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Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr

Bridgend County Borough Council



Swyddfeydd Dinesig, Stryd yr Angel, Pen-y-bont, CF31 4WB / Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB

*Rydym yn croesawu gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg.
Rhowch wybod i ni os mai Cymraeg yw eich
dewis iaith.*

*We welcome correspondence in Welsh. Please
let us know if your language choice is Welsh.*



Annwyl Cyngorydd,

CYNGOR

Cynhelir Cyfarfod Cyngor yn Siambr y Cyngor, Swyddfeydd Dinesig, Stryd Yr Angel, Penybont Ar Ogwr CF31 4WB ar **Dydd Mercher, 23 Hydref 2019 am 15:00.**

AGENDA

1. Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb
Derbyn ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb gan Aelodau.
2. Datganiadau o fuddiant
Derbyn datganiadau o ddiddordeb personol a rhagfarnol (os o gwbl) gan Aelodau / Swyddogion yn unol â darpariaethau'r Cod Ymddygiad Aelodau a fabwysiadwyd gan y Cyngor o 1 Medi 2008.
3. Cymeradwyaeth Cofnodion 3 - 18
I dderbyn am gymeradwyaeth y Cofnodion cyfarfod y 18/09/2019
4. I dderbyn cyhoeddiadau oddi wrth:
(i) Maer (neu'r person sy'n llywyddu)
(ii) Aelodau'r Cabinet
(iii) Prif Weithredwr
5. I dderbyn adroddiad yr Arweinydd
6. Cynigion ar gyfer Cynllun Datblygu Strategol (SDP) ar gyfer Prifddinas-Ranbarth Caerdydd 19 - 62
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9. Diweddariad ar y Rhaglen Cyfalaf - Chwarter 2 2019-20 143 - 164

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We welcome correspondence in Welsh. Please let us know if your language choice is Welsh

10. Rheoli'r trysorlys - Adroddiad Hanner Blwyddyn 2019-20 165 - 176
11. Newidiadau i Aelodaeth Pwyllgorau, Rhaglen Cyfarfodydd a Phwyllgor Trosolwg a Craffu Cyfun 177 - 180
12. I Dderbyn y Cwestiwm Canlynol wrth:

Cynghorydd A Hussain i'r Aelod Cabinet - Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Chymorth Cynnar

Mae cynnydd wedi bod yn y nifer o blant hŷn sydd ag anghenion mwy cymhleth yn mynd i ofal. A all yr Aelod Cabinet roi gwybod i'r Cyngor sawl plentyn o'r fath sydd mewn gofal yma ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ac a allai hefyd roi sylw penodol i'w lleoliad?

13. Materion Brys
I ystyried unrhyw eitemau o fusnes y, oherwydd amgylchiadau arbennig y cadeirydd o'r farn y dylid eu hystyried yn y cyfarfod fel mater o frys yn unol â Rhan 4 (pharagraff 4) o'r Rheolau Trefn y Cyngor yn y Cyfansoddiad.

Yn ddiffuant

K Watson

Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Rheoleiddiol

Dosbarthiad:

Cynghowrwy

S Aspey
SE Baldwin
TH Beedle
JPD Blundell
NA Burnett
MC Clarke
N Clarke
RJ Collins
HJ David
P Davies
PA Davies
SK Dendy
DK Edwards
J Gebbie
T Giffard
RM Granville
CA Green
DG Howells

Cynghorwyr

A Hussain
RM James
B Jones
M Jones
MJ Kearn
DRW Lewis
JE Lewis
JR McCarthy
DG Owen
D Patel
RL Penhale-Thomas
AA Pucella
JC Radcliffe
KL Rowlands
B Sedgebeer
RMI Shaw
CE Smith
SG Smith

Cynghorwyr

JC Spanswick
RME Stirman
G Thomas
T Thomas
JH Tildesley MBE
E Venables
SR Vidal
MC Voisey
LM Walters
KJ Watts
CA Webster
DBF White
PJ White
A Williams
AJ Williams
HM Williams
JE Williams
RE Young

CYNGOR - DYDD MERCHER, 18 MEDI 2019

COFNODION CYFARFOD Y CYNGOR A GYNHALIWIYD YN SIAMBR Y CYNGOR,
SWYDDFEYDD DINESIG, STRYD YR ANGEL, PENYBONT AR OGWR CF31 4WB DYDD
MERCHER, 18 MEDI 2019, AM 15:00

Presennol

Y Cynghorydd SE Baldwin – Cadeirydd

S Aspey	TH Beedle	JPD Blundell	NA Burnett
RJ Collins	HJ David	P Davies	PA Davies
SK Dendy	J Gebbie	T Giffard	RM Granville
CA Green	DG Howells	A Hussain	RM James
M Jones	MJ Kearn	DRW Lewis	JR McCarthy
RL Penhale-Thomas	AA Pucella	JC Radcliffe	KL Rowlands
B Sedgebeer	RMI Shaw	CE Smith	JC Spanswick
G Thomas	T Thomas	JH Tildesley MBE	E Venables
SR Vidal	MC Voisey	LM Walters	KJ Watts
DBF White	PJ White	AJ Williams	HM Williams
RE Young			

Ymddiheuriadau am Absenoldeb

MC Clarke, N Clarke, DK Edwards, B Jones, SG Smith, RME Stirman, CA Webster, A Williams a/ac J Williams

Swyddogion:

Jackie Davies	Pennaeth Gofal Cymdeithasol Oedolion
Mark Galvin	Uwch Swyddog Gwasanaethau Democrataidd - Pwyllgorau
Lindsay Harvey	Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol – Addysg a Chymorth i Deuluoedd
Gill Lewis	Pennaeth Cyllid a Swyddog 151 Dros Dro
Mark Shephard	Prif Weithredwr
Kelly Watson	Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Rheoleiddiol a Swyddog Monitro

348. DATGAN BUDDIANNAU

Fe wnaeth y Cynghorydd N Burnett ddatgan buddiant rhagfarnus yn eitem 9 ar yr Agenda fel Aelod gynrychiolydd etholedig CBSP ar gyfer cyfarfodydd Llys Prifysgol Abertawe.

Fe wnaeth y Cynghorydd RE Young ddatgan buddiant rhagfarnus yn eitem 7 ar yr Agenda fel Aelod gynrychiolydd CBSP ar y Panel Heddlu a Throseddu.

Gadawodd y ddau Aelod y cyfarfod pan drafodwyd y priod eitemau yr oeddent wedi datgan buddiant ynddynt.

349. CYMERADWY'R COFNODION

PENDERFYNWYD: Bod Cofnodion y cyfarfod o'r Cyngor dyddiedig 23 Gorffennaf 2019, yn cael eu cymeradwyo fel cofnod gwir a chywir.

350. DERBYN CYHOEDDIADAU GAN:

Y Maer

Cyhoeddodd y Maer ei fod yn rhoi pleser mawr iddo gyhoeddi mai'r Maer leuenctid ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf fydd Megan Lambert a'r Dirprwy Faer leuenctid yw Todd Murray.

Cynhaliwyd dawns Elusennol y Maer leuenctid ar 6ed Medi yn yr Hi Tide ym Mhorthcawl, er budd yr elusen Prostate Cymru, elusen a ddewiswyd gan y bobl ifanc yn y Cyngor leuenctid. Cafwyd oddeutu 30 o wobrau gan fusnesau lleol.

Roedd holl aelodau presennol ac aelodau newydd y cyngor ieuenctid wedi cael eu gwahodd i'r Ddawns, gan gynnwys nifer o bobl ddethol gan gynnwys ef ei hun, yr Arweinydd, y Cyng Patell, y Prif Weithredwr a Lyndsay Harvey.

Dyweddodd fod y Ddawns yn ffordd hwyliog o ddiweddu tymor Lewis fel Maer leuenctid ac y'i defnyddiwyd fel y seremoni swyddogol i drosglwyddo'r awenau i Megan a Todd. Bu'n noson lwyddiannus dros ben a chodwyd oddeutu £400, ac roedd hefyd yn braf gweld gwleidyddion ein dyfodol mor frwd ac am i'w lleisiau gael gwrandawriad.

Ar y nos Wener mynychodd ei Gymhares ac yntau, Wobrau Fforwm Busnes Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a noddwyd gan Gymdeithas Dai Cymoedd i'r Arfordir ac a gynhaliwyd yng Ngwesty Coed-y-Mwstwr. Mae'r gwobrau mawreddog hyn yn cydnabod ac yn gwobrwyo rhagoriaeth ar draws busnesau o bob maint a sector yn y fwrdeistref sirol.

Cafwyd amrywiol gategoriâu o enillwyr, ond yr enillydd terfynol oedd Rockwool Uk Ltd a gipiodd y teitl blaenllaw, sef 'Busnes y Flwyddyn Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr 2019'.

Amlygodd y gwobrau'r llu doniau busnes sydd i'w cael yn y fwrdeistref sirol a dros yr wythnosau nesaf byddai'n ymweld â'r busnesau'n bersonol i'w llongyfarch ac i weld â'i lygaid ei hun y gwasanaethau a ddarparant. Fe wnaeth y noswaith hefyd godi dros £800.00 tuag at ei elusen ar gyfer eleni sef Pride Cymru.

Roedd yn bleser mawr gan y Maer hefyd hysbysu'r Aelodau bod Gorsaf Dân Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi cael eu coronni yn bencampwyr byd am y 4edd flwyddyn yn olynol ym Mhencampwriaethau Achub y Byd. Cynhaliwyd y rowndiau terfynol yn ddiweddar yn Ffrainc gyda Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn cynrychioli Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru a'r DU. Dyma'r 7fed flwyddyn iddynt ennill y teitl ac roedd yn sicr yr hoffai'r aelodau a'r swyddogion ymuno ag ef i gynnig eu llongyfarchiadau cywiraf, y byddai'n gofyn i'n cynrychiolwyr y Cyng David White a'r Cyng Rod Shaw eu datgan wrth y Gwasanaeth.

Dyweddodd y Maer iddo gael y pleser o fynychu agoriad swyddogol cynllun tai fforddiadwy Wales and West Hafod Housing yng Nghoety ar 28ain Awst. Roedd wedi gweld y tu mewn i un cartref penodol a oedd wedi'i addasu â thaclau codi ac a oedd yn hygyrch i gadeiriau olwyn. Yn olaf, fe wnaeth hefyd fynychu agoriad amddiffynfeydd llifogydd traeth Tref Porthcawl yr wythnos diwethaf ag aelodau'r Cabinet a Lesley Griffiths, AC. Roedd yn braf iawn gweld bod y prosiect hwn a gyflawnwyd yn llwyddiannus iawn bellach yn amddiffyn dros 260 o eiddo wrth ymyl y môr.

Dirprwy Arweinydd

Dyweddodd y Dirprwy Arweinydd fod ymgynghoriad y Cyngor ar y gyllideb flynyddol yn mynd rhagddo, a diolchodd i bawb a fynychodd y cyfarfod briffio cyn y Cyngor. Os oedd unrhyw Aelodau heb fynychu, cynghorodd yn gryf eu bod yn aros ar gyfer yr ail sesiwn ar ddiwedd y Cyngor, fel bod yr Aelodau'n gallu sicrhau bod yr holl wybodaeth y mae arnynt ei hangen i gynghori eu hetholwyr ganddynt.

Gyda fersiynau safonol, ieuenctid, print bras a hawdd eu darllen o'r ymgynghoriad ar gael, mae cynllun cyfathrebu llawn wedi'i sefydlu i annog pobl i gyfranogi. Mae hyn yn cynnwys offer a deunyddiau megis fideo eglurhaol, hysbysebion radio, posteri,

pamffledi, cardiau busnes, codau QR, arwyddion digidol, postiadau cyfryngau cymdeithasol, datganiadau i'r wasg a mwy.

Cynhelir dadl fyw ar y cyfryngau cymdeithasol ddydd Mawrth 2 Hydref fel rhan o hyn, ac unwaith eto roedd yn gobeithio y byddai'r Aelodau yn dangos eu cefnogaeth i hyn.

Mae ein tîm ar gyfer yr ymgynghoriad yn cynnal digwyddiadau ymwybyddiaeth ac yn ymweld â grwpiau cydraddoldeb, ysgolion, cynghorau tref a chymuned a mwy.

Trefnwyd pum Panel Dinasyddion, a bydd ein partneriaid yn BAVO yn cynnal dau ddigwyddiad eu hunain i ategu hyn.

Roedd hefyd yn gobeithio y byddai'r Aelodau yn annog pobl i gyfranogi yn yr ymgynghoriad gan ein bod yn dadansoddi'r adborth hwn ac yn ei ddefnyddio i hysbysu ein penderfyniadau terfynol.

Byddai o ddiddordeb i'r Aelodau glywed o bosibl ein bod wedi ymuno â Chyngor Tref Porthcawl, Surfers Against Sewage, Cadw Porthcawl yn Daclus a grwpiau gwirfoddolwyr eraill sy'n pryderu am yr amgylchedd lleol er mwyn ceisio cael Porthcawl i fod y gyntaf i fod yn dref dim plastig yn y fwrdeistref sirol.

Ffurfiwyd grŵp cymunedol o'r enw Plastic Free Porthcawl, ac mae dwsin o fusnesau eisoes wedi cytuno i roi'r gorau i ddefnyddio o leiaf dair eitem blastig.

Mae gwellt plastig, poteli, topiau, cyllyll a ffyrc, cydau, cwpanau yfed, caeadau, bagiau a pheccynnau parod eraill ymysg y sbwriel sy'n cael eu taflu fwyaf, ac mae gormod ohonynt yn difrodi'r blaned.

Fel rhan o'r cynllun, rydym yn trefnu gweithdai ar gyfer busnesau Porthcawl lle gallant ganfod mwy am bwysigrwydd a manteision defnyddio llai o bolystyren a phlastigau.

Mae CBSP hefyd eisiau rhagor o fusnesau i gofrestru ar yr ap 'Refill' sy'n dangos lle gall pobl lenwi eu poteli aildefnydd â dŵr tap am ddim.

Os yw'r cynllun yn llwyddiant, gellid ei ddatblygu ymhellach, ac roedd yn edrych ymlaen at ddod â mwy o newyddion am hyn i'r Aelodau.

Aelod Cabinet – Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol a Llesiant

Rhoddodd yr Aelod Cabinet - Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol a Llesiant, ddiweddariad i'r Aelodau ar yr ymateb lleol cadarn i'r arlwy gofal plant gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae oddeutu 450 o geisiadau wedi dod i law'r Cyngor ers cyflwyno'r cynllun ym mis Mai.

Mae'r cynllun yn rhoi i rieni plant 3 a 4 oed hyd at 30 awr o ofal plant ac addysg blynnydoedd cynnar am ddim am hyd at 48 wythnos y flwyddyn.

Mae'r ceisiadau'n awr ar agor ar gyfer plant a aned rhwng 1 Medi 2015 a 31 Awst 2016.

Roedd yn sicr y byddai'r Aelodau'n dymuno helpu i hyrwyddo hwn yn eu wardiau, gan atgoffa rhieni sy'n gweithio y gallent fod yn gymwys i gael gofal plant am ddim.

Aelod Cabinet – Cymunedau

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet – Cymunedau y bydd siop aildefnydd newydd yn agor yn yr hydref yn y ganolfan ailgylchu gymunedol ym Maesteg.

Gall pobl roddi eitemau cartref nad oes arnynt eu heisiau mwyach ac sydd mewn cyflwr da yng nghanolfan Ystâd Ddiwydiannol Heol Tŷ Gwyn.

Bydd y siop yng ngofal menter gymdeithasol Waste Savers mewn partneriaeth â Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Kier, a'r enw arni fydd 'The Siding' i gydnabod gorffennol pyllau glo Maesteg.

Caiff unrhyw elw o werthu'r eitemau y gellir eu hail-ddefnyddio yn The Siding ei ail-fuddsoddi mewn rhaglenni cymdeithasol.

Mae Waste Savers eisoes yn rhedeg siopau tebyg mewn canolfannau ailgylchu yn Llantrisant, Casnewydd a Threherbert. Maen nhw'n boblogaidd dros ben, felly bydd unrhyw un sy'n chwilio am fargen wrth ei fodd, ychwanegodd.

Ar nodyn arall, bydd y Prif Weithredwr ac yntau, yn mynychu digwyddiadau ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd a gynhelir gan Dasglu'r Cymoedd yn Nhondu ar 30ain Medi 2019.

Mae'r digwyddiad hwn, a drefnwyd ar y cyd â Thrafnidiaeth Cymru ac a gynhelir yng Ngholeg Cymunedol y Dderwen, yn canolbwyntio ar gysylltiadau rheilffyrdd lleol a mabwysiadu cledrau'r cymoedd.

Ceir yno stondinau gwybodaeth gan nifer o wahanol sefydliadau, a chyflwynir y digwyddiad fel sesiynau galw i mewn anffurfiol rhwng 4.00pm a 7.00pm; bydd hefyd yn cynnwys sesiwn Hawl i Holi a fydd yn dechrau am 5.30pm.

Rydyn ni'n gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau yn cefnogi'r digwyddiad hwn, ac yn helpu i ennyn cyhoeddusrwydd iddo yn eu wardiau.

Aelod Cabinet – Addysg ac Adfywio

Cyhoeddodd yr Aelod Cabinet – Addysg ac Adfywio, fod yr Aelodau'n cofio o bosibl fel y mae'r fenter Parc Rhanbarthol y Cymoedd neu 'VRP' yn ceisio datblygu rhwydwaith amlwg iawn sy'n cynnwys ucheldir, coetiroedd, gwarchodfeydd natur, parciau gwledig, afonydd, cronfeydd dŵr, camlesi, safleoedd treftadaeth ac atyniadau, oll wedi'u cyplysu â threfi a phentrefi ledled y Cymoedd.

Cawsom newyddion da iawn yn ddiweddar gyda'r cyhoeddiad bod cyllid VRP wedi cael ei gymeradwyo i helpu i gefnogi hyn ym Mwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Bydd Parc Gwledig Bryngarw yn cael £500,000, a dyrannwyd £400,000 i Barc Slip. Mewn partneriaeth ag Ymddiriedolaeth Ddiwylliannol Awen ac Ymddiriedolaeth Natur, De a Gorllewin Cymru, byddwn yn gwneud nifer fawr o welliannau i wella profiad ymwelwyr drwyddo draw.

Fel rhan o'r gwaith hwn byddwn yn gwella cynefinoedd a mynediad, yn gosod paneli solar, goleuadau ynni-ffeithlon, yn darparu cyfleoedd chwarae newydd i blant, llochesi beics 'to gwyrdd' a llawer mwy.

Caiff manau gwefru beics a cheir trydan eu cyflwyno ym Mharc Slip, a bydd Bryngarw yn cael adeilad addysg newydd ar gyfer ysgolion.

Mae'n bosibl y bydd yr Aelodau wedi gweld bod eu cydweithwyr yn Sir Gaerfyrddin yn ddiweddar wedi cytuno i nodi trychineb Aberfan gyda munud o dawelwch yn yr ysgolion lleol.

Mae Hydref 21ain 1966 yn un o'r dyddiadau prin hynny lle gallwch chi gofio'n union lle'r oeddech chi a beth oeddech yn ei wneud pan dorrodd y newyddion trasig.

Yn fuan ar ôl i'r ysgol gynradd orffen eu gwasanaeth boreol, a dechrau gwers gyntaf y dydd, lladdwyd cant a phedwar-deg pedwar o bobl yn y trychineb, gyda 116 ohonynt yn blant.

Cymeradwyodd Sir Gaerfyrddin am hyn, a theimlai ei bod ond yn iawn ac yn addas inni wahodd ein hysgolion lleol ein hunain i nodi'r trychineb eleni mewn modd priodol a sensitif, gyda disgyblion o oedran priodol.

