its capital value.”

1. A financially sustainable Estate

- Appropriately rationalized and optimised Estate that generates financial returns commensurate with the capital invested to secure a financially sustainable long-term future.

2. An Estate to be proud of

- In good condition, supportive of its tenants and able to continue to provide opportunities for people to farm on their own account.
- Managed transparently, prudently and professionally with decision-making principles applied consistently and fairly.

3. An Estate where risk is minimised and managed

- Managed to minimise the Council’s exposure to risks (insured and others) and the consequences of their realization.

4. An Estate that supports the Council Plan

- An Estate that supports the delivery of the Council Plan’s strategic objectives where appropriate.

A financially sustainable Estate

Why is this important?

The capital value of the Estate is significant, and it should generate a financial return commensurate with that invested capital.

The retention of an Estate that performs poorly, and that needs to be subsidized from central council budgets is unsustainable.

The future of an appropriately rationalized and optimized Estate that performs well financially is more secure and sustainable.

What are we going to do?

- Rationalize the Estate
- Invest appropriately
- Maximize Rental Income and improve timeliness of payments

How are we going to do this?

- Consider the business case for both retention and disposal when holdings become vacant.
- Consider alternative uses.
- When selling, do so on the open market and look to maximize the capital receipt.
- Retain land where appropriate, adding it to other holdings or letting as bare land.
- Produce a 10-year investment plan.
- Increase the annual R&M Budget by £102,000 from 2026/27 with the budget to be subject to inflation-based increases for the duration of the strategic plan.
- Review all rents in accordance with the provisions.
- Change letting terms to simplify rent reviews when opportunities arise.
- Hold deposits when letting new holdings.
- Pursue timely payments enforcing when necessary.
- Terminate tenancies in cases of persistent late and non-payment.

A well-managed Estate to be proud of

Why is this important?

The Smallholdings Estate is an asset of significant value and profile within the agricultural community. The links between the Council and its tenants can span decades.

It is important that we manage the Estate transparently, prudently and professionally.

As well as offering rare opportunities for people to farm on their own account, they are people's homes, and it is important that those homes are fit for purpose.

What are we going to do?

- Improve documentation and record keeping to strengthen our capability to make data informed decisions by creating a complete, accurate and well-maintained dataset for our holdings/ tenancies.
- Apply decision-making principles consistently using data to inform those decisions.
- Improve transparency and answerability for management arrangements
- Review the principles and processes of appointing new tenants
- Invest appropriately in the repair and maintenance of the holdings, and we will specifically aim to improve the Estate's EPC average rating.

How are we going to do this?

- Develop profile sheets for all holdings summarising key data and update periodically.
- Record agreements between Landlord and Tenants for future reference.
- Undertake comprehensive condition surveys to establish the condition of dwellings and buildings.
- Use CPM (computer aided facilities management program) to manage rent reviews and tenancy renewals.
- Establish key performance indicators and report annually.

An Estate where risk is minimised and managed

Why is this important?

There are certain risks attached to owning any property. The risks attached to smallholdings are higher relatively to those attached to other Council properties in their unmitigated state. This is due to their lack of uniformity, the tenants' independence and the limited control the Council has over their actions.

As the Council is committed to retaining the Estate, the risks cannot be eliminated. Therefore, it's recommended that reasonably practicable steps are taken to manage them.

What are we going to do?

Minimise exposure to the following risks:

- Civil and/or criminal liability
 - For health and safety matters and others
- Statutory Compliance
 - Building Safety Matters
 - Environmental Legislation
- Financial burden
 - Repair and maintenance costs and liability for costly repairs
 - Insurance costs
 - Non-payment of rent
- Poor Estate management
 - Non-compliance with lease terms by either Tenant or Landlord
 - Repair and Maintenance
- Reputational damage
 - As a secondary consequence of the realisation of the above risks.

How are we going to do this?

Take opportunities to make beneficial changes to tenancy agreements whenever possible e.g. when negotiating tenancy renewals or amendments to:

- Clearly define both Tenant's and Landlord's duties
- Transfer certain duties to tenants as appropriate.
- Transfer responsibility for ensuring the house is safe and compliant to the Landlord (where necessary).
- Investigate options for reducing the cost of insuring the properties to the Landlord.
- Reduce the length of the tenancies to give the Landlord a stronger negotiating position and more control over the properties.
- Take a low-risk approach to tenant appointment
- Presume in favour of approving applications for succession (on revised terms) in joint names where family members wish to succeed subject to previous satisfactory performance. *

* NB this will reduce opportunities for new entrants

An Estate that supports the Council Plan

Why is this important?

Whilst the Estate is let to c.90 households, it is proposed that it should be made available for alternative uses to support the delivery of the Council Plan where appropriate.

This may include retaining some holdings or parts of holdings in hand rather than letting them so they can be used for alternative purposes. It could also involve working collaboratively with tenants to develop management plans that enable the land to be used for a particular purpose.

What are we going to do?

Consider alternative uses for parts of the Estate when opportunities arise:

- Repurpose buildings for strategic use.
- Repurpose land for strategic development. Repurpose land for uses that will contribute towards tackling climate change.
- Reinvest the proceeds from the sale of holdings to acquire new land to be let as part of the Estate in the short to medium term with strategic potential for accommodating economic, housing, education or other development.

How are we going to do this?

- Change the form and length of tenancy, as outlined under “Minimize Risk” to give the Landlord a stronger negotiating position and more control over the properties.
- Repurpose holdings only after full appraisal and approval, giving priority to development or tackling climate change. Appropriate opportunities will be rare but should be taken when presented.
- Create a ring-fenced capital fund from sale proceeds to reinvest in the Estate, including purchasing strategic agricultural land for future development. Land will be let for agricultural purposes until its strategic potential can be realized.

Risks in delivering the Smallholdings Management Strategic Plan

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- Internal capacity to deliver
- Legislative changes
- Need to react to unforeseen events
- Budgetary constraints
- Resistance to change
- Broader discussions around pressure on the agricultural sector derailing change
- Perception of proposed changes being unfair
- Limited ability to make changes within the life of tenancies without the Tenants' consent, together with the long length of those tenancies and low turnover.
- Climate change and the seemingly higher frequency of damage-causing storms, and the resulting pressure on insurance costs and cover availability.

Governance: Monitoring and evaluation

We will establish robust arrangements to ensure the successful delivery of the strategic plan. These arrangements will provide clarity, accountability, cohesion, and a structured approach to effectively monitor progress.

The Highways, Waste and Property Service Management Team will lead on developing, implementing and monitoring the strategic plan. This group will report directly to the Leadership Team – Capital and Digital.

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Regular progress updates will include details of actions taken, outcomes achieved, and the impact delivered, highlighting both successes and challenges. An annual progress report will be produced, alongside a formal review of the strategic plan to ensure it remains relevant and effective.

It is important to recognise that delivering these changes will take time, largely due to the security of tenure held by our tenants. Progress will depend on individual circumstances, and we must be prepared to take opportunities as they arise, such as retirements or other changes.

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