Os cytunai'r Aelodau, gellid hefyd ei wneud yn wasanaeth coffa parhaol mewn blynyddoedd, nid o anghenraid drwy gynnig gerbron y Cyngor fel ein ffrindiau yn Sir Gaerfyrddin, ond o bosibl dim ond drwy gytundeb cyffredinol ac yna drwy gylchlythyr gan y gwasanaeth addysg.

Aelod Cabinet – Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Chymorth Cynnar

Dyweddodd yr Aelod Cabinet – Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Chymorth Cynnar fod ein gwaith â Gofalwyr Ifanc wedi cyrraedd carreg filltir yn ddiweddar pan gyflwynwyd y 300fed cerdyn adnabod gofalwyr ifanc i berson ifanc lleol.

Datblygwyd y cerdyn bedair blynedd yn ôl i helpu plant a phobl ifanc sy'n gorfod gofalu am rywun, a'r nod yw eu helpu ym myd addysg a'i gwneud yn haws iddynt pan fônt yn gorfod esbonio eu hamgylchiadau.

Yr oll mae'r Gofalwyr Ifanc yn gorfod ei wneud yw dangos y cerdyn i'w hathro neu i oedolyn arall i roi gwybod iddynt am y cyfrifoldebau ychwanegol sydd ganddynt gartref.

Os yw plentyn neu berson ifanc mewn sefyllfa lle mae'n cymryd cyfrifoldeb dros rywun sy'n wael, yn anabl, yn hen, yn dioddef salwch meddwl neu rywun y mae camddefnyddio sylweddau yn effeithio arnynt, yna maent, yn ôl y diffiniad, yn Ofalwr Ifanc.

Os ydynt yn gyfrifol am ofalu am frawd neu chwaer, mae hyn hefyd yn eu gwneud yn Ofalwr Ifanc.

Mae'r Cyngor wrthi'n brysur yn adnabod pobl y gallent fod yn ofalwyr ifanc, ac yn cynnig iddynt gefnogaeth a gwybodaeth.

Tynnwyd sylw Llywodraeth Cymru at y cynllun, ac roedd yn falch o ddweud ei bod yn ystyried cyflwyno fersiwn genedlaethol a fydd yn targedu Gofalwyr Ifanc ar draws Cymru.

Dyweddodd yr Aelod Cabinet – Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Chymorth Cynnar fod Arolygiaeth Gofal Cymru (AGC) yn cynnal Arolygiad Cenedlaethol yma ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn ystod y mis. Cadarnhaodd mai diben yr arolygiad, oedd gweld i ba raddau y mae awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd lleol yn hybu annibyniaeth ac yn atal anghenion cynyddol i oedolion hŷn. Byddai'r arolygiad yn nodi'r ffactorau hynny sy'n sicrhau canlyniadau da i bobl, yn ogystal â'r pethau sy'n rhwystro cynnydd.

Prif Weithredwr

Cyhoeddodd y Prif Weithredwr y cynhelir sesiwn frifio bwysig i'r Aelodau ar Gynlluniau Brexit ddydd Gwener 4 Hydref 2019 am 9.30am yn Siambr y Cyngor.

Roedd yn gobeithio y gallai cynifer â phosibl o'r Aelodau fynychu'r sesiwn hon.

Swyddog Monitro

Cyhoeddodd y Swyddog Monitro dri newid dyddiad i'r Pwyllgorau canlynol:-

1. Newid y Pwyllgor Archwilio dyddiedig 23ain Ionawr 2020 i 30ain Ionawr 2020. Gwnaed cyhoeddiad i'r perwyl hwn yn y Pwyllgor Archwilio diwethaf dyddiedig 8 Awst 2019.
2. Roedd Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Testunau 1 a oedd i fod i gael ei gynnal ar 9 Medi 2019 wedi cael ei symud i 30 Hydref. Hysbyswyd Aelodau'r Pwyllgor o'r newid eisoes mewn e-bost.
3. Newid Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Testunau 3 dyddiedig 4 Tachwedd 2019 i 14 Tachwedd 2019. Gwnaed cyhoeddiad i'r perwyl hwn yn y Pwyllgor Trosolwg a Chraffu Testunau 3 diwethaf ar 5 Medi 2019.

351. DERBYN ADRODDIAD YR ARWEINYDD

Mewn pleidlais o ffydd nodedig yn economi Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Chymru mewn adeg ansicr ac anodd iawn, cyhoeddodd Ineos Automotive heddiw y bydd yn codi safle gweithgynhyrchu a chyd-osod at y pwrpas, newydd 250,000 troedfedd sgwâr ym Mharc Busnes Brocastell er mwyn cynhyrchu eu cerbyd Grenadier 4x4 newydd.

Gyda chymorth gan Lywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU bydd y cyfleuster yn creu 200 o swyddi i ddechrau, a hyd at 500 yn y tymor hir gyda lwc. I gartrefu'r cyfleuster newydd hwn, mae'r cwmni yn prynu 14 erw o dir gan Lywodraeth Cymru am bris y farchnad a gyda'r gwaith o ddatblygu seilwaith y safle eisoes yn mynd rhagddo, disgwylir i'r gwaith o gynhyrchu'r cerbyd newydd ddechrau mor gynnar â 2021.

Mae INEOS Automotive wedi llofnodi'r Contract Economaidd, sydd â'r nod o symbylu twf ac ymddygiad busnes cyfrifol ymysg cwmnïau. Mae iechyd a lles gweithwyr yn rhan bwysig o ethos INEOS.

Mae INEOS Automotive eisoes yn trafod â dau gwmni cyflenwi cydrannau yng Nghymru i ategu eu gwaith, a gallai hynny roi hwb pellach i economi Cymru.

Bydd gan y datblygiad hwn le ar gyfer 500,000 troedfedd sgwâr pellach a'r potensial i greu llawer o swyddi ar gyfer cwmnïau sy'n ehangu a denu buddsoddwyr newydd eraill. Mae'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth Ken Skates AC wedi cadarnhau heddiw nad dyma yw pendraw'r gwaith i helpu Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn dilyn cynlluniau Ford, a chadarnhaodd y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn dal i wneud popeth yn ei gallu i ddenu cyfleoedd busnes newydd, i gynorthwyo gweithwyr Ford a sicrhau buddsoddiadau pellach yn nyfodol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Edrychwn ymlaen at gyhoeddiadau pellach.

Mae CBSP hefyd yn falch dros ben bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cadarnhau cyfraniad hollbwysig o £3.5m o gyllid drwy'r Undeb Ewropeaidd tuag at y gwaith y bwriedir ei wneud i ymestyn ac ailddatblygu Neuadd y Dref Maesteg.

Gyda buddsoddiad ychwanegol wedi'i roi gan y cyngor hwn, Awen, Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri Genedlaethol, Rhaglen Cyfleusterau Cymunedol Llywodraeth Cymru, Cyngor Tref Maesteg ac Ymddiriedolaeth Davies, gall y gwaith ar y prosiect £6m ddechrau'n fuan, gan atgyweirio'r adeilad nodedig sy'n 138 mlwydd oed a'i adnewyddu â chyfleusterau celf a diwylliant modern.

Ymysg y gwelliannau caiff llyfrgell fodern ei chreu, ynghyd â chanolfan dreftadaeth a gwirfoddol, caffi, mannau gweithio newydd, toiledau a chyfleusterau 'man newid' cwbl hygyrch. Caiff canolfan celfyddydau perfformio aml-swyddogaeth ei chreu ar y llawr cyntaf, a bydd yn cynnwys prif neuadd, llwyfan wedi'i adnewyddu, ystafelloedd newid gwell, bar ac am y tro cyntaf sinema gymunedol a theatr stiwdio fechan, fwy cartrefol. Bydd y mannau eistedd ar y balconi yn cael eu hadnewyddu, a bydd y lloriau uchaf ac isaf yn cael eu cysylltu ag atriwm gwydrog modern a chyntedd, fel bod yr adeilad drwyddo draw yn hygyrch.

Bydd cais am arian ychwanegol yn cael ei gyflwyno'n gynnar yn 2020 i sicrhau bod y dodrefn a'r ffitiadau diweddaraf yn cael eu gosod yn yr adeilad cyn iddo ailagor. Rydyn ni wrth ein bodd ein bod, diolch i'n hymdrechion ar y cyd ag Ymddiriedolaeth Ddiwylliannol Awen, wedi gallu diogelu'r dyfodol, a hwnnw'n ddyfodol llewyrchus i'r adeilad hanesyddol hwn yng nghanol y dref, ar gyfer cenedlaethau lawer.

Bydd cannoedd o swyddi gwag ar gael yn ein ffair swyddi yn y Ganolfan Byd Gwaith yng Nghanolfan Bywyd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yfory. Cofiwch annog eich etholwyr sy'n chwilio am gyfleoedd i gael gwaith, hyfforddiant a gwaith gwirfoddol i fynd i'r Neuadd Fowlio yfory rhwng 10.00am a 1.00pm i gael cymorth a chynghor. Mae croeso i'r trigolion sy'n methu â chyrraedd yfory gysylltu â'r tîm cyflogadwyedd neu eu cyfarfod wyneb yn wyneb yn y sesiynau galw i mewn wythnosol ti4e a gynhelir ar draws y Fwrdeistref Sirol.

Yn olaf, estynnodd yr Arweinydd ei ddiolch personol i'r Cyng M James a oedd wedi ildio ei swydd fel Arweinydd grŵp Plaid Cymru. Roedd ef ac Arweinyddion Grwpiau eraill wedi gweithio'n effeithiol ac yn agos iawn â'i gilydd yn drawsbleidiol. Estynnodd ei longyfarchiadau i'r Cyng T Thomas fel Arweinydd newydd y grŵp hwn, gŵr a oedd yn sicr am weithio mor adeiladol ag y gwnaeth y Cyng James yn ystod ei amser fel Arweinydd grŵp.

352. ADRODDIAD ALLDRO BLYNYDDOL RHEOLI'R TRYSORLYS 2018-19

Cyflwynodd y Dirprwy Bennaeth Cyllid adroddiad, a oedd â'r diben o gydymffurfio â gofynion y Sefydliad Siartredig Cyllid Cyhoeddus a Chyfrifyddiaeth 'Rheoli'r Trysorlys mewn Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus: Cod Ymarfer' (y cyfeirir ato fel y Cod) i gyflwyno trosolwg o weithgareddau'r trysorlys dros y flwyddyn ariannol flaenorol, gan gynnwys Dangosyddion Darbodus a Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer 2018-19, ac i amlygu fel yr oedd yn cydymffurfio â pholisïau ac arferion y Cyngor.

Dywedodd, fel y mae paragraff 3.2 o'r adroddiad yn datgan, fod gofyn i'r Cyngor weithredu swyddogaeth gyffredinol y trysorlys o safbwynt y Cod a mabwysiadwyd hwn yn ffurfiol gan y Cyngor ym mis Chwefror 2012. Mae hyn yn cynnwys y gofyn i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys (TMS) cyn dechrau pob blwyddyn ariannol, gyda'r strategaeth honno'n datgan cyfrifoldebau'r Cyngor a'r Prif Swyddogion Ariannol a'r trefniadau adrodd. Cymeradwyodd y Cyngor y TMS 2018-19 yn ei gyfarfod ar 28 Chwefror 2018.

Eglurai Paragraff 3.2 hefyd fod CIPFA, ar ddiwedd Rhagfyr 2017, wedi cyhoeddi rhifynnau newydd o Rheoli'r Trysorlys mewn Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus: Cod Ymarfer a'r Cod Darbodus ar gyfer Cyllid Cyfalaf mewn Awdurdodau Lleol. Fodd bynnag, cafodd y TMS 2018-19 a'r adroddiad hwn eu cynhyrchu gan ddefnyddio Codau 2011 oherwydd, gan i Godau 2017 gael eu cyhoeddi'n hwyr, ni chawsant eu gweithredu tan TMS 2019-20.

Roedd Paragraff 3.4 o'r adroddiad yn atgoffa'r Cyngor, bod yr Aelodau wedi cymeradwyo polisi Darpariaeth Isafswm Refeniw diwygiedig ar gyfer 2018-19 ar 19eg

Medi 2018, a oedd yn newid y dull o gyfrifo'r swm i'w roi i refeniw i ad-dalu costau cyllido cyfalaf.

Byddai'r holl weithgareddau buddsoddi eraill nas cynhwysir dan y Cod, megis buddsoddiadau eiddo, yn ddarostyngedig i gymeradwyaethau arferol gan y Cyngor ac nid oes angen iddynt gydymffurfio â'r Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys. Roedd gwerth cyfredol yr eiddo buddsoddi hwn yn £4.635 miliwn.

Amlinellai Adran 4.1 o'r adroddiad Sefyllfa Buddsoddiadau a Dyledion Allanol y Cyngor ar gyfer 2018-19, gyda chrynodeb yn Nhabl 1. Mae hwn yn dangos bod cyfanswm y benthyciadau allanol ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn yn £96.87 miliwn, gyda chyfradd llog o 4.69% ar gyfartaledd. Rhannwyd hwn rhwng benthyciadau gan y Bwrdd Benthyciadau Gwaith Cyhoeddus a'r Opsiwn Echwynnwr Opsiwn Benthyciwr (a elwir hefyd yn LOBOs). Ni chymerwyd dim benthyciadau ychwanegol yn ystod 2018-19. Ceir hefyd rwymedigaethau hirdymor eraill gwerth cyfanswm o £17.88 miliwn, gyda'r rhan fwyaf o'r rhain yn ymwneud â chynllun PFI Ysgol Maesteg.

O ran buddsoddiadau, y sefyllfa diwedd blwyddyn oedd cyfanswm buddsoddiadau o £27.4 miliwn, gyda chyfradd llog gyfartalog o 0.94%, gyda £21 miliwn ohonynt yn cael eu dal gan awdurdodau lleol eraill. Mae hwn wedi lleihau ers dechrau'r flwyddyn pan oedd yn £30.4 miliwn oherwydd bod mwy o fuddsoddiadau lefel uwch wedi cael eu had-dalu na'u gwneud. Mae hyn yn arwain at gyfanswm dyled net ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn o £87.35 miliwn.

Cyfeiriai Paragraff 4.1.6 o'r adroddiad at yr adolygiad o'r swyddogaeth rheoli'r trysorlys drwy archwiliadau mewnol ac allanol yn ystod y flwyddyn, gyda barn gyffredinol gan yr archwilywyr mewnol bod yr amgylchedd rheoli mewnol yn gadarn ac y gellir rhoi sicrhad sylweddol ynglŷn â rheoli'r risgiau.

Cyfeiriai Paragraff 4.1.7 o'r adroddiad at gynghorwyr Rheoli Trysorlys yr Awdurdod, Arlingclose. Mae'r contract yn rhedeg am bedair blynedd a daw i ben ym mis Medi 2020.

Cyfeiriai Adran 4.2 o'r adroddiad at Reoli Risgiau'r Trysorlys 2018-19 a cheir yma fanylion sut mae'r Cyngor wedi lliniaru a lleihau risgiau, yn enwedig oddi wrth natur anhagweladwy'r marchnadoedd ariannol. Y prif risgiau y mae'r Cyngor yn eu hwynebu yw Risg Credyd, Risg Hylifedd a Risg o'r Farchnad, ac wrth reoli ei fuddsoddiadau mae'r Cyngor yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i sicrwydd a hylifedd ei arian cyn gweld yr elw, neu'r gyfradd enillion gorau.

Yna rhoddai Adran 4.3 o'r adroddiad wybodaeth am y cyd-destun allanol yr oeddem yn gweithredu ynddo yn ystod 2018-19. Ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn roedd Cyfradd y Banc yn 0.50% a bu iddi aros felly tan 2 Awst 2018, pan wnaeth Pwyllgor Polisi Ariannol Banc Lloegr gynyddu'r gyfradd 0.25% i 0.75%. Safodd Cyfradd y Banc ar 0.75% am weddill blwyddyn ariannol 2018-19.

Yn Adran 4.4 o'r adroddiad ceir manylion y Strategaeth Benthyciadau a'r Alldro ar gyfer y flwyddyn, a'r prif amcan yma yw fforddiadwyedd hirdymor. Daw'r rhan fwyaf o fenthyciadau'r Cyngor oddi wrth y Bwrdd Benthyciadau Gwaith Cyhoeddus (PWL B) ar gyfradd llog sefydlog hirdymor, ac fel yr adroddwyd yn flaenorol, ni chymerwyd benthyciadau ychwanegol yn ystod 2018-19. Mae'r Cyngor ar hyn o bryd yn cynnal sefyllfa tan-fenthycia gan ddefnyddio arian wrth gefn yn lle dyledion benthyciadau lle bo hynny'n bosibl dros dro.

Roedd y wybodaeth am y Strategaeth Buddsoddiadau ac Alldro i'w gweld yn Adran 4.5 o'r adroddiad, a rheolwyd hon drwy roi ystyriaeth i'r prif risgiau a welwyd, statws credyd cyhoeddedig, a chynghor gan ein cynghorwyr Rheoli'r Trysorlys. Dangosai Atodiad B i'r

adroddiad y tabl cyfwerthedd ar gyfer y statws credyd cyhoeddedig gan esbonio'r gwahanol raddau buddsoddi. Daliwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r buddsoddiadau yn 2018-19 fel buddsoddiadau tymor byr gydag Awdurdodau Lleol y DU, banciau ag ansawdd credyd uchel ac mewn Cronfeydd yn y Farchnad Ariannol, gan roi mynediad ar unwaith i'r arian. Roedd crynodeb o'n proffil buddsoddiadau yn ôl math o bartïon i gontract i'w weld yn Nhabl 2 o'r adroddiad, gyda phroffil aeddfedrwydd y buddsoddiadau yn Nhabl 3. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o fuddsoddiadau CBSP yn aeddfedu mewn 12 mis.

Yna amlygai Adran 4.6 o'r adroddiad drefniadau rheoli perfformiad y Cyngor o ran digonolrwydd swyddogaeth y trysorlys. Dangosai hwn fod cyfradd elw gyfartalog y Cyngor ar ei fuddsoddiadau yn uwch na chyfradd elw gyfartalog buddsoddiadau a reolir yn fewnol cleientiaid Awdurdodau Lleol Unedol Cymreig Arlingclose, ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o'r flwyddyn.

Daeth y Dirprwy Bennaeth Cyllid â'i hadroddiad i ben, drwy ddweud bod y trefniadau adrodd wedi'u datgan yn adran 4.8 a bod Dangosyddion Darbodus a Rheoli Trysorlys y Cyngor i'w gweld yn Atodiad A (i'r adroddiad). Adlewyrchai hyn y ffaith bod y Cyngor, yn 2018-19, yn gweithredu o fewn y cyfyngiadau a'r dangosyddion a nodir yn y TMS y cytunwyd arnynt ar gyfer 2018-19, a'i fod hefyd yn cydymffurfio â'i arferion rheoli trysorlys.

Ni chafwyd dim cwestiynau gan yr Aelodau ar yr eitem hon ar yr agenda, felly

PENDERFYNWYD: Bod y Cyngor:

1. Yn Cymeradwyo'r gweithgareddau Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer 2018-19.
2. Yn cymeradwyo ymhellach y Dangosyddion Darbodus a Rheoli'r Trysorlys ar gyfer 2018-19, yn erbyn y rheini a gymeradwywyd yn Strategaeth Rheoli'r Trysorlys 2018-19.

353. GWYRO ODDI AR Y CYNLLUN DATBLYGU CAIS CYNLLUNIO P/19/140/FUL – DATBLYGU CANOLFAN DYSGU HEDDLU, GYMNASIWM, AILRADDIO'R SAFLE, MYNEDIAD, MAES PARCIO A GWAITH CYSYLLTIEDIG

Cyflwynodd Rheolwr Grŵp y Gwasanaethau Datblygu a Chynllunio adroddiad ar y cais cynllunio uchod a ystyriwyd yn flaenorol gan y Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu.

Dyweddodd wrth yr Aelodau y byddent yn gyfarwydd ag ef yn mynychu'r Cyngor i roi diweddariadau ar y CDLI a materion cynllunio eraill, lle'r oedd fel arfer yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd cyflawni a chydymffurfio â'r Cynllun Datblygu. Ambell dro, fodd bynnag, roedd gofyn cyfeirio adroddiadau at y Cyngor, gydag unrhyw ddatblygiadau nad ydynt yn unol â'r cynllun datblygu lle bo'n rhaid i'r Pwyllgor Rheoli Datblygu wneud penderfyniad ynglŷn â chymeradwyo. Mae'r Pwyllgor hwn yn methu â gwneud y math hwn o benderfyniad a rhaid cyfeirio'r mater wedyn at y Cyngor i gael penderfyniad.

Mae'r cais presennol gerbron yr Aelodau yn ceisio caniatâd i ailddatblygu ardal ogledd-orllewinol safle Pencadlys Heddlu De Cymru. Cynigir datblygu Adeilad Adnoddau Dynol (PLC) a Chanolfan Ddysgu pedwar llawr ar gyfer yr Heddlu, gymnasiwm deulawr, trefniant mynediad newydd, darpariaeth parcio a gwaith tirlunio caled a meddal cysylltiedig. Mae'r cynllun hefyd yn cynnwys ailgyfeirio un o'r prif garthffosydd. Amlinellwyd y manylion llawn a'r asesiad yn yr adroddiad.

Mae safle'r cais yn ffurfio rhan o ddyraniad preswyl yn Ardal Twf Adfywio Strategol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ar gyfer oddeutu 138 o unedau dan Bolisi COM1 (5) o'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol (CDLI) (2013). Mae Heddlu De Cymru (HDC) wedi cynnal rhaglen ad-drefnu ar

raddfa fawr ar eu cyfleusterau a'u hasedau presennol ac, mae eu cynigion gwreiddiol ar gyfer ad-drefnu, a oedd yn cynnwys rhyddhau rhan ogleddol o gyfleusterau presennol eu Pencadlys yn gyfan gwbl ar gyfer datblygiad amgen, wedi cael eu disodli. Mae ganddynt yn awr fodd bynnag strategaeth amgen sy'n golygu bwrw ymlaen â'u rhaglen o waith gwella ac adnewyddu a chadw safle presennol y Pencadlys yn Heol y Bont-faen yn gyfan gwbl.

Ar sail y ffaith bod strategaeth ad-drefnu HDC wedi esblygu ers mabwysiadu'r CDLI yn 2013, y buddsoddiad yn safle'r Pencadlys a'r ffaith bod eu cynllun asedau i'r dyfodol yn awr yn crynhoi eu gweithgareddau a'u cyfleusterau ar eu safle presennol yn Heol y Bont-faen, nid oes posibilrwydd realistig yn awr y gellir cyflenwi dim tai dan Bolisi COM1(5) ar y safle hwn ac nid yw'r niferoedd tai mwyach yn cyfrif tuag at gyflenwad tir y Cyngor. Mae'n bosibl y bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio i'r Cyngor gymeradwyo adeilad caffi newydd ar y safle yn 2017, hefyd fel cais gwyr. Mae'r caffi'n awr wedi cael ei gwblhau ac mae'n weithredol.

Bydd y cyfleuster dan sylw yn darparu i'r Heddlu eu canolfan hyfforddiant, datblygu proffesiynol parhaus, adnoddau dynol a recriwtio mewnol, ar eu safle eu hunain. Bydd y PLC yn darparu 22 o ystafelloedd dosbarth ar gyfer hyfforddiant gyda mannau ymneilltuo cysylltiedig, canolfan recriwtio adnoddau dynol yn ogystal â gofod swyddfa ar gyfer adrannau mewnol ar draws yr heddlu. Bydd yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer uned asesiadau a safonau, uned hyfforddiant gweithrediadau, cyfleusterau hyfforddiant ymchwilol a 'phlisma drwy dechnoleg'. Bydd yr adeilad hefyd yn darparu lle i swyddfa ar gyfer y Comisiynydd Heddlu a Throsedd.

Bydd yr adeilad PLC newydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n fras yn y gymhareb 75% ar gyfer hyfforddiant a 25% ar gyfer adnoddau dynol.

Lleolir y brif fynedfa drwy'r ystâd ddiwydiannol i'r gogledd gyda chyfleusterau gwell i gerddwyr o Heol y Bont-faen, cafodd asesiad trafndiaeth manwl ei gyflwyno ac mae'r swyddogion priffyrdd wedi cytuno arno. Mae'r gyfraith cynllunio'n mynnu bod yn rhaid penderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio yn unol â'r cynllun datblygu oni bai bod amgylchiadau sylweddol yn mynnu fel arall.

Yn yr achos hwn, heb ystyried colli'r dyraniad tai, mae'n glir na all y datblygiad preswyl fwrw ymlaen bellach oherwydd y strategaeth ystadau ddiwygiedig a'r datblygiad blaenorol. At hynny, mae'r buddsoddiad yn y safle a'r ailddatblygu cynhwysfawr i'w groesawu gan fod HDC wedi gwneud ymrwymiad cadarn i gyfnerthu a chynnal ei weithrediadau yn y Fwrdeistref Sirol. Bydd y strategaeth yn sicrhau y caiff cyfleuster Pencadlys pwysig ei gadw ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, gan greu a chynnal felly gyfleoedd cyflogaeth sgiliau uwch yn ogystal â darparu gwasanaeth cymunedol a chymdeithasol gwerthfawr i breswylwyr a chymunedau Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Clôdd Rheolwr y Grŵp – Gwasanaethau Datblygu a Chynllunio ei adroddiad, drwy gadarnhau y caiff dyraniadau tai amgen eu hystyried fel rhan o'r adolygiad o'r CDLI ac y bydd yr ymgynghoriad ar y strategaeth a ffafir yn dechrau ddiwedd y mis.

Ni chafwyd dim cwestiynau gan yr Aelodau am yr adroddiad.

PENDERFYNWYD: Y dylai'r Cyngor fod o blaid peidio â gwrthod y datblygiad ar ôl i'r Cytundeb Cyfreithiol Adran 106 rhwng Heddlu De Cymru a'r Cyngor gael ei lofnodi, y dylid rhoi pwerau dirprwyedig i'r Rheolwr Grŵp – Gwasanaethau Datblygu a Chynllunio (fel rhan o'r Gyfarwyddiaeth Cymunedau) i gyflwyno hysbysiad o benderfyniad ynglŷn â'r cynnig hwn, gan gynnwys y cyfyngiad amser 5 mlynedd

safonol i'w weithredu a'r Amodau sydd ynghlwm wrth yr argymhelliad.

354. PENODI CYNRYCHIOLYDD COFRESTREDIG I'R PWYLLGORAU TROSOLWG A CHRAFFU TESTUNAU

Cyflwynodd Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Rheoleiddio adroddiad a geisiai gymeradwyaeth y Cyngor i benodi Ms. Lynsey Morris fel Cynrychiolydd Cofrestredig Rhiant-lywodraethwyr Ysgolion Uwchradd i'r Pwyllgorau Trosolwg a Chraffu Testunau (ar gyfer eitemau sy'n gysylltiedig ag Addysg), am hyd at bedair blynedd.

Esboniodd fod Ms. Morris wedi cael ei henwebu yn lle Mr. Kevin Pascoe yr oedd ei dymor yn yr un rôl yn awr wedi dod i ben.

Yn unol â hynny, yn dilyn pleidlais a gynhaliwyd yn unol â Rheoliadau Cynrychiolwyr Rhiant-lywodraethwyr a Chynrychiolwyr Eglwysig (Cymru) 2001, roedd y newid uchod wedi'i gyflwyno.

PENDERFYNWYD: Bod y Cyngor yn nodi'r adroddiad ac yn cymeradwyo penodi Ms. Lynsey Morris fel Cynrychiolydd Cofrestredig dros y materion Addysg a ystyria'r Pwyllgorau Trosolwg a Chraffu Testunau, am uchafswm o bedair blynedd fel y Cynrychiolydd Rhiant-lywodraethwr Ysgolion Uwchradd.

355. ADRODDIADAU GWYBODAETH I'W NODI

Cyflwynodd Pennaeth y Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a Rheoleiddiol adroddiad, gyda'r diben o hysbysu'r Cyngor o'r Adroddiadau Gwybodaeth i'w Nodi a gyhoeddwyd ers ei gyfarfod diwethaf.

PENDERFYNWYD: Cydnabu'r Cyngor gyhoeddi'r dogfennau a restrwyd yn yr adroddiad.

356. DERBYN Y CWESTIWN CANLYNOL GAN:

Y Cyngorydd Tim Thomas i'r Aelod Cabinet – Addysg ac Adfywio

Mae gan awdurdodau lleol cyfagos fel Bro Morgannwg nodweddion a heriau tebyg o ran y Gymraeg. A fyddai'r Aelod Cabinet yn cytuno y dylai'r ddarpariaeth ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn yr awdurdod hwn, o leiaf, fod cystal â'r ddarpariaeth ym Mro Morgannwg.

Ymateb

1. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn awyddus i hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg ac mae wedi ymrwmo'n llwyr i weithio â Llywodraeth Cymru i gyrraedd ei nod o filiwn o siaradwyr Cymraeg erbyn 2050. Mae'r Aelodau etholedig a'r swyddogion oll yn gwbl gefnogol i'r Gymraeg a'r hyn y mae'n ei olygu i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr ac i ddyfodol ein cenedl. Mae'r awdurdod lleol yn barod i hybu manteision dwyieithrwydd ar bob cyfle ac mae'n rhoi pwyslais mawr ar bwysigrwydd y Gymraeg ac addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.
2. Ychydig o werth sydd i gymharu'r ddarpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr a'r ddarpariaeth ym Mro Morgannwg. Mae methodoleg arfaethedig Llywodraeth Cymru (gweler yr ymgynghoriad diweddar ar y Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (Cymru) 2019 a'r Canllawiau) yn rhoi ystyriaeth i ystod y ddarpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar

draws Cymru drwy gyflwyno system grwpiau. Dyma'r ffactorau a ystyrir wrth grwpio awdurdodau lleol: canran y dysgwyr a addysgir yn Gymraeg, y modelau darpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a fabwysiadwyd gan yr awdurdod lleol a natur ieithyddol awdurdod lleol.

3. Mae'r canllawiau arfaethedig yn adnabod awdurdodau lleol 'Grŵp 3' fel rhai sydd â rhwng 13% a 19% o blant Blwyddyn 1 sy'n cael eu haddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg (yn 2017-2018). Mae'n bosibl mai addysg gymunedol cyfrwng Cymraeg sy'n arferol mewn un/nifer fechan iawn o ardaloedd, ond yr eithriad nid y rheol yw hyn. Ceir fel arfer ddewis rhwng addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg cyfrwng Saesneg. Caiff awdurdodau lleol 'Grŵp 4' eu hadnabod fel rhai sydd â 12% neu lai o blant Blwyddyn 1 sy'n cael eu haddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg (yn 2017-2018). Ceir dewis rhwng addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ac addysg cyfrwng Saesneg yn yr awdurdodau lleol hyn. Ar y sail hon, caiff Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ei adnabod fel awdurdod lleol Grŵp 4 tra bo Bro Morgannwg yn syrthio i Grŵp 3.
4. Fel awdurdod lleol, rydym yn cyfrif ein Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (WESP) fel y ddogfen strategol allweddol sy'n amlinellu ein strategaeth i gefnogi'r gwaith o gyflenwi a thyfu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Gallaf gadarnhau bod WESP Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi cael ei gymeradwyo gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Daeth yr ymgynghoriad ar y Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (Cymru) 2019 a'r Canllawiau i ben yn ddiweddar (ar 13 Medi 2019) ac, felly, rydyn ni'n aros am ganlyniad yr ymgynghoriad hwn. Bydd yr awdurdod lleol yn ymateb yn unol â hynny i'r rheoliadau newydd os cânt eu cymeradwyo fel y'u drafftwyd.
5. Fodd bynnag, fel y nodir yn arolygiad diweddar yr awdurdod lleol, mae angen inni gryfhau rôl y Fforwm Strategol Addysg Gymraeg i gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau a nodir yn ein WESP. Bydd y flaenoriaeth hon yn ffurfio rhan allweddol o'n cynllun gweithredu ôl-arolygiad a gaiff ei rannu gan y Fforwm Strategol Addysg Gymraeg a'i fonitro ganddo.
6. Mae'n bwysig sylwi bod 13.9% o leoedd gwag o hyd ym mhedair ysgol gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yr awdurdod lleol ac 20.9% o leoedd gwag yn yr ysgol uwchradd cyfrwng Cymraeg, a rhaid rhoi ystyriaeth i hynny. Mae Swyddogion wedi cyfarfod â swyddogion o Lywodraeth Cymru yn ddiweddar i drafod sut gall yr awdurdod lleol hyrwyddo'n well yr iaith Gymraeg, a manteision addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, gyda'r nod o lenwi'r lleoedd sydd ar gael yn ein hysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg. Byddwn yn gweithio'n agos â swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru dros y misoedd nesaf i roi sylw i'r mater hwn.
7. Mae cynlluniau moderneiddio ysgolion yr awdurdod lleol, a gyflwynwyd i Lywodraeth Cymru yn ddiweddar, wedi nodi'r ardaloedd ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr sydd fwyaf angen darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ychwanegol, i fodloni'r galw a'r galw disgwylidig yn sgil prosiectau tai newydd. Cyfyngwyd ar y gallu i ledaenu'r manylion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r cynigion hyn gan y broses y mae angen gweithio drwyddi sy'n cael ei rheoli gan fframwaith deddfwriaethol caeth.
8. Yr argymhelliad cyfredol gan Fwrdd Moderneiddio Ysgolion yr awdurdod lleol, yw cynyddu'r ddarpariaeth yng ngogledd-ddwyrain a gorllewin Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Mae Tabl A isod yn nodi'r hyn y bydd y Bwrdd Moderneiddio Ysgolion yn ei gynnig i'r Cabinet dros y misoedd nesaf i sicrhau bod nifer y lleoedd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn cynyddu i fodloni ein hawydd a'n dyletswydd fel awdurdod lleol sy'n rhan o Fand B.

Tabl A Lleoedd mewn ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr (ffigurau cyfredol ac amcanestynedig)

Lleoliad	Lleoedd mewn ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg ar hyn o bryd	Lleoedd mewn ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg a fwriedir ar gyfer Band B (2019-2024)
Gogledd-ddwyrain Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	378	525
Gorllewin Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	231	420
Cwm Ogwr a Chwm Garw	210	210
Cwm Llynfi	315	315
Cyfanswm	1134	1470

9. Erbyn diwedd Band B, er mwyn cefnogi'r WESP a'r cynllun Cymraeg 2050, ceir cynnydd arfaethedig o 30% yn nifer y lleoedd mewn ysgolion cynradd ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr i helpu plant sy'n dechrau mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae hyn yn amlwg yn sylweddol.
10. Bu'r awdurdod lleol wrthi'n brysur yn ceisio ac yn sicrhau cyllid ychwanegol sylweddol ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg yn y fwrdeistref sirol. Er enghraifft, bydd y gweithgaredd cyfredol ac amcanestynedig yn arwain at fuddsoddi bron £3m yn y ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Bydd yr awdurdod lleol yn defnyddio'r cyllid hwn i helpu i ddatblygu pedwar lleoliad gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg ar draws Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Bwriedir i'r lleoliadau gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg arfaethedig gynnig gofal drwy'r dydd, gofal nos a bore, gofal gwyliau a darpariaeth sesiynol Cylch Meithrin. Mae'r awdurdod lleol hefyd wedi defnyddio'r cyllid hwn i hwyluso'r gwaith o ddarparu cyfleuster pob tywydd newydd ar gyfer Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Llangynwyd.
11. Yr ardaloedd a enwyd ar gyfer y datblygiadau gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd yw Betws, Cwm Ogwr, ardal canol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Phorthcawl. Y bwriad yw cynyddu nifer y plant a fydd yn dechrau mewn gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg ac a fydd wedyn yn symud ymlaen i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Bydd y darpariaethau oll yn ysgolion bwydo effeithiol ar gyfer ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ac fe fyddant, o'r herwydd, gyda lwc yn rhoi sylw i'r problemau a geir â lleoedd gwag ar hyn o bryd yn yr ysgolion hyn. Ochr yn ochr â hyn, mae'r awdurdod lleol yn ddiweddar wedi datblygu llyfryn gwybodaeth i hyrwyddo manteision darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg i blant a'u teuluoedd.
12. Roedd Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Calon y Cymoedd a gwblhawyd yn ddiweddar yn ffurfio rhan o gynllun De Cwm Garw. Fel rhan o'r cynllun, cafodd Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg bresennol Cwm Garw ei disodli a'i hail-leoli a disodlwyd Ysgol Gynradd Betws, i safle Ysgol Gynradd bresennol Betws. Buddsoddwyd cyfanswm o £11.2m ar gyfer y cynllun a oedd yn cynnwys dwy ysgol newydd.
13. Mae cydleoli darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg a chyfrwng Saesneg ar un safle yn hwyluso'r trefniadau ar gyfer rhannu ymarfer da a sicrhau darpariaeth gyfartal, ynghyd â mwy o gyfleoedd addysgol. Mae'r ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd yn

darparu manau dysgu addas a digonol gyda'r nod o sicrhau gwelliannau dilynol mewn safonau addysg. Mae'n galonogol gweld y bu cynnydd yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n mynychu Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Calon y Cymoedd ers iddi agor yn ei lleoliad newydd.

14. Fel rhan o gyllid grant cyfalaf Cymraeg 2050, darperir adeilad gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd yn y Betws i wasanaethu Cwm Garw. Nod y ddarpariaeth hon yw hybu'r Gymraeg a chynyddu nifer y disgyblion yn Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Calon y Cymoedd. Bydd ail-leoli Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Calon y Cymoedd i leoliad mwy canolog yn helpu i roi sylw i leoedd gwag a bodloni'r galw am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg.
15. O ran y safonau, mae ein pum ysgol cyfrwng Cymraeg bresennol, ar hyn o bryd, naill ai yn y categori cymorth 'gwyrdd' neu 'felyn'. Dywedodd Estyn, yn ei arolygiad diweddar o wasanaethau addysg llywodraeth leol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, fod cyrhaeddiad disgyblion yng Nghymru yn cymharu'n ffafriol â chyrhaeddiad disgyblion mewn awdurdodau lleol eraill. Rydyn ni'n credu bod gennym benaethiaid effeithiol yn ein hysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg ac rydym yn falch o weld eu bod yn gweithio'n dda â'u cydweithwyr mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg eraill ar draws y rhanbarth.
16. I gloi, mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn dal yr un mor ymroddedig i hybu'r Gymraeg ac addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Yn unol â'n hymrwymadau yn WESP, byddwn yn gweithio'n agos â'n partneriaid megis Llywodraeth Cymru a Fforwm Strategol Addysg Gymraeg i sicrhau bod yr addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn darparu'r cyfleoedd gorau posibl i ddysgwyr.

Cwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd Thomas

Mae gan Fro Morgannwg ddemograffeg debyg i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr o ran ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg, fodd bynnag, mae ganddynt 6 ysgol gynradd sy'n ymarfer drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ond nid oes gan CBSP ond 4. Mae unrhyw ysgolion ychwanegol yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr sydd wedi'u clustnodi fel rhai ychwanegol at hyn, yn cael eu cynllunio drwy brosiectau Adfywio mawr nad ydynt wedi'u cyflawni eto. Gofynnodd pa sgysiau'r oedd yr Aelod Cabinet – Addysg ac Adfywio a'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol – Addysg a Chymorth Teulu yn eu cael â'u cydweithwyr yn yr adran Gynllunio i gael ysgolion ychwanegol i ymarfer drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Ymateb

Dywedodd yr Aelod Cabinet – Addysg ac Adfywio ei fod ef a'r Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol – Addysg a Chymorth Teulu wrthi'n brysur yn cynyddu proffil llythrennedd yn y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg mewn ysgolion ar draws y Fwrdeistref Sirol. Mae hefyd wedi bod yn brysur yn annog trafodaethau rhwng Addysg a Chynllunio yn CBSP am y ddarpariaeth ysgolion yn y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol, gan archwilio safleoedd newydd sydd wedi'u neilltuo ar gyfer tai ac, o ganlyniad i hyn, yn ystyried a oedd angen codi ysgolion newydd i gefnogi hyn. Ateggodd ei bod yn anodd cymharu CBSP â Chyngor Bro Morgannwg ar y mater o addysgu plant drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn yr ysgolion, am y rhesymau y cyfeirir atynt yn yr ymateb i'r cwestiwn cyntaf. Er mwyn cyrraedd targedau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer nifer benodol o siaradwyr Cymraeg, mae'n bwysig peidio â dim ond dibynnu ar ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg, mae gofyn gwneud nifer o newidiadau ar draws y system addysg, ennyn diddordeb yn yr holl ieithoedd rhyngwladol modern, gan gynnwys Cymraeg, a mynd y tu hwnt i ond dysgu iaith i ennyn diddordeb mewn ieithoedd a diwylliannau yn gyffredinol. Dylem edrych ar dechnegau trochi cost-effeithiol ar gyfer dysgu iaith yn gyflym, a hefyd ymgysylltu â gwasanaethau addysg Dysgu Gydol

Oes ac Addysg Oedolion, yn ogystal ag annog ymwybyddiaeth aml-iaith ac aml-ddiwylliant yn y cyfryngau. Roeddem yn gobeithio y byddai'r Fforwm WESP newydd yn cynnwys dull gweithredu eang a fyddai'n sicrhau diddordeb yn y Gymraeg a'r diwylliant Cymreig mewn cyd-destun Ewropeaidd a rhyngwladol eangfrydig.

Ychwanegodd yr Arweinydd bod yr awdurdod wedi buddsoddi £11.2miliwn yn y ddwy ysgol newydd ym Metws a oedd yn adlewyrchu ymrwymiad CBSPenybont i addysgu myfyrwyr yn Gymraeg a Saesneg, gan barhau â'r gwaith rhagorol sydd wedi'i wneud hyd yn hyn dan Raglen Moderneiddio Ysgolion y 21ain Ganrif flaenllaw'r Cyngor. Bydd buddsoddiad cyfalaf mwyaf y Cyngor yn y dyfodol yn digwydd yn y cam nesaf, Band B y rhaglen Moderneiddio Ysgolion, cyfanswm o dros £65 miliwn. Roedd holl aelodau'r awdurdod wedi neilltuo 50% o'r ddarpariaeth gynradd newydd ym Mand B y rhaglen i lefydd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Roedd yr awdurdod hefyd wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu cyfleusterau gofal plant cyfrwng Cymraeg newydd yng Nghwm Ogwr, Betws, Porthcawl a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Byddai'r awdurdod yn ystyried yn frwdfrydig unrhyw gyfleoedd a godir gan gyllid ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth Cymru i gynyddu darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ymhellach.

Ychwanegodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol – Addysg a Chymorth Teulu hefyd y bu twf sylweddol yn y defnydd o'r cyfrwng Cymraeg ym Mand B, gydag ysgolion wedi darparu 300 o lefydd yn ychwanegol ar gyfer disgyblion yn ein hysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Ail gwestiwn atodol gan y Cynghorydd Gareth Howells

A allech rannu â'r Aelodau yr amcanion a geir yng Nghynllun Strategol Addysg Gymraeg (WESP) y Cyngor?

Ymateb

Dywedodd y Cyfarwyddwr Corfforaethol – Addysg a Chymorth Teulu mai nod WESP Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr oedd:

- Mwy o blant saith oed yn cael eu haddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg
- Mwy o ddysgwyr yn dal i wella eu sgiliau iaith pan maent yn symud o'r ysgol gynradd i'r uwchradd
- Mwy o fyfyrwyr 14-16 oed yn astudio ar gyfer cymwysterau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg
- Mwy o fyfyrwyr 14-19 oed yn astudio pynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, mewn ysgolion, colegau a dysgu seiliedig ar waith
- Mwy o fyfyrwyr sy'n meddu ar sgiliau uwch yn y Gymraeg
- Mwy o ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg ar gyfer pob dysgwr ag AAA
- Cynllunio'r gweithlu a datblygu proffesiynol parhaus

Cafodd Cynllun Strategol Cymraeg mewn Addysg (WESP) Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ar gyfer 2017 – 2020 ei ddatblygu â rhanddeiliaid a'i gymeradwyo gan Lywodraeth Cymru ym mis Medi 2018. Mae hyn yn golygu bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried bod ein gweledigaeth, ein hamcanion a'n canlyniadau o safbwynt addysg Gymraeg ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn briodol.

Trydydd cwestiwn atodol a godwyd gan y Cynghorydd Nicole Burnett

Mewn canrannau, faint yn fwy o ddisgyblion a fydd wedi cael eu haddysgu mewn ysgolion drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg erbyn diwedd Band B (hy 2024)?

Ymateb

CYNGOR - DYDD MERCHER, 18 MEDI 2019

Oddeutu 30%.

357. EITEMAU BRYD

Dim.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 16:10

BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO COUNCIL

23 OCTOBER 2019

REPORT OF THE CORPORATE DIRECTOR COMMUNITIES

PROPOSALS FOR A STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SDP) FOR THE CARDIFF CAPITAL REGION

1. Purpose of report

1.1 The purpose of this report to Council is to seek authorisation:

- to formally commence the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Cardiff Capital Region, with the Vale of Glamorgan Council being Responsible Authority.
- to identify the strategic planning area as the 10 local planning authority areas within the Cardiff Capital Region,
- For relevant officers to engage with the Welsh Government in drafting the Strategic Development Plan Regulations to deliver the governance arrangements for the SDP and Strategic Planning Panel (SPP) outlined in the report.
- To agree that the cost of preparing the SDP is shared across the 10 Authorities on a proportional cost based on SPP voting arrangements, which is reviewed annually, and to cover the start-up costs likely to be incurred in this financial year 2019/20.
- Nominate an elected Member to sit on the Strategic Planning Panel (SPP).

2. Connection to corporate improvement objectives/other corporate priorities

2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate priority/priorities:

- Supporting a successful economy – taking steps to make the county a good place to do business, for people to live, work, study and visit, and to ensure that our schools are focused on raising the skills, qualifications and ambitions of all people in the county.

3. Background

3.1 The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 sets out the process for establishing and preparing a Strategic Development Plan (SDP). Welsh Government have invited all Local Planning Authorities to submit proposals for SDPs, stating that SDPs are necessary to provide a robust framework for the delivery of the land use implications of existing City Deal proposals and to allow larger than local issues such as housing, employment and infrastructure which cut across Local Planning Authority (LPA) boundaries to be considered in an integrated and comprehensive way.

3.2 Members will recall that at it's meeting on the 28th February 2018, Council Authorise officers of Bridgend County Borough Council to proceed with the preparation of the SDP in conjunction with the 10 Local Planning Authorities in the Cardiff Capital Region.

3.3 In 2018 and on the basis that the way forward would be subject to decision by each authority, work commenced by the ten authorities comprising the Cardiff Capital Region ('CCR') to look

at the potential for a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the 10 Local Authorities in the region.

3.4 Since then, work has been on-going to establish some key areas of agreement to enable the project to proceed. At this stage the guidance and regulations for the SDP have not been made and the region is therefore in a position to influence how the process can be managed and a successful SDP delivered. Welsh Government officials have met with Lead Members and officers and are keen to work with the Region to progress the SDP.

3.5 The Cardiff Capital Region Cabinet has held workshops attended by the Leaders, Chief Executives, Lead Cabinet Members for Planning and Chief Planning Officers of the 10 Cardiff Capital Region Authorities to discuss the key issues of:

- Strategic Planning Area Boundary
- Governance
- Scope, Content and Plan Period

3.6 At these workshops and at subsequent discussions, a preferred way forward has been identified in respect of these issues. These considerations are set out below and have informed the recommendations in this report.

4. Current proposal

4.1 There is a need for joined-up strategic planning for the Cardiff Capital Region, providing an enabling tool for the region's economic growth, transport/connectivity and other ambitions. The best way of achieving this is via a statutory Strategic Development Plan for the Cardiff Capital Region in order to:

- Provide a regional spatial framework for the future development and use of land in the Cardiff Capital Region;
- Achieve truly transformational change in the region;
- Provide the mechanism for consensus to be reached on significant strategic and cross boundary land use issues;
- Provide certainty, transparency and democratic accountability for decision making on land-use planning matters at a strategic/regional level;
- Guide strategic public and private investment decisions, including those made under the City Deal initiative and beyond; and
- Enable true collaboration between LPAs working together on a Development Plan framework for the region, with associated benefits such as shared resources, resilience and savings.

4.2 The City Deal Agreement gave a commitment to prepare a Strategic Development Plan for the region and to work collaboratively on strategic transport and strategic planning issues. This reflects the recommendation from the Growth Commission's report.

4.3 A statutory SDP provides certainty to developers, investors and our communities that key strategic decisions around housing, transport, employment and infrastructure provision are being taken at an appropriate regional level, whilst still allowing key decisions on planning proposals to be taken locally through Local Development Plan allocations and policies and thereafter in development management decisions.

4.4 A proposal to proceed with an SDP for the Cardiff Capital Region can only be put forward to Welsh Government by an identified Responsible Authority, once all Councils have formally given approval. Following this Welsh Government can start preparing the necessary regulations setting out how the SDP should be prepared. Until now, they have not done so

because no SDP proposals have been formally submitted. It is expected that the Cardiff Capital Region will be the first to do so. Therefore, the CCR has the ability to influence these regulations and establish a process that works best for this region. WG officials have confirmed that they are willing to assist the region to achieve this.

Responsible Authority

- 4.5 The Act sets out some initial stages of preparing an SDP, including identifying an area to be designated as a strategic planning area and consulting on this proposal, submitting the proposal and a report describing the rationale, consultation and responses received to the Welsh Government. To do this, the region needs to identify a 'Responsible Authority' to act as the main point of contact for the SDP during the setting up stages.
- 4.6 The role of the responsible authority is purely administrative, acting in support of the work of the 10 local authorities and as the sole point of contact between the Welsh Government and the 10 local authorities. The background work, including all technical work and consultation, e.g. identifying the strategic planning boundary, would be done on a collective basis by officers from all 10 Local Authorities. The role of the Responsible Authority would be to formally submit the proposal on behalf of the whole region to Welsh Government.
- 4.7 The decision on who is identified as the Responsible Authority will be agreed by all 10 councils. A paper setting out the relevant issues on this matter is attached at Appendix D. The Vale of Glamorgan Council has been acting as the Interim Responsible Authority for the SDP, being the main point of contact and coordinator on the SDP project in the short term, in view of the Leader of the Vale of Glamorgan being identified as the Theme Lead for planning under the City Deal arrangements. It is considered necessary, at this stage, to identify the nominated Responsible Authority for endorsement and it is proposed that the Vale of Glamorgan Council undertake this role following on from its temporary role as the Interim Responsible Authority.

Strategic Planning Area Boundary

- 4.8 The SDP needs to be clear about what land area it covers as a land use plan, and this is known as the Strategic Planning Area. The submission to Welsh Government must include justification for the strategic planning area. Economic factors such as commuting flow patterns will need to be considered, along with data on daytime and night-time populations for example, plus other physical or social factors. However, the most significant factors in confirming a boundary are likely to be the vision, desired outcomes, and political consideration of what is already in place in terms of administrative boundaries and the important work already achieved with regard to the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal.
- 4.9 The Cardiff Capital Region covers 10 unitary authorities, but 11 local planning authorities. Areas of the Brecon Beacons National Park, which is its own local planning authority, overlap with areas of Monmouthshire and the Valleys. At the CCR SDP workshops held in July 2018, discussions mainly considered whether the Brecon Beacons National Park area should be within the area, partially within it, or wholly outside it. Considering the advantages and disadvantages of each option, consensus was reached that the strategic planning area should consist of the 10 local planning authority areas within the Cardiff Capital Region as shown on the map at Appendix A which excludes those parts of the Brecon Beacons National Park that overlap with areas of Monmouthshire and the Valleys. The Brecon Beacons National Park Authority has indicated that it agrees with this approach and does not wish to be part of the Strategic Planning Area or covered by the SDP.

Governance and Strategic Planning Panel

- 4.10 The SDP governance model outlined in the Act represents a transfer of strategic planning powers from Local Authorities to a Strategic Planning Panel (SPP). Once the Responsible

Authority has submitted a proposal and the Strategic Planning Area has been formally designated by the Welsh Government, a Strategic Planning Panel will then be formed and charged with the responsibility for preparing a SDP for the strategic planning area. The panel will consist of at least one elected member from each authority, plus other non-local authority nominated members. The elected members will contribute two thirds of the makeup of the panel, with the other nominated members accounting for the remaining third. Only the local authority elected members will have voting rights. It is important to emphasise that the strategic planning panel will be the decision making body with regard to all aspects of the SDP, and not the responsible authority or the individual constituent Councils. Individual Councils will be statutory consultees on all stages of the SDP and representations will be duly considered (see Figure 1), however, as noted, the Panel will be the decision making body.

- 4.11 It should be noted that further detail on the working arrangements of the SPP will be set out through future regulations after the Responsible Authority has reported back to the Minister. Some of these issues are of fundamental significance in terms of governance and go right to the heart of how the SDP will be managed and decisions are taken. Examples include uncertainties concerning voting rights, how many Members would sit on the Panel and how the gender composition requirements of 40-60% female representation of Elected Members could be met. Furthermore, given that the regulations mean that the SPP cannot be established immediately, there is a need to consider the most appropriate interim governance arrangements as the initial stages of the SDP are progressed.
- 4.12 The issue of governance has therefore been given significant consideration at Workshops and subsequent Cardiff Capital Region Cabinet discussions. The focus of these discussions has been around the appropriate representation of voting Members on the Panel from each constituent Council, how each Council can be effectively engaged in the decision making process and what voting arrangements would enable decisions to be made fairly. As a result of these discussions, a preferred governance structure is outlined below.

Representation on the Strategic Planning Panel (SPP)

- 4.13 Voting of the SPP will be weighted having regard not only to the size of the population of the constituent authorities, but also weighted to have regard to the geographical area of the authority, given that the SDP will be a land use plan. This has been set out as follows with a total number equivalent to 23 voting Members of the Panel:

Local Authority	No. of Members on the Strategic Planning Panel	Weighting of Vote for Constituent LA
Blaenau Gwent	1	1
Bridgend	1	2
Caerphilly	1	3
Cardiff	1	5
Merthyr Tydfil	1	1
Monmouthshire	1	3
Newport	1	2
Rhondda Cynon Taff	1	3
Torfaen	1	1
Vale of Glamorgan	1	2
Total	10	23
Nominated non-voting Panel Members	5	N/A

- 4.14 To ensure meetings are manageable and that Councils can resource the Panel with appropriate Members, it is recommended that the Panel comprises 1 Member from each

constituent Council who are nominated to represent their Council and their vote is weighted accordingly. For example: 1 Member's vote from Cardiff has the weight of 5 votes. This will need to be set out by Welsh Government in the Regulations establishing the Panel or in the Panel's constitution.

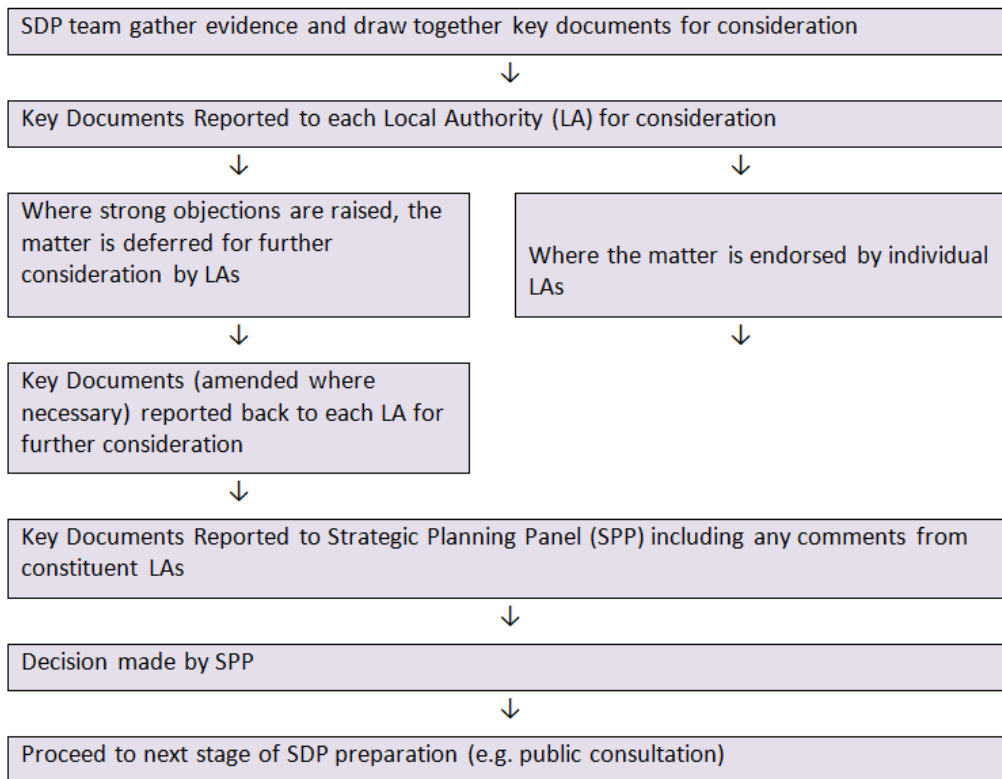
- 4.15 The Act requires the voting members of the Panel to comply with the Strategic Planning (Composition of Panels and Qualifying Expenditure) (Wales) Regulations 2016 which require the local planning authority representatives to have a gender balance with no more than 60% of the Panel comprising one gender, except where the make-up of constituent local planning authorities makes the composition requirements unachievable. WG officials have advised they will take a pragmatic stance on this and that the LPA members of the panel should comprise the most appropriate members in terms of their role within the constituent Councils, alongside relevant knowledge and experience.
- 4.16 The Panel will consist of LPA members as set out above, and other (non-elected) members. The panel requests and appoints non-elected nominated members (e.g. representatives from Business/Industry, Environmental, Transport etc.) but they do not have voting rights on the Panel. Local Authority members will make up 2/3rds of the Panel, therefore with 10 LA members there would be 5 nonelected members and a total panel of 15.

Engagement with Constituent Councils

- 4.17 To ensure that the constituent Councils are effectively engaged in the process, there will be formal stages of consultation in addition to continuous informal involvement throughout the preparation of the SDP. Potential options for 'a prior consent approach' or 'a consultation approach' to involve each Council in the process prior to the SPP making a formal decision have been considered and Counsel Opinion was sought about the legalities of the various approaches and whether there were alternatives not yet considered. Counsel did not consider that a unanimous vote of all LPA Members on the SPP was a realistic prospect. Nevertheless, Members on the Panel need to have an effective mechanism to gauge and reflect the views of their Councils. The aim being to provide that the SDP is prepared and progressed on the basis of working to achieve unanimous support for its proposals in advance of decisions being made by the SPP.
- 4.18 Assuming the process mirrors that of Local Development Plan preparation, it is considered that the key stages of reporting / decision making (noting stages ii and iii can be combined) will be:
- i. Delivery Agreement
 - ii. Vision
 - iii. Preferred Strategy
 - iv. Deposit SDP
 - v. Focussed Changes to SDP (if relevant)
 - vi. Submission of SDP to Welsh Government
 - vii. Inspector's Report and Adoption
- 4.19 At present, when preparing Local Development Plans, Members are engaged in a variety of ways, for example: Community Engagement workshops; Visioning workshops; formal and informal Member briefing sessions with Full Council, the Cabinet or Executive, Political Groups or individual ward Members; formal reporting at key stages of development plan preparation; and during open public consultation at key stages of development plan preparation.
- 4.20 It is anticipated that the same engagement will take place in the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan. In addition Welsh Government officials envisaged that the SPP could be supported by a number of sub-committees focussing on key theme areas like Housing, Employment, and Transport and other LA Members could be on these Committees.

- 4.21 Figure 1 shows how a 'Prior Consultation' approach should work at each of the key stages in plan preparation. In addition to the formal reporting stages above, Members of constituent Councils will be involved in the process throughout.

Figure 1: Suggested Prior Consultation Reporting Process



Voting

- 4.22 Part 2(14) of the Planning Act states the SPP must make standing orders regulating its procedure and these must specify a quorum for meeting of the panel, which must include at least half of the Local Planning Authority Members. Consideration has been given to the decision making framework for the Strategic Planning Panel.
- 4.23 It is recommended that decisions made on the SDP by the SPP shall require a 70% quorum of voting Members on the Panel and decisions shall require a 70% majority vote of a quorate meeting.

Interim Governance Prior to Establishment of SPP

- 4.24 Finally, in respect of governance, it must be recognised that there will be a delay of several months before the WG lays regulations and formally establishes the Strategic Planning Panel. Therefore, it is recommended that an interim SPP is set up to steer the process between now and then and to enable preparatory work to be undertaken in the intervening period. It is recommended that each Council nominate a Member to represent them on an Interim Strategic Planning Panel with delegated authority to take initial decisions on the preparation of the SDP. The Interim Panel would have responsibility for oversight of the initial tasks to proceed with the SDP. These will include: preparation and formal submission of SDP Proposal to the Minister including justification for the Strategic Planning Area (60E of the Planning Act), liaison with Welsh Government on SDP draft regulations and guidance, recruitment of the SDP Team, and procurement of goods and services as required. It is likely that the Interim Panel will need to meet every 1-2 months during this initial period prior to the formal establishment of the Strategic Planning Panel.

4.25 In line with other authorities within the region and having regard to the role of the Interim Strategic Planning Panel in making these initial decisions, it is recommended that the Council is represented by the relevant Cabinet member.. In this case this would be the Cabinet Mmbr for Communities. It is recommended that this member thereafter represents the Council on the Strategic Planning Panel, and that delegated authority be granted to the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Leader to nominate future representatives on the Panel to replace them as appropriate.

Scope, Content and Plan Period of the SDP

4.26 In the absence of regulations or guidance on SDPs, officers have sought advice from Welsh Government officials about the likely scope, content and plan period of the SDP. Officers consider a 20 year plan period (e.g. 2020-2040) is most appropriate but further discussion can address this matter alongside plan content. The scope and content of the SDP is also open to debate and further consideration taking into account the scope and content of other development plans in the hierarchy i.e. the National Development Framework (NDF) and Local Development Plans (LDPs). Only those matters that have a regional significance should be included in the SDP and the scope needs to ensure that the preparation of the SDP is both manageable and effective. The emerging NDF would run to 2040.

4.27 At this stage, it would be premature to be explicit about the scope and content of the Plan and this will be informed to a large extent by the evidence and the guidance to follow. However, at this stage, it is expected that the plan will include the following:

- Objectives
- A Vision for the Cardiff Capital Region
- A Spatial Strategy that acknowledges the diversity of the region and its opportunities
- Strategic policies and proposals

4.28 It is expected there will be core issues / topics that must be covered by the SDP, including:

- Housing need & supply – whole region, by LPA or Housing Market Areas
- Employment need & supply
- Strategic sites and new settlements
- Strategic Infrastructure e.g. Transport
- Green Infrastructure e.g. Green Belt
- Strategic Policies / Development Management Policies

4.29 There may be other matters that could be covered if there was a willingness and / or need to do so, to maximise the benefits of preparing an SDP for the region. These could include: Decarbonisation and climate change mitigation, Minerals, Waste, Gypsy and Traveller need and provision, Renewable Energy, Retail, Tourism, Air Quality, Health Agenda and so on.

4.30 Whilst there remains some uncertainty on these matters, the governance framework recommended above will ensure that the scope and content of the Plan is evidence based and relevant to the constituent Councils of the Strategic Planning Area who will be engaged throughout the process of plan preparation.

Officer and Financial Resources

4.31 The SDP will require a new way of working by Local Planning Authorities across the region. At present, planning policy in the region is generally undertaken at individual Local Planning Authority level, with a limited degree of collaboration and joint procurement of services at a regional or sub-regional level (undertaken on an informal footing). However, the region

already benefits from a strong degree of communication in this field through the South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG).

- 4.32 The delivery of the SDP will require focus and commitment and significant staff time. There are several ways in which this could be achieved, which need to be considered further. Potential options include:
- a. Informal collaboration with a Lead Authority
 - b. Procure consultancy services to undertake the SDP on behalf of the region
 - c. One or more LPAs prepare the SDP on behalf of the region
 - d. Regional SDP team established with appropriate personnel appointed which could include seconded officers from across the region
 - e. Formal reorganisation of regional strategic planning to cover all planning policy functions including Local Development Plans and associated work
- 4.33 The consideration of the various options is set out in the 'Staff Resources' paper at Appendix E. Chief Planning Officers have given this matter some consideration and recommend that option 'd' is the preferred way forward in terms of cost efficiency and ensuring that the project is given sufficient focus and resource to ensure it is delivered in a timely manner.
- 4.34 Depending on which option is pursued for resourcing the project, and what the plan period, scope and content of the SDP is will influence the cost of preparing the SDP. It is expected that the overall cost of preparing an SDP, followed by a 'light touch' Local Development Plan (LDP) will be less than the cost of preparing 10 individual LDPs.
- 4.35 The costs of introducing an SDP will include the following:
- Staff costs (including on-costs);
 - Governance costs which include the cost of the panel (including members and stakeholders) and their running costs;
 - A proportion of the time spent by specialist staff who input to the development plan system (e.g. GIS, ecologist, landscape architect, highways engineer, legal, leisure, education, social services, press/communications, development management, housing, property/estates and archaeology/heritage);
 - Specific consultation bodies (Welsh Government, Natural Resources Wales and Dwr Cymru Welsh Water);
 - Gathering an evidence base (This takes into account; sustainability appraisal/strategic environmental assessment, including an assessment of impacts on the use of the Welsh language; habitats regulation assessment; strategic housing market assessment and gypsy and travellers assessment; employment sites and market appraisal; retail assessment; renewable energy assessment; landscape appraisal; recreation and open space assessment; strategic flood consequences assessment; minerals and waste study and transport modelling);
 - Examination costs (taking into account the cost of the Planning Inspectorate, programme officer, expert evidence and accommodation costs);
 - Printing costs, translation costs and cost of adverts; and
 - IT consultation database, maintenance and ICT support.
- 4.36 Analysis of the cost of preparing an SDP with a designated team is attached at Appendix F. This report concludes that the estimated SDP cost for the Cardiff Capital Region will be £3.14m over 5 years. By way of background, the preparation of individual Local Development Plans across the region cost between £1.4m and £2.2m depending on the complexity of local circumstances. It is expected that the cost of preparing future light touch LDPs will be significantly reduced as some of the key contentious issues that require significant Plan

Examination time and expenditure will have been agreed at the SDP stage where the costs will be shared and significantly reduced by doing so once rather than 10 times.

4.37 The overall cost of the SDP based on a 5 year delivery programme is estimated to be £3,141,101 as follows:

- Initial project set up costs £50,000
- SDP Team Staff costs £1,812,036
- Strategic Planning Panel £26,400 plus existing budget for LPA Members
- Additional costs associated with SPP £34,290
- Additional staff within local authority – existing budget
- Evidence base £795,000
- Examination £283,180
- Printing costs £55,000
- Translation costs £55,195
- Cost of adverts - None
- IT Support - £30,000

4.38 It is recommended that the cost of preparing the SDP is shared across the 10 Authorities on a proportional contribution based on the vote weighting for the Strategic Planning Panel which reflects population size and geographical area*. This will be reviewed annually. Based on the proportional split of funding recommended the estimated cost would be shared between the constituent Councils as follows:

Table 2: SDP Costs per Local Authority

Local Authority	% cost based on SDP Member votes	Total cost (£)	Annual cost (£)
Blaenau Gwent	4.35	136,590	27,318
Bridgend	8.7	273,180	54,636
Caerphilly	13.04	409,456	81,891
Cardiff	21.74	682,636	136,527
Merthyr Tydfil	4.35	136,590	27,318
Monmouthshire	13.04	409,456	81,891
Newport	8.7	273,180	54,636
Rhondda Cynon Taff	13.04	409,456	81,891
Torfaen	4.35	136,590	27,318
Vale of Glamorgan	8.7	273,180	54,636
TOTAL	100.01%	£3,140,314	£628,062

* Note the legal provisions in Schedule 2A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015) relating to the financial arrangements for Strategic Planning Panels. The figures as stated are due to rounding and are those presented and agreed by the CCR Cabinet. The exact detail may differ marginally, however, this will be insignificant in the overall funding of the SDP.

4.39 Each constituent Council will need to agree to an initial contribution to cover the start-up costs likely to be incurred in this financial year 2019/20, to be managed by the Vale of Glamorgan Council as Responsible Authority. An initial contribution of £50,005 (see Appendix F for cost analysis) is recommended to cover the start-up costs (should there be any underspend, this will be carried forward to the main project budget) likely to be incurred in this financial year 2019/20, divided as follows:

Local Authority	% cost based on SDP votes	£
Blaenau Gwent	4.35	2,175
Bridgend	8.7	4,350
Caerphilly	13.04	6,520
Cardiff	21.74	10,870
Merthyr Tydfil	4.35	2,175
Monmouthshire	13.04	6,520
Newport	8.7	4,350
Rhondda Cynon Taff	13.04	6,520
Torfaen	4.35	2,175
Vale of Glamorgan	8.7	4,350
TOTAL	100.01 (rounded)	50,005

4.40 Welsh Government officials have also indicated they may be able to provide some financial support for the SDP and this is being actively pursued at the time of writing.

4.41 In addition, Local Authorities will need to consider the cost of their own LDP work that will vary between Authorities depending on the stage they are at. The cost of the SDP will also need to be met in addition to any LDP work.

Provisional Timeline for Preparation of SDP

4.42 To proceed all 10 Councils must first agree to embark on preparing a Strategic Development Plan for the Cardiff Capital Region. Assuming this is agreed in autumn 2019, a provisional timeline for the preparation of the SDP is set out at Appendix C, which includes starting work on the evidence base as soon as possible, publishing a Preferred Strategy in 2022, a Deposit Plan in 2023 and Examination then Adoption in 2024/25.

5. Effect upon policy framework and procedure rules

5.1 An SDP represents the regional level of the Development Plan hierarchy in Wales, with the Welsh Government's National Development Framework operating above it. It will provide a strategic framework for Local Development Plans to be prepared at local authority level. A SDP will still allow key decisions on planning proposals to be taken locally through Local Development Plan allocations and policies and thereafter in development management decisions.

6. Equality Impact Assessment

6.1 The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 sets out the process for establishing and preparing a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) and is supplemented by the Strategic Planning (Composition of Panels and Qualifying Expenditure) (Wales) Regulations 2016. The preparation of the SDP will be undertaken in accordance with this and all other relevant legislation.

7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 implications

7.1 The SDP will be prepared in accordance with the 7 Wellbeing goals and the 5 ways of working as identified in the Act.

8. Financial implications

8.1 The cost of preparing the SDP will be met from each constituent local authority and any such costs will be in addition to the cost of preparing individual LDPs. However, in the longer term

this will be off set by the reduced cost of preparing 'light touch' LDPs with the strategic element being provided under the SDP. In Bridgend's case the initial start up cost will equate to £4,350 with an ongoing annual cost of £54,636. This cost will need to be met from existing budgets as well as the ongoing cost of producing the LDP.

8.2 The initial set up costs may be financed from Welsh Government and the Minister for Housing and Local Government has indicated in a letter dated 15th July 2019 that £50,000 has been set aside for this purpose.

9. Recommendation

9.1 That Council:

9.2 Agrees the content of this report and agrees that the Responsible Authority be authorised to submit the Proposal for a Strategic Development Plan for the Cardiff Capital Region to the Minister on behalf of the 10 Local Planning Authorities in the region.

9.3 Agrees that the Vale of Glamorgan Council to be the Responsible Authority for the Cardiff Capital Region Strategic Development Plan.

9.4 Agrees that the Strategic Planning Area should comprise the 10 Local Planning Authority areas within the Cardiff Capital Region as shown on the map at Appendix A to the report.

9.5 Agrees that relevant officers to engage with the Welsh Government in drafting the Strategic Development Plan Regulations to deliver the following governance arrangements for the SDP and Strategic Planning Panel:

- (i) That the Strategic Planning Panel will be comprised of 10 Members, one from each constituent Local Authority with the weighting of votes for each constituent Local Authority being based on its population and geographical area as follows:

Local Authority	No. of Members on the Strategic Planning Panel	Weighting of Vote for Constituent LA
Blaenau Gwent	1	1
Bridgend	1	2
Caerphilly	1	3
Cardiff	1	5
Merthyr Tydfil	1	1
Monmouthshire	1	3
Newport	1	2
Rhondda Cynon Taff	1	3
Torfaen	1	1
Vale of Glamorgan	1	2
Total	10	23
Nominated non-voting Panel Members	5	N

- (ii) That constituent Councils will be engaged through a prior consultation process as set out in Figure 1 and the Strategic Planning Panel shall have full regard to the comments of constituent Councils;

- (iii) That decisions made on the Strategic Development Plan by the Strategic Planning Panel shall require a 70% quorum of voting Members on the Panel and decisions shall require a 70% majority vote of a quorate meeting.

9.6 Agrees to the setting up of an Interim Strategic Planning Panel prior to the formal establishment of the Strategic Planning Panel and the nominated Member below represent the Council on the Interim Strategic Planning Panel with delegated authority to take initial decisions on the preparation of the SDP (with a vote weighted in accordance with the table at Recommendation 6(i)) and thereafter on the Strategic Planning Panel. The Council nominate:

Cllr Richard Young

9.7 Agrees that in the event that Member is no longer able to sit on Interim Strategic Planning Panel, delegated powers be granted to the Chief Executive, following consultation with the Leader of the Council, to nominate a new Member to represent the Council on the Interim Strategic Planning Panel and Strategic Planning Panel.

9.8 Agrees that a Regional Strategic Development Plan Officer Team be established to progress the preparation of the Strategic Development Plan to be appointed by representatives of the Interim Strategic Planning Panel, with appropriate human resource support from the Responsible Authority.

9.9 Agrees that the cost of preparing the Strategic Development Plan be shared across the 10 Authorities on a proportional cost based on the voting representation on the Strategic Planning Panel, to be reviewed on an annual basis, and an initial contribution of £50,005 be paid to cover the start-up costs likely to be incurred in this financial year 2019/20 as indicated above unless funding is made available from Welsh Government Sources.

Mark Shephard
Corporate Director - Communities
23 October 2019

Contact Officer: Jonathan Parsons
(Group Manager Planning & Development Services)

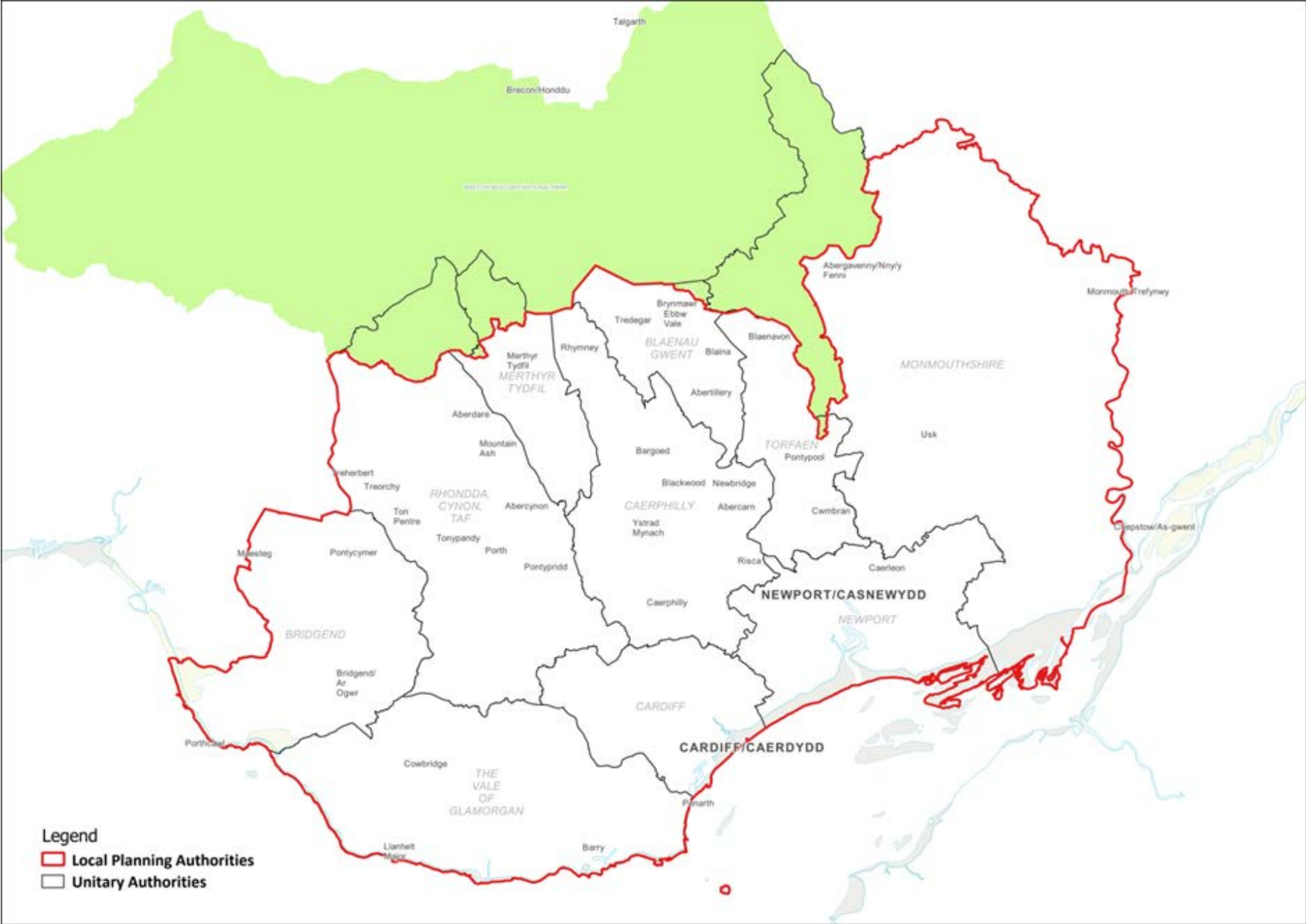
Telephone: (01656) 643153

E-mail: jonathan.parsons@bridgend.gov.uk

Background documents:

None

Appendix A: Strategic Planning Area – Recommended Boundary shown edged red



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Lesley Griffiths AC/AM
Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Ein cyf : Our ref : QA1282787

Leader and Chief Executive of the Council

13 December 2017

Dear Colleague,

Invitation to Local Planning Authorities to prepare a Strategic Development Plan (SDP)

The Planning (Wales) Act 2015 included the legislation necessary to produce Strategic Development Plans (SDPs). SDPs allow larger than local issues such as housing, employment and infrastructure which cut across a number of Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) boundaries to be considered in an integrated and comprehensive way.

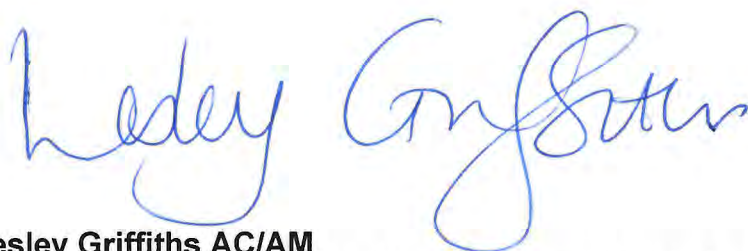
The role of the planning system in delivering excellent outcomes for Wales at national, regional and local levels has never been more prominent. Our new National Strategy: Prosperity for All acknowledges the key role the planning system must play by recognising planning decisions as a critical lever to deliver the central goal of prosperity for all. It notes planning decisions affect every area of a person's life. They determine where homes are built, where services are provided, the quality of the local environment, the promotion of sustainable economic growth and access to open space. The right planning system is critical in delivering the objectives of the strategy – this includes ensuring better LDPs and SDPs are produced in the future.

SDPs have the potential to reduce complexity and repetition currently contained in LDPs and make more effective use of resources. The ability to pool resources, reduce preparation costs, undertake more joint technical work, utilise existing skills and expertise and rationalise issues crossing administrative boundaries should not be lost. SDPs are also necessary to provide a robust framework for the delivery of the land use implications of existing and emerging City Deal and Growth Deal proposals.

My vision for the development plan system is to achieve the most expedient way of maintaining LDP coverage through the production of Joint LDPs, while encouraging and facilitating a strategic approach through SDPs to deal with issues of regional importance. This is not about setting up parallel or competing plans, rather a streamlined suite of plans that complement and integrate as one.

To date, no proposals have been forthcoming. I consider preparing SDPs on a consistent basis for each of the three regions of South East, Mid and West and North Wales will ensure the most efficient use of resources, maintain an effective decision making framework and deliver high quality planning outcomes. **I am therefore inviting proposals for SDPs, based on the 3 regional footprints, to come forward.**

Yours sincerely,



Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs



Ein cyf : Our ref: QA1282787

Arweinydd a Phrif Weithredwr y Cyngor

B Rhagfyr 2017

Annwyl Gyfaill,

Gwahoddiad i Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol baratoi Cynllun Datblygu Strategol

Roedd Deddf Cynllunio (Cymru) 2015 yn cynnwys y ddeddfwriaeth angenrheidiol i greu Cynlluniau Datblygu Strategol. Mae'r Cynlluniau yn caniatáu i faterion mwy na materion lleol megis tai, cyflogaeth a seilwaith sy'n cynnwys nifer o ffiniau Awdurdodau Cynllunio Lleol i gael eu hystyried mewn dull integredig a chynhwysfawr.

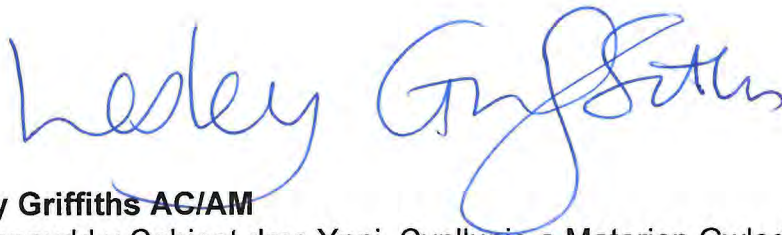
Nid yw swyddogaeth y system gynllunio wrth ddarparu canlyniadau rhagorol i Gymru ar lefelau cenedlaethol, rhanbarthol a lleol erioed wedi bod mor amlwg. Ein Strategaeth Genedlaethol newydd: Mae Ffyniant i Bawb yn cydnabod y swyddogaeth allweddol sydd gan y system gynllunio i gydnabod penderfyniadau cynllunio fel dull hollbwysig o ddarparu'r nod canolog o ffyniant i bawb. Mae'n nodi bod penderfyniadau cynllunio yn cael effaith ar bob agwedd ar fywyd person. Maent yn penderfynu ble y caiff tai ei hadeiladu, ble y darperir gwasanaethau, ansawdd yr amgylchedd lleol, hyrwyddo twf economaidd cynaliadwy a mynediad i fannau agored. Mae'r system gynllunio iawn yn hollbwysig wrth ddarparu amcanion y strategaeth - mae hyn yn cynnwys sicrhau bod Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol a Chynlluniau Datblygu Strategol yn cael eu datblygu ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Mae gan Gynlluniau Datblygu Strategol y posibilrwydd o leihau y cymhlethdod a'r ail-adrodd sydd o fewn Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol i wneud defnydd mwy effeithiol o adnoddau. Ni ddylid colli'r gallu i gronni adnoddau, lleihau costau paratoi, cynnal mwy o waith technegol ar y cyd, defnyddio sgiliau ac arbenigedd presennol a rhesymoli materion sy'n mynd ar draws ffiniau gweinyddol. Mae Cynlluniau Datblygu Strategol yn angenrheidiol hefyd er mwyn cynnig fframwaith cadarn ar gyfer darparu goblygiadau defnydd tir cynigion presennol a newydd Bargeinion Dinesig a'r Bargeinion Twf.

Fy ngweledigaeth ar gyfer y system cynllunio datblygiadau yw sicrhau'r dull mwyaf hwylus o gynnal Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol drwy gynhyrchu Cynlluniau Datblygu ar y Cyd, tra'n annog a hwyluso dulliau strategol drwy'r Cynlluniau Datblygu Strategol i ddelio gyda materion sydd o bwys rhanbarthol. Nid yw hyn yn golygu sefydlu cynlluniau ar y cyd neu gynlluniau sy'n cystadlu, yn hytrach, cyfres syml o gynlluniau sy'n ategu ac yn integreiddio fel un.

Mae pedwar prosiect wedi'u cymeradwyo hyd yma. Rwy'n teimlo y bydd paratoi Cynlluniau Datblygu Strategol yn gyson ar gyfer pob un o'r tri rhanbarth, y De-ddwyrain, y Canolbarth a' Gogledd a'r Gorllewin a Gogledd Cymru yn sicrhau y defnydd mwyaf effeithiol o adnoddau, gan gynnal fframwaith effeithiol ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau a sicrhau canlyniadau cynllunio o safon uchel. **Rwyf felly'n gwahodd cynigion ar gyfer Cynlluniau Datblygu Lleol, yn seiliedig ar y 3 model rhanbarthol.**

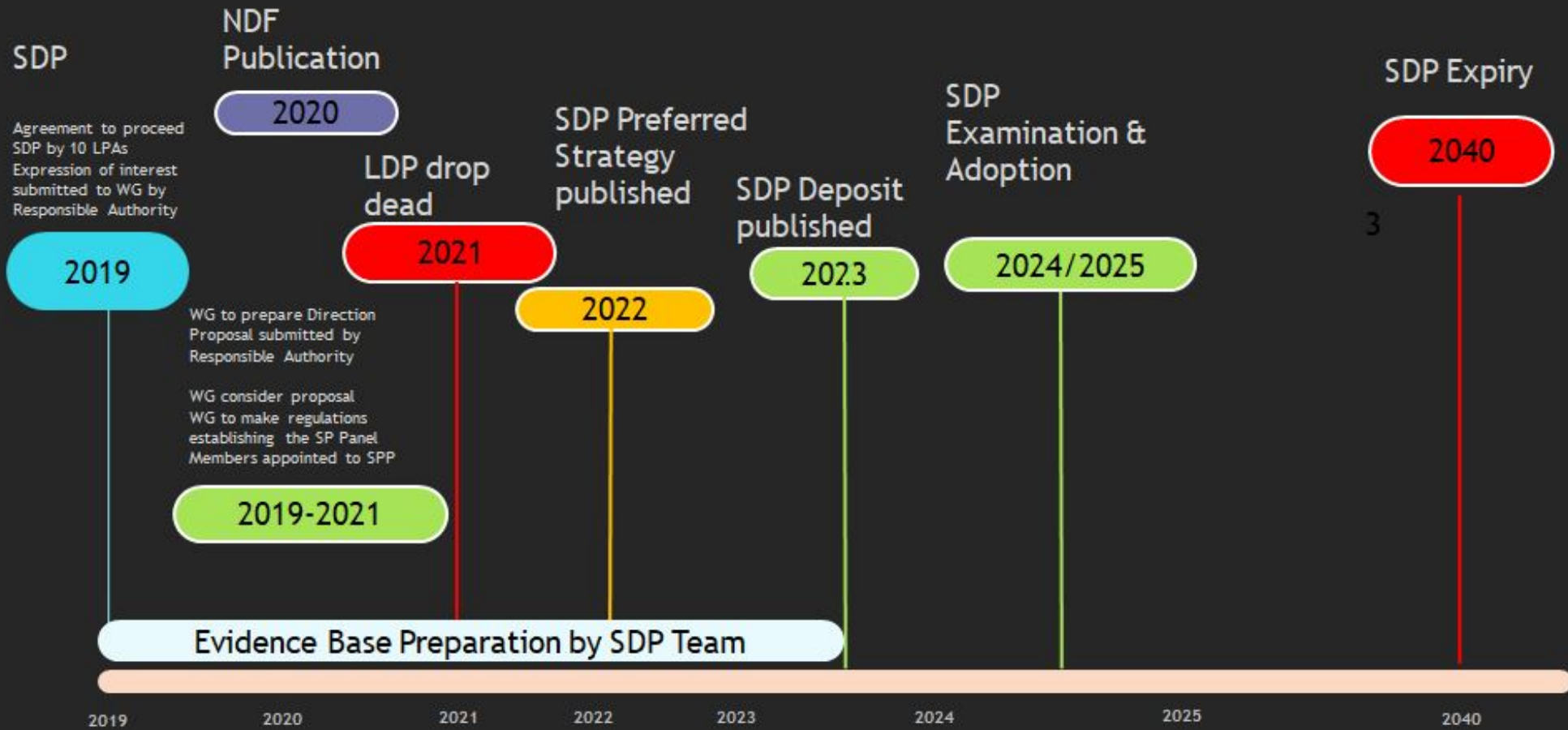
Yn gywir,



Lesley Griffiths AC/AM

Ysgrifennydd y Cabinet dros Ynni, Cynllunio a Materion Gwledig
Cabinet Secretary for Energy, Planning and Rural Affairs

SDP Roadmap



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Cardiff Capital Region Strategic Development Plan: Responsible Authority - Options Paper

Introduction

This paper has been prepared to consider who should be nominated as the Responsible Authority for the purpose of the Cardiff City Region Strategic Development Plan (SDP). It considers the issue of a 'responsible authority' for the purpose of section 60E, Part 3, of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 (the Act). It sets out various options for consideration to inform a recommendation to each Council as part of a wider report seeking authorisation to proceed with an SDP for the region.

The responsible authority's role is primarily a coordinator of information and a formal channel for communication between the collective group of local authorities and the Welsh Government. It is envisaged that the majority of background work, such as the technical work to devise a strategic planning boundary, including consultation, would be done on a collective basis by officers from all 10 Local Authorities. The Responsible Authority would then formally submit the proposal on behalf of the whole region to Welsh Government.

The paper has been prepared in consultation with chief planning officers from the Cardiff Capital Region and forms part of a group of papers to be presented to Members on the SDP proposals.

Who decides who is the Responsible Authority?

The decision on who is identified as the Responsible Authority will need to be agreed by each constituent Council.

What is the Responsible Authority?

The Responsible Authority is a nominated Local Authority within the Strategic Planning Area that acts as the main point of contact for the SDP project. The responsible authority's role is primarily a coordinator of information and a formal channel between the collective group of local authorities and the Welsh Government. The Responsible Authority is essentially a purely administrative role and does not infer any degree of authority for decision making in respect of SDP matters that will be the remit of the Strategic Planning Panel.

Welsh Government officials have advised that the purpose of the Responsibility Authority is that of being the 'host' for the processes necessary to enable the Strategic Planning Panel to function, it is not about plan preparation.

Part 3 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 (see Annex i) sets out the 'responsible authority' means the Local Authority given a direction by the Welsh Ministers to submit a proposal for an area to be designated as a strategic planning area under section 60D of the Act. Before issuing such a direction, the Welsh Government will first have been notified by the

'responsible authority' of the proposal to prepare a SDP for the region (see template letter at Annex ii) and therefore one of the first tasks in starting the SDP preparation will be to identify a responsible authority to act as the main point of contact and coordinator for the initial stages.

What will the Responsible Authority do?

The Act sets out the various tasks, following the Direction by the Welsh Ministers, that need to be undertaken by the responsible authority (acting in conjunction with the other authorities) within 6 months of the direction or such time specified in the direction. These tasks are listed below:

- Prepare a proposal for an area to be designated as a strategic planning area which must include: a map showing the boundaries of the strategic planning area, a statement of the reasons for proposing that area, and any other information specified by the Welsh Ministers in the direction.
- Consult all other local planning authorities within all or part of the area covered in the proposed strategic planning area, and any other persons specified in the direction.
- Prepare a report about the consultation.
- Submit to the Welsh Ministers the proposal and the report about the consultation carried out.

Once the above has been undertaken, the Minister will make regulations to establish the strategic planning area and establish a strategic planning panel for that area. The Responsible Authority will continue to act as the point of contact and administrator for that process. That Council's legal / finance procedures will be used where applicable during the SDP process.

Identification of Responsible Authority

The decision on who is identified as the Responsible Authority will need to be agreed by each Council. To inform this decision, Chief Planning Officers from across the region have considered the options available based on a willingness and capability to take on the Responsible Authority Role.

Of the 10 Local Planning Authorities in the Cardiff Capital Region, 7 authorities have Local Development Plans (LDPs) that expire in 2021 and as such the majority are working on LDP reviews and replacement LDPs. In this respect, their ability to focus resources within their Strategic Planning Teams towards the SDP is more limited and it would appear logical at this stage that the Responsible Authority is one of those Planning Authorities not working on a new LDP. Furthermore, other Local Authorities in the region who are not actively undertaking LDP work have directed resources away from their Strategic Planning teams and towards Development Management where work pressures are constantly high and this

may pose resource issues for some authorities and their ability to volunteer to be the Responsible Authority.

Consideration has also been given to the joint working arrangements of the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. The Leader and Managing Director of the Vale of Glamorgan Council are the 'Planning' Representatives on Cardiff Capital Region City Deal. The Vale of Glamorgan is the 'host authority' for the Shared Regulatory Services sub-regional service and therefore has some previous experience of hosting regional working. Having adopted the Vale of Glamorgan LDP in 2017 the Council does have available resource within the Strategic Planning team to undertake the administrative work required by the Responsible Authority during the early stages of the SDP preparation.

The Vale of Glamorgan Council has been acting as the Interim Responsible Authority for the SDP, being the main point of contact and coordinator on the SDP project in the short term. For the same reasons, it is recommended that the Vale of Glamorgan Council are identified as the 'Responsible Authority' for the SDP going forward.

Annex i

Part 3 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015

60D Power to designate strategic planning area and establish strategic planning panel

- (1) The Welsh Ministers may by regulations—
- (a) designate an area in Wales as a strategic planning area for the purposes of this Part, and
 - (b) establish a strategic planning panel for that area.
- (2) A strategic planning area must comprise—
- (a) all of the area of one local planning authority, and
 - (b) all or part of the area of at least one other local planning authority.
- (3) The Welsh Ministers must not make regulations under this section unless—
- (a) they have given a direction under section 60E(1) to a local planning authority all or part of whose area is included in the strategic planning area to be designated by the regulations,
 - (b) either—
 - (i) a proposal for an area to be designated has been submitted in accordance with section 60E(6), or
 - (ii) the period for complying with section 60E(6) has ended without a proposal being submitted, and
 - (c) they have carried out any consultation required by section 60F(1).
- (4) Paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (3) do not apply in relation to regulations that revoke or amend previous regulations under this section.
- (5) Schedule 2A contains provisions about strategic planning panels.

60E Preparation and submission of proposal for strategic planning area

- (1) The Welsh Ministers may direct one or more local planning authorities to submit a proposal for an area to be designated as a strategic planning area under section 60D.
- (2) If the Welsh Ministers give a direction under subsection (1), they must state their reasons for doing so.
- (3) In this section, the “responsible authority” means—
- (a) where a direction under subsection (1) is given to a single local planning authority, that authority;
 - (b) where a direction under subsection (1) is given to two or more local planning authorities, those authorities acting jointly.
- (4) The responsible authority must prepare a proposal for an area to be designated as a strategic planning area.
- (5) Before submitting the proposal to the Welsh Ministers, the responsible authority must consult—

- (a) each local planning authority, other than one to which the direction under subsection (1) was given, for an area all or part of which is included in the proposed strategic planning area, and
 - (b) any other persons specified in, or of a description specified in, the direction.
- (6) The responsible authority must submit to the Welsh Ministers—
- (a) the proposal, and
 - (b) a report about the consultation carried out under subsection (5).
- (7) A proposal submitted under subsection (6)(a) must include—
- (a) a map showing the boundaries of the area which the responsible authority propose should be designated as a strategic planning area,
 - (b) a statement of the reasons for proposing that area, and
 - (c) any other information specified by the Welsh Ministers in the direction given under subsection (1).
- (8) The responsible authority must comply with subsection (6)—
- (a) before the end of any period specified in the direction;
 - (b) if no period is specified in the direction, before the end of six months beginning with the day on which the direction is given.
- (9) The Welsh Ministers may agree to extend the period for complying with subsection (6) in a particular case.
- (10) The responsible authority must comply with any requirements set out in the direction as to—
- (a) how the consultation required by subsection (5) must be carried out;
 - (b) the form and content of the report about the consultation;
 - (c) how the proposal and the report must be submitted under subsection (6).
- (11) Subsection (12) applies if the Welsh Ministers, having given a direction under subsection (1), decide not to designate a strategic planning area.
- (12) The Welsh Ministers must give notice of their decision and the reasons for it—
- (a) to the responsible authority, and
 - (b) if a proposal has been submitted under subsection (6), to each authority within subsection (5)(a).

Annex ii – Template Letter to Minister

*******DRAFT (Requires Full Council Approval)*******

Julie James AM
Minister for Housing and Local Government
National Assembly for Wales
Cardiff Bay
Cardiff
CF99 1NA

Dear Julie James AM,

Re: Strategic Development Plan for Cardiff Capital Region

I write to you on behalf of the Cardiff Capital Region as the Responsible Authority for the purpose of Section 60E, Part 3 of the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 (the Act).

I am pleased to advise you that the 10 Councils in South East Wales have formally resolved to prepare a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Cardiff Capital Region, covering the following Local Planning Authority areas:

- Blaenau Gwent
- Bridgend
- Caerphilly
- Cardiff
- Merthyr Tydfil
- Monmouthshire
- Newport
- Rhondda Cynon Taf
- Torfaen
- Vale of Glamorgan

In response to this letter I would be grateful if you could use your powers under the Act to issue a Direction to submit a proposal for the area to be designated as a strategic planning area under section 60D of the Act. Once the Direction is received we will prepare and consult on the proposal for the strategic planning area to enable you to thereafter prepare regulations to designate the area as a strategic planning area and establish a strategic planning panel for the area.

I look forward to hearing from you and working together to prepare a Strategic Development Plan for the Cardiff Capital Region.

Yours sincerely,

On behalf of the Responsible Authority

Cardiff Capital Region Strategic Development Plan Paper: Staff Resources

This report has been prepared to consider how the Cardiff City Region could respond to the regional working agenda in respect of strategic planning services to facilitate the preparation of a Strategic Development Plan (SDP). It sets out various options about how the project could be resourced with staff and recommends a preferred option.

The report has been prepared in consultation with chief planning officers from the Cardiff Capital Region and has been agreed by them.

Background

At present, planning policy in the region is generally undertaken at individual Local Planning Authority level, with a limited degree of collaboration and joint procurement of services at a regional or sub-regional level (undertaken on an informal footing). However, the region benefits from a strong degree of communication in this field through the South East Wales Strategic Planning Group (SEWSPG).

Whilst Local Government Reform has been dismissed in the short term, Welsh Government have made it clear they want to see more collaborative working between Local Authorities and Planning Policy has previously been identified as an area which should be mandated to operate on a regional or sub-regional basis. Welsh Government has the regulatory power to require LPAs to undertake an SDP, Joint LDP or LDP if appropriate.

The previous Minister had invited the preparation of Joint LDPs in the region, which has been rejected by Local Authorities in the region to date for numerous reasons. The preparation of an SDP provides the opportunity for the region to come together at a strategic level to plan for sustainable development in the Cardiff Capital Region. Following this, local authorities may choose to prepare joint LDP 'lite' documents that accord with the SDP strategy.

Matters and Issues

In the Cardiff Capital Region there are 10 Local Planning Authorities with varying status in terms of their development plan status. The following provides a list of Local Development Plan (LDP) Status across region in order of plan expiration / review:

Blaenau Gwent - adopted on 22nd November 2012, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.

Bridgend - adopted 18th September 2013, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.

Caerphilly - adopted 23rd November 2010, Expires 2021.

Merthyr Tydfil - adopted 25th May 2011, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.

Monmouthshire - adopted 27th February 2014, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.

Rhondda Cynon Taf - adopted 2nd March 2011, Expires 2021.

Torfaen - adopted 3rd December 2013, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.

Cardiff – adopted 28th January 2016, Expires 2026.

Newport – adopted 27th January 2015, Expires 2026.

Vale of Glamorgan – adopted 28th June 2017, Expires 2026.

The availability of staff resources within each Local Planning Authority will depend on the capacity of the team and the level of work being undertaken on other projects outside the SDP such as LDP review, preparation of SPGs, policy support to corporate projects and development management. The table below provides a summary of available resource in planning policy teams in the region at May 2019.

	Core Policy Team	Other	Current Work programme and ability to resource SDP
Blaenau Gwent	1 x Team Manager 1 x Team Leader 1 x Planning Assistant Total - 3 FTE	Service Manager has Policy, DM and Building Control within remit. Central admin support. Minerals provided by Carmarthenshire	Policy team currently working on LDP Review.
Bridgend	1 x Team Manager 1 x Team Leader 2 x Senior Officer (one currently vacant) 2 x Planning assistant (1 FT, 2 PT) Total – 6 FTE	Strategic Transportation function now within wider planning function	Policy team currently working on LDP Review. Currently undergoing re-structure following merger with Strategic Transportation Function Depending on workloads could contribute ad hoc to regional work.
Caerphilly	2 x Team Leaders 2 x Principal Officers 3 x Senior Officers Total - 7 FTE		
Cardiff	3.5 x Policy Planners Plus 3 FTE Officers within Team currently providing	7 Place-making Team Planners covering Design, Master-planning, Projects,	

APPENDIX E – Staff Resources for SDP

	Core Policy Team	Other	Current Work programme and ability to resource SDP
	flexible support as Non-Strategic DM Case Officers Total – 6.5 FTE	Infrastructure, viability, CIL, S106, Heritage & Conservation. Head of Planning, Operational Manager of Strategic DM & Place-making & Operational Manager for Non-Strategic DM.	
Merthyr Tydfil	1x Team leader 2.5 x Policy officers Total – 3.5 FTE	No admin support. Minerals service provided by Carmarthen.	Policy team currently working on 1 st Replacement LDP. Examination June / July 2019. Adoption anticipated Jan 2020. There will be some capacity to assist with SDP work post adoption.
Monmouthshire	1 x Planning Policy Manager 1 x Principal Officer 1.8 x Senior Officer 1 x Research Officer Total – 4.8 FTE	Head of Planning Service (including Development Management, Housing function and BC)	Policy team currently working on LDP Review, alongside current LDP monitoring for AMR and 4x SPG in progress for current LDP. No surplus capacity to assist with SDP, but if colleagues wish to apply for SDP roles and are successful, they would be supported and their posts would be backfilled.
Newport	1 x Planning Policy Manager 1.8 x Senior Policy Officer Total – 2.8 FTE	Planning Systems Officer (pooled resource with DM/BC/Policy)	Newport LDP adopted 2015. Currently working on SPG, plan monitoring and planning consultancy work for DM and internal Council projects. Have some capacity to

	Core Policy Team	Other	Current Work programme and ability to resource SDP
			assist with specific projects and evidence base.
Rhondda Cynon Taf	<p>1 X Planning Manager (vacant) 1 X Team Leader 2 X Senior Planners 1 X Planner 1 X Planning Assistant (vacant)</p> <p>Total – 6 FTE</p>		This team would primarily be required to prepare any future LDP for Rhondda Cynon Taf. Could offer interaction and sharing of information with the Regional SDP team.
Torfaen	<p>2 x Principal Policy Officers (Joint Team Leaders) 2 x Senior Policy Planners</p> <p>Total – 4 FTE</p>	<p>DM support provided by Central Admin Unit (not dedicated)</p> <p>Forward Planning and Building Regulations teams report directly to Head of Planning and Development who reports directly to Chief Officer Neighbourhoods, Planning & Public Protection</p>	Policy team currently working on LDP Review.
Vale of Glamorgan	<p>1 x team leader 3 x senior planner (1 on secondment at Merthyr) 1 x Assistant planner</p> <p>Total – 5 FTE</p>	<p>1 x Head of Service (Planning & Regeneration), 1 x Operational Manager (Planning & Building Control)</p> <p>Admin support from DM Support Services team as required</p> <p>Minerals provided by Carmarthenshire</p>	<p>VOG LDP adopted 2017. Currently working on SPG, plan monitoring and planning consultancy work for internal Council projects (Housing, Estates etc.)</p> <p>Have capacity available to undertake SDP Responsible Authority role in 2019/20 and 2020/21 before SDP Team set up.</p> <p>Have capacity to assist with specific projects and evidence base work to assist SDP Team.</p>

Options for Delivering SDP

The delivery of the SDP requires focus and commitment and significant staff time. There are several ways in which this could be achieved, which are considered further below.

Option 1 – Informal collaboration with a Lead Authority

Keep existing structures across 10 Local Planning Authorities in the region, identify a ‘Lead Authority’ and divide the workload across existing staff, delegating tasks on an informal collaborative basis reporting to lead authority.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could start immediately • No need for structural re-organisation • Allows flexibility to respond to peaks / troughs in workload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other work distracting from SDP preparation • Reliance on other LPAs to find resource to help out • Participants likely to retain own ‘LA’ bias • Lack of autonomy of ‘Lead Authority’ • Would still require Lead Officer role to be appointed

Option 2 – Procure Consultancy Services

Keep existing structures across 10 Local Planning Authorities in the region, procure consultants to undertake all SDP preparation reporting back to LPAs. Would most likely need a ‘Lead Authority’ to act as commissioning authority and contact.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impartiality • No need for structural re-organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost – likely to be more expensive to but in services • Lack local knowledge / experience • Reliance on LPA officers to check work and steer consultant input • Lack of ‘buy-in’ on a long-term basis • Delays in set-up / procurement which would still require LPA support • Less experience with Member liaison and issues of trust

Option 3 – One or more LPAs prepare the SDP on behalf of the Region

One or more existing LPA undertake the preparation of the SDP on behalf of the region, using existing resources and recruiting new staff as necessary which could include secondment from other authorities. The body would be responsible for preparation and delivery of the SDP, and potentially SDP review and SDP monitoring. Would require remuneration from other LPAs not participating directly.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No need for structural re-organisation • Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of resources within existing LPAs to do this • Other work distracting from SDP prep • Participants likely to retain own 'LA' bias • Lack of autonomy of the Authority • Would still require Lead Officer role to be appointed and other staff

Option 4 – Regional SDP team established

Set up a regional SDP team to prepare the SDP who would be responsible for preparation and delivery of the SDP, and potentially SDP review and SDP monitoring.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows true regional approach to SDP – not local parochialism • Provides focus on SDP in isolation from other work • Would draw together the best people for the job • Provides a framework for collaboration at a regional level on land use planning matters • Could be used on a commercial basis to provide expertise / services for strategic planning outside the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs set up cost / time • Liaison / involvement from LPA officers will still be required and resourced

Option 5 – Regional Strategic Planning Re-structure / Merger

A formal restructure incorporating the strategic planning policy function of all 10 Local Planning Authorities in the region into one Regional Strategic Planning Policy Service. This service would be responsible for the delivery of all matters relating to Development Plan preparation, adoption and monitoring across the whole region. It would be a single

organisation with shared terms & conditions and a joint responsibility for delivering this service across the whole region. The body would be responsible for preparation and delivery of the SDP, Joint or single LDP lites, SDP/LDP review, evidence gathering, and Plan monitoring.

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows true regional approach to SDP – not local parochialism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs set up cost / time • Operationally impractical given current LDP reviews underway • Employee terms and conditions and trade union impacts • Would still require separation of workload / functions to divide out SDP and LDP work

Preferred Option

Having regard to the benefits and disadvantages of the ways of working set out above, the preferred option is considered to be Option 4 – Regional SDP team established.

In addition to the core team, there is likely to be specific projects that could be undertaken either by consultants or by officers with relevant expertise within the region who could be seconded or tasked to deliver a specific project (e.g. population projections). Secondment from existing local authority teams could result in LPA’s having difficulty in progressing their own LDPs to meet Delivery Agreement timeframes. Any secondments will need to be programmed to ensure that the ability of the affected authorities to deliver their plans, in accordance with their delivery agreements, is not prejudiced.

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Cardiff Capital Region Strategic Development Plan – Cost Analysis (June 2019)

Introduction

1. This paper has been prepared to support the report seeking authorisation to proceed with the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) for the Cardiff Capital Region. It sets out the likely cost of preparing the SDP on this scale using best available evidence at this time. Evidence includes the Welsh Government’s Regulatory Impact Assessment Methodology for the Planning (Wales) Bill alongside actual costs for Local Development Plan preparation in the region over recent years and planned spend on current LDP preparation. The WG’s cost estimate for the SDP was circa £3.5m however this was a total cost and included costs such as LPA Members, LPA consultees and press notices which are not included below as explained in the report where appropriate. This report concludes that the estimated cost of preparing the SDP for the Cardiff Capital Region will be circa £3.14m over 5 years.
2. The cost associated with preparing the SDP will need to be met by the constituent Local Authorities, albeit Welsh Government have indicated a willingness to support this collaboration project with some financial contribution which has yet to be agreed.
3. The Strategic Planning (Composition of Panels and Qualifying Expenditure) (Wales) Regulations 2016 set out the expenditure of a panel that is “qualifying expenditure” to be met by the constituent local planning authorities and includes: staff costs; remuneration of nominated and co-opted members of the panel; costs associated with the hire / occupation of premises; consultancy and technical fees; equipment costs and other costs associated with enabling a panel to undertake its functions under Part 6 of the 2004 Act.

Initial project set up costs

4. To date a significant amount of officer time has been dedicated to this process on a collaborative basis with input from officers across the region. If all Councils agree to proceed with the SDP, this will increase further in the short term before the SDP Team and Panel are established. Therefore, it is considered necessary to establish an initial budget to cover officer time involved in this project which varies between constituent authorities but is of benefit to the region as a whole and thus should be covered by the region.
5. Initial tasks will include:
 - Preparation and formal submission of SDP Proposal to the Minister including justification for the Strategic Planning Area (60E of the Planning Act)
 - Liaison with WG on SDP draft regulations and guidance
 - Support to constituent LPAs on SDP matters such as attendance at Member and Officer briefings
 - Recruitment of SDP Team
 - Procuring appropriate office and meeting accommodation for SDP Team and Strategic Planning Panel (SPP) as appropriate

6. There are potential costs associated with these tasks such as staff time (with on costs), travel expenses, legal advice and other technical support as required.
7. It is considered that £50,000 will be adequate to cover staff costs for this initial work, whilst any underspend can be carried forward to the main project. It is proposed in the main report that each constituent LA contribute their share towards this cost to the Responsible Authority following agreement by all Councils to proceed with the SDP. The Responsible Authority will administer the fund in the first instance and enable other Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to charge their costs to the SDP project as appropriate.
8. The proportional split of funding recommended in the main report is shown in the list below, and attributes this initial project set up cost as follows:

Local Authority	% cost based on SSP votes	£
Blaenau Gwent	4.35	2,175
Bridgend	8.7	4,350
Caerphilly	13.04	6,520
Cardiff	21.74	10,870
Merthyr Tydfil	4.35	2,175
Monmouthshire	13.04	6,520
Newport	8.7	4,350
Rhondda Cynon Taff	13.04	6,520
Torfaen	4.35	2,175
Vale of Glamorgan	8.7	4,350
Total	100.01	50,005

SDP Team Staff costs

9. The delivery of the SDP will require focus and commitment and significant staff time. It is therefore considered that the best method for delivery would be to establish a dedicated regional SDP team to undertake the project (see Resources paper at Appendix E for justification of this approach).
10. It is essential that the lead officer for the SDP Team is a person with a detailed knowledge of planning policy with proven experience of delivering a complex major project like the SDP. They will need to have a range of skills and personal attributes to enable them to deliver the project on time and within budget. The job will involve collaboration with 10 Local Authorities, including building relationships and trust with Members and Chief Officers across the region and supporting the Strategic Planning Panel. The position and salary therefore needs to be competitive to attract the very best person for the job and to reflect the seniority and responsibility that the role has for delivering strategic planning in the region. It is therefore recommended that the job is a Head of Service level equivalent to the Head of Service roles within the City Deal Office Leadership Team and the proposed salary below reflects this.

11. Similarly, the Policy Officers appointed to the SDP team need to be experienced officers with detailed knowledge of planning policy and proven experience of working on a complex major project like the SDP. To deliver the SDP, the team will have to understand and resolve a wide range of land-use planning issues that will vary significantly across the Cardiff Capital Region. Their work will inform plan-making in the region for the future and it must therefore be of the highest quality. In order to attract the very best people for the job, it is considered appropriate that the salaries reflect the more complex nature of the work at a strategic / regional level and are higher than the nearest equivalent role within Local Planning Authorities. The proposed salaries below reflect this.

12. It should be emphasised that these are indicative salaries at this stage for the purpose of estimating a cost for the preparation of the SDP. They would need to be scrutinized through a job evaluation process in due course once job description and person specifications have been devised.

13. Given the scope and nature of the project it is considered the following team structure would be appropriate:
 - Head of SDP Team – up to £69,318
 - Policy Officers x 4 – up to £41,675
 - Technical support x 1 up to £32,878

14. The WG regulatory assessment assumed 60% on-costs which are 4% higher than those of a LPA due to estimated higher accommodation costs and were taken from a Welsh Government funded body. These are considered to be robust assumptions for this report¹.

15. Initially, it is thought that only the Lead Officer plus 2 in support would be required to start the project and set out the work programme for the delivery of the SDP, with the team growing to full strength once the plan preparation is underway. Therefore, the staff costs for the 5 year delivery programme are set out in Table 1 assuming mid-point salary range and 60% on-costs.

Table 1: SDP Team Staff Costs (including on-costs)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Head of SDP £100,958 (£63,099 + £37,859)	£100,958	£100,958	£100,958	£100,958	£100,958
Policy Officer £64,390 (£40,244 + £24,146)	£64,390	£64,390	£64,390	£64,390	£64,390
Policy Officer £64,390 (£40,244 + £24,146)	£64,390	£64,390	£64,390	£64,390	£64,390
Policy Officer £64,390 (£40,244 + £24,146)	£0	£32,195 (6 months)	£64,390	£64,390	£64,390
Policy Officer £64,390 (£40,244 + £24,146)	£0	£32,195 (6 months)	£64,390	£64,390	£64,390
Technical £50,011	-	£50,011	£50,011	£50,011	£50,011

¹ Note that Vale of Glamorgan Policy Team on-costs are currently approximately 40%.

(£31,257 + £18,754)					
Annual Total	£229,738	£344,139	£408,529	£408,529	£408,529
Overall Total					£1,799,464

16. Total staff costs including on costs for the 5 year SDP Preparation are therefore estimated at £1,799,464. This is slightly higher than the estimate used by WG of £1,739,350, who assumed lower salaries but a larger team of 7 with a hierarchy of Principal, Senior and Planning Officers. The Planning Policy Lead Officers in the region have considered this matter in light of their own management experience in delivering LDPs and consider the proposed team structure above to be more appropriate for the SDP project.
17. In their analysis WG estimated ‘start up costs’ for an SDP team of £12,572 for desks, storage, IT, phones, and printing equipment, which appears reasonable. Therefore, a total staff cost of £1,812,036 is considered a reasonable estimate for the 5 year project.
18. Once the SDP is adopted, it is considered that the SDP Team will continue to have a significant role to play in spatial planning in the region, including: monitoring and review of the SDP, involvement and support for LDPs / LDP Lite, regional evidence base review and close working arrangements with the Regional Transport Authority. Furthermore, given their skills and experience they will be able to offer services (commercially) to other regions in Wales and beyond embarking on regional spatial planning. Therefore, it is recommended that the SDP Team is established on a permanent basis with a predicted annual cost of approximately £408,529 although this has not been included in the cost appraisal for the initial preparation and adoption of the SDP.
19. In addition to the core team, there is likely to be specific projects that could be undertaken either by consultants or by officers with relevant expertise within the region who could be seconded or tasked to deliver a specific project (e.g. population projections). These costs are included in the ‘Evidence Base’ section. Secondment from existing local authority teams could result in LPA’s having difficulty in progressing their own LDPs to meet Delivery Agreement timeframes. Any secondments will need to be programmed to ensure that the ability of the affected authorities to deliver their plans, in accordance with their delivery agreements, is not prejudiced.

Strategic Planning Panel

20. The Panel will comprise of two thirds locally elected members and one third from social, economic and environmental partners. It is estimated that the Panel will comprise of up to 23 local elected members (see paragraphs 2.13-2.16 of main report) and up to 11 nominated members for the South East Wales area.
21. It is estimated that the Strategic Planning Panel will be required to meet on a quarterly basis for half a day. Therefore it is estimated that 20 meetings, which is equal to 10 full days over the five year plan period will be required.

22. When preparing the SDP, it is anticipated that all Members of the strategic planning panel will sit on sub committees. It is anticipated that 4 sub committees would be formed to consider the main strategic issues of population, housing, transport and infrastructure. It is assumed that 9 members of the strategic planning panel will sit on each sub group (consisting of two thirds members and one third stakeholders). Each sub committee would meet for a full day, four times a year, over a three year period, therefore 12 days per sub group. This equates to 12 days x 4 subgroups = 48 days for 9 members.
23. In addition, it is expected that the SDP Lead Officer will meet individually (or jointly as appropriate) with Members of constituent authorities during the preparation of the SDP to discuss Strategic issues and their impact within the Local Authority area.
24. The Regulations prescribe that the costs of remuneration of a constituent local planning authority member of a panel is not “qualifying expenditure”. This will require time and commitment from Councillors but it is expected that this involvement is covered by existing budgets and no additional budget will be expected to cover these costs.
25. The Regulations do include remuneration for nominated and co-opted members of the panel as qualifying expenditure to be met by the constituent local planning authorities. It is expected there will be up to 11 such Members of the panel², attending an estimated 20 meetings of the Panel and a further 12 days for sub-committee meetings. Based on a total 32 days throughout the process Remuneration is expected to be £26,400 in total for the 10 nominated Members of the Panel³.

Additional costs associated with the Panel

26. The undertaking of the SPP’s role and function is likely to incur additional costs in relation to expenses, room hire etc. WG estimated that this would cost the SPP £34,290 over the five year plan preparation period which appears reasonable.

Additional staff within local authority

27. WG’s regulatory impact assessment assumed the time spent by LPAs on the SDP and light touch LDP would be the same as for inputting on the LDP in the basis there would be no increase in their work load, but a redistribution of their time between the SDP and light touch LDP. It was estimated they would spend two thirds of their time inputting to the SDP and one third on the light touch LDP.
28. However, in practice this will not be the case for the first SDP, which will be prepared at a time when at least 5 LPAs in the region are working on LDPs, hence the need to establish a separate team responsible for delivering the SDP (as set out above). With this in mind, there will only be limited involvement of those constituent LPA officers which does not amount to an increase in

² Note this is a ‘maximum scenario’ that assumed 23 SPP voting LA Members being 2/3 of the panel and 11 co-opted Members being 1/3 of the panel

³ Remuneration is equivalent to that paid to appointed persons at National Park Authorities of £3625 per annum equating to a daily rate of £75 / day.

cost to individual LPAs. There will inevitably be cost-savings arising from shared evidence base and the SDP evidence base being useful to LDPs in preparation but it is difficult to quantify this at this stage given the varying stages of LDP preparation across the region.

29. In addition, there will be some involvement from other consultees within Local Authorities such as Highways, Ecology, Landscapes, Education, Housing, Parks, Drainage, Environmental Health etc. However, given the strategic level of the document, their input will be less detailed than at LDP stage (where site allocations will be made) and should be covered within existing budgets. Therefore, no additional cost has been attributed here.

Evidence base

30. WG estimated that on average the cost of gathering the LDP evidence base for a single authority would be between £195,000 and £265,000. This varies from area to area depending on the prevalent land use issues and depending on capacity and capability within LPA teams and the use of consultants to undertake projects. The approximate cost of evidence base work within the region for previous LDPs is shown below:

- Blaenau Gwent - £127,000
- Bridgend - £250,000
- Caerphilly - £200,000
- Cardiff - £418,000
- Merthyr Tydfil - £106,000
- Monmouthshire - £489,000
- Newport - £210,000
- Rhondda Cynon Taff - £300,000
- Torfaen - £200,000
- Vale of Glamorgan – £168,000

31. The above indicates an average cost in the region of £247,000. The scope of the studies required for the SDP will be similar to those prepared for an LDP however the SDP will consider broad principles and scale of provision, whilst the detail, such as site identification will be reflected in LDPs. These studies include:

- Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Habitats Regulations Assessment
- Equalities Impact Assessment
- Health Impact Assessment
- Local Housing Market Assessment
- Population and Household Projections
- Gypsy and Traveler Accommodation Assessment
- Affordable housing viability
- Employment sites and market appraisal
- Retail assessment
- Renewable Energy
- Landscape

APPENDIX F – SDP Cost Analysis

- Recreation/ open space / green infrastructure
- Flooding – Strategic Flood Consequences Assessment
- Minerals
- Waste
- Transport

32. For an area such as South East Wales WG estimated that the evidence base could cost approximately three times the cost of preparing an individual LDP's evidence base i.e. £795,000 based on WG's upper estimate, which is considered to be a reasonable assumption.

Examination

33. WG's estimated cost of a SDP examination for South East Wales was £283,180 taking into account the cost of two Inspectors and programme officer, accommodation costs and expert evidence. This is considered reasonable having regard to examination costs experienced for individual LDPs⁴.

Printing costs

34. WG estimated that the printing costs for a SDP are approximately £55,000. In practice, it is questionable whether it will be necessary or appropriate to print the SDP and associated consultation documents in paper form as most authorities only have electronic versions of their LDP available now. However, the cost has been included in the overall assumptions to ensure the overall cost assumptions are realistic and robust.

Translation costs

35. WG estimated translation costs to be £1,660 based on £83 per 1000 words for a 20,000 word document. These costs are still relevant today (VOG costs £80 per 1000 words). WG estimated that the SDP would be approximately 50% of the size of an average LDP (40,000 words at that time) and noted as a comparison, in Scotland, the adopted TAY Plan (10,300 words) SES Plan (17,000 words). However, more recent analysis of LDPs suggests the average length is closer to 80,000 and therefore, a more accurate cost assumption based on it being half the length of an LDP is £3,320.

36. WG did not include any cost estimate for translation of all the supporting information, letters and documents associated with preparing an SDP, however, this is a cost that will be incurred. Whilst it is difficult to judge at this stage without knowing the word count of the examination and supporting documents, based on similar LDP documents, a reasonable assumption would be 625,000 words costing £51,875.

Cost of adverts

⁴ Examination costs for LDPs: Cardiff £300,000; Vale of Glamorgan £155,000; Blaenau Gwent £75,000; Bridgend £80,000; Caerphilly £147,000.

37. WG assumed in 2015 that adverts would be required by regulations at the following SDP stages; Delivery Agreement; Preferred Strategy; Strategic Sites; Deposit; Submission; Examination and Adoption. It was assumed that one advert could cover two local planning authorities, therefore giving a 50% saving and cost of £44,100.

38. Since then the LDP amendment regulations⁵ have removed the requirement to advertise in the local press in recognition of the fact that there are more effective ways of engaging local communities. Therefore, officers will expect WG to omit these requirements in the SDP Regulations. Therefore, this cost has been excluded from this analysis.

IT Support

39. The responsible authority will be able to provide normal ICT support to the team at nominal cost which is not included. However, there will be specific costs associated with the SDP, including an SDP database to manage the process such as the various stages of consultation. WG estimated the cost of an IT consultation database to be the same as for an individual local planning authority (estimated to be £15,000 to £20,000). An additional £10,000 is assumed for software licenses and support.

Conclusion

40. The overall cost of the SDP based on a 5 year delivery programme is estimated to be £3,141,101 (rounded to £3.14m) as follows:

- Initial project set up costs £50,000
- SDP Team Staff costs £1,812,036
- Strategic Planning Panel £26,400 plus existing budget for LPA Members
- Additional costs associated with SPP £34,290
- Additional staff within local authority – existing budget
- Evidence base £795,000
- Examination £283,180
- Printing costs £55,000
- Translation costs £55,195
- Cost of adverts - None
- IT Support - £30,000

41. Based on the proportional split of funding recommended in the main report the estimated cost would be shared between the constituent Councils as follows:

Table 2: SDP Costs per Local Authority

Local Authority	% cost based on SPP Member votes	Total cost (£)	Annual cost (£)
Blaenau Gwent	4.35	136,590	27,318
Bridgend	8.70	273,180	54,636
Caerphilly	13.04	409,456	81,891

⁵ The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015

APPENDIX F – SDP Cost Analysis

Cardiff	21.74	682,636	136,527
Merthyr Tydfil	4.35	136,590	27,318
Monmouthshire	13.04	409,456	81,891
Newport	8.70	273,180	54,636
Rhondda Cynon Taf	13.04	409,456	81,891
Torfaen	4.35	136,590	27,318
Vale of Glamorgan	8.70	273,180	54,636
Total	100.01%	3,140,314	628,062

42. In addition, Local Authorities will need to consider the cost of their own LDP work that will vary between Authorities depending on the stage they are at, as indicated below:

- Blaenau Gwent - adopted on 22nd November 2012, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.
- Bridgend - adopted 18th September 2013, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.
- Caerphilly - adopted 23rd November 2010, Expires 2021.
- Merthyr Tydfil - adopted 25th May 2011, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.
- Monmouthshire - adopted 27th February 2014, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.
- Rhondda Cynon Taf - adopted 2nd March 2011, Expires 2021.
- Torfaen - adopted 3rd December 2013, Expires 2021; Undertaking plan review.
- Cardiff – adopted 28th January 2016, Expires 2026.
- Newport – adopted 27th January 2015, Expires 2026.
- Vale of Glamorgan – adopted 28th June 2017, Expires 2026.

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BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO COUNCIL

23 OCTOBER 2019

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to present the Council's Annual Report 2018-19 (**Appendix A**) for Council to consider and approve.

2. Connection to Corporate Improvement Objectives /Other Corporate Priorities

- 2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate priority/priorities;-
 1. **Supporting a successful economy** – taking steps to make the county a good place to do business, for people to live, work, study and visit, and to ensure that our schools are focused on raising the skills, qualifications and ambitions of all people in the county.
 2. **Helping people to be more self-reliant** – taking early steps to reduce or prevent people from becoming vulnerable or dependent on the Council and its services.
 3. **Smarter use of resources** – ensuring that all its resources (financial, physical, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the development of resources throughout the community that can help deliver the Council's priorities.

3. Background

- 3.1 According to the [Shared Purpose Shared Future](#) statutory guidance (SPSF: 2) for the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, individual public bodies must annually review the progress of their well-being objectives and publish a report to assess the extent to which these objectives contribute to the 7 wellbeing goals in accordance with the sustainable development principal.
- 3.2 Under section 15 of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 and in accordance with the related statutory guidance issued by the Welsh Government, the authority must publish its assessment of performance for the previous financial year before 31 October.
- 3.2 In March 2018, the Council published its Corporate Plan 2018-22. The Plan sets out its vision, that is, always to act as 'One Council working together to improve lives', and its three corporate improvement priorities, also known as well-being objectives. The Plan also reiterates the well-being objectives for 2018-19.
- 3.3 The Plan defined 40 commitments to deliver the three well-being objectives and identified 58 outcome-focused indicators for the financial year 2018-19.

3.4 The Council's Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) identified how it would best use its resources to support the achievement of the well-being objectives and statutory duties, including the management of financial pressures and risks over the next four years.

4. Current situation / proposal

4.1 The Annual Report, prepared under the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, evaluates how well the Council did in 2018-22 in delivering its commitments and planned outcomes for the financial year, using its success measures and other evidence.

4.2 Overall, the Council performed well in 2018-19. Of the 40 commitments 35 (88%) were completed successfully and the remaining 5 (12%) achieved most of their milestones.

4.3 The Corporate Plan identified 58 indicators to measure success. Of the 56 indicators with a target, 37 (66%) are on target, 9 (16%) are off target by less than 10% and 10 (18%) missed the target by more than 10%. Detailed information about the Council's performance against its commitments and targets is included in **Appendix A**.

4.4 In 2018-19, the Welsh Local Government Association defined and collected 32 Public Accountability Measures (PAMs), for local authorities' performance. At the time of writing this report, data for all indicators is not available, so a full comparison of how we did nationally cannot be made. The 'How do we compare?' section in **Appendix A** sets out performance on indicators that have been published to date. This is also available on the ['Mylocalcouncil'](#) website.

4.5 The Annual Report also provides an overview of complementary steps we have taken outside of the Corporate Plan to improve the well-being of the citizens of the County Borough. A summary of budgets for the year, regulators' findings and themes that underpin our work are also set out in the report.

4.6 This is an important document as it provides citizens and stakeholders with detailed information about the Council's performance against its well-being objectives and outcomes. It also includes national comparable measures to give a full picture of how we performed across a range of services.

4.7 Once approved, the Annual Report will be published on the Council's website and shared with stakeholders. Hard copies of the report will be produced and placed in the Council's public libraries.

5. Effect upon Policy Framework & Procedure Rules

5.1 The Annual Report provides an assessment of progress on the Corporate Plan 2018-22 which forms part of the corporate policy framework.

6. Equality Impact Assessment

6.1 The Annual Report provides information on the Council's performance and has no negative equality implications.

7. Well-being Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered when writing this report. It is considered there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of the well-being goals / objectives as a result of this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

9. Recommendation

9.1 That subject to any amendments by Cabinet on 22 October, that Council approves the Annual Report 2018-19 (**Appendix A**).

Mark Shephard
Chief Executive

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Corporate Performance Manager

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Bridgend. CF31 4AP

Background documents

- Corporate Plan 2018-22

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Bridgend County Borough Council
Annual Report 2018 to 19
Working together to improve lives

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***“One council
working
together to
improve lives”***

Introduction

Welcome to Bridgend County Borough Council’s annual report. It evaluates our progress against our well-being objectives, which our Corporate Plan outlines. This report relates to our performance for the year April 2018 to March 2019.

Our vision is to act as “one council working together to improve lives”. We will do this by delivering our well-being objectives. These represent our ambitions and commitments to our citizens and our contribution to Wales’ seven well-being goals as outlined in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (the Act).

Our contribution to the well-being goals

This report sets out our contribution by well-being objective to the seven well-being goals. These are set out below:

Well-being goal	Well-being objective		
	Supporting a successful economy	Helping people be more self-reliant	Smarter use of resources
A prosperous Wales	✓		✓
A resilient Wales			✓
A healthier Wales	✓	✓	✓
A more equal Wales	✓	✓	✓
A Wales of cohesive communities	✓	✓	✓
A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language	✓	✓	
A globally responsible Wales	✓		

Progress against our well-being objectives

This report looks back on the progress we made together during 2018 to 19 on the steps to meet our well-being objectives. To evaluate performance, we have 58 measures of success, which we review annually to set targets to drive improvement. Analysis of performance shows that for 56 of the measures for which we have data:

- 37 (66%) met their target
- 9 (16%) were off target by less than 10%
- 10 (18%) missed the target by more than 10%

Where available, trend data shows that 33 indicators showed an improvement in performance or maintained the maximum level of performance (3) compared to last year.

In addition to our measures of success, we also made a number of commitments to support the delivery of our well-being objectives. Analysis of the year-end data shows that we have delivered what we said we would, with 35 88% of our commitments successfully completed. The other five (12%) achieving most of their milestones.

Like many councils, we are facing a number of challenges including decreasing resources coupled with greater demand on services.

One of the most significant pieces of work during 2018 to 19 has been in response to the health board boundary change. This meant that from April 2019 the management of all health services within the Bridgend County Borough transferred from Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board to the new Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board. The implementation of the SSWB Act continues to be a priority for us and has been a main driver for change and for new ways of working. The principles underpinning the SSWB Act are further strengthened by the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act.

These principles are:

- thinking more about the long term
- working better with people and communities
- looking to prevent problems
- taking a more joined-up approach

We continue to work hard to change and improve services at the same time as having to make significant efficiency savings. These stand at around £32.6 million over the period 2018 to 19 and 2021 to 2022. Making smarter use of our resources will include prioritising our spend better out of necessity.

Also it will mean investing in those things that make the most difference to outcomes for local people, and particularly the political priorities around young people and the society's most vulnerable.

Similarly we need to be more adaptive to respond to these financial challenges. Thus enhanced and intelligent collaboration with the private sector, other public sector partners and the third sector are crucial. There should be enhanced engagement with the public to gain a better mutual understanding of priorities, and together create workable solutions.

This report focuses mainly on what we achieved on the three well-being objectives that you told us were the most important to you as part of the annual budget consultation process we run. There are also many other areas that we contribute towards to improve the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being. This shows our commitment to improving well-being for all our citizens, although not a corporate priority.

Despite the financial challenges we face, we are proud of what we have achieved. We remain committed to working with our partners and local communities to achieve our ambitions for Bridgend County Borough now and over the longer term. We are putting in place solid foundations that future generations can benefit and improve on. We do this so that we can provide effective services which are important to our citizens, and that will improve people's lives now and in the future.

Please look at our annual report and let us know what you think. For those readers that would like to see more in depth information, the report includes many links to detailed reports and data. We welcome comments on how we have done and how we can further improve our services for those we serve.



**Cllr Huw David –
Leader of the Council**



**Mark Shephard –
Chief Executive**

A snapshot of Bridgend County Borough

in numbers



Population
144,876



Area
98.5 square miles



Households
64,766



Average house price
£150,412
(UK HPI: April 2019)



Primary schools
48



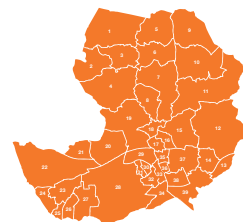
Secondary schools
9



Special schools
3



Faith schools
6



Wards
39



Councillors
54

Regional AMs
4

Constituency AMs
2

MPs
2



Council staff (full-time equivalent)
4,225

Our services include:

Bridgend County Borough Council delivers over 800 separate services which, these include:

- schools
- social care, safeguarding our most vulnerable adults and children
- planning and building control
- maintaining highways and public transport
- refuse and recycling
- street cleaning and safety
- parks and play areas
- environmental health, including food hygiene and health and safety
- collecting revenues
- and administering benefits
- elections
- leisure, arts and libraries
- supporting business and tourism
- special events and festivals

Well-being in Bridgend County Borough

Below is a snapshot of economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being across Bridgend County Borough. These categories of well-being are prescribed in the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) 2015 Act:

Social well-being

- **48%** of school pupils and **22%** of adults take part in sport three times a week
- **40,825** junior swims with **42** disabled children supported
- **81,767** over 60s free swims recorded for **5,000** individual users, which is the highest participation in Wales out of 22 local authorities
- **2,013** referrals through the National Exercise Referral Scheme resulting in **29,593** visits to the 72 weekly classes
- **74%** of adults feel they have good or very good general health
- More than 7 out of every 10 children is a healthy weight (**74.4%**)

Cultural well-being

- **74%** of adults attend or participate in arts, culture or heritage activities at least three times a year
- **65%** of people strongly agree that the 'Welsh language is something to be proud of'
- **27%** of adults volunteer
- Almost **20,000** children attended library events and activities over the summer holidays in July and August 2018 (Plan covers 2018-19)
- **2,835** children took part in the Summer Reading Challenge in 2018
- Over **50,000** children attended library events and activities throughout 2018-19
- Almost **120,000** children's books were borrowed in 2018 to 19

Economic well-being

- **70.8%** of the working age population are in employment
- **20.6%** (provisional) of pupils achieved five GCSEs at A* - A, compared with 20.1% last year
- **98.8%** (provisional) of pupils at A level achieved level 3 threshold, compared with 98.3% last year
- Average full-time resident salary **£28,709** (Welsh average £26,967) (2018)
- **4,160** active businesses

Environmental well-being

- **69%** of people feel they can access information about Bridgend County Borough Council in the way they would like to
- **73%** of people are satisfied with the services and facilities available in Bridgend County Borough
- Since we introduced the new recycling scheme in 2017, we have recycled around **40,000** tonnes of waste, according to Welsh Government statistics
- Bridgend is the top plastic recycling town in Wales, and the 2nd best in the UK with **3,264** tonnes of plastic sent for recycling between 2017 to 18
- In 2018 to 19, Bridgend County Borough residents recycled enough food waste to power a typical school for over four years

How we assess our performance

The Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 requires us to ‘make arrangements to secure continuous improvement’. The Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires local authorities to deliver a public service that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations’ ability to meet their needs. Whilst the Well-Being Objectives are assessed on an annually, they cannot be completed within one year. We therefore review our well-being objectives annually, and refine our planned activities, while monitoring progress throughout the year to our improvement journey.

Performance measures

A number of performance measures are identified within our Council’s Corporate Plan which helps show the progress made in delivering the Well-Being Objectives we have set ourselves. Where applicable, targets are set against these performance measures to show the desired level of achievement.

Performance measures are assigned a Red Amber Green (RAG) status of:

- **green** where the measure is on or above target
- **amber** where the result is within 10% of the target
- **red** where the result is greater than 10% from the target.

The trend arrow shows whether we have improved on last year’s performance and a brief explanation of where performance is below target is also given.

Well-being objectives

Progress against our key programmes’ commitments affects how we assess progress on each well-being objective. We assign a RAG status to each commitment using a balanced appraisal of performance data along with the current progress of agreed tasks. The self-assessment categories are listed below:

A **red** status means that there are delays of more than 10% of the total length of the planned action. And/or budget and/or performance measures for the commitment are mostly red.

An **amber** status means that there are delays of less than 10% of the total length of the planned action. And/or performance measures for the commitment are a mixture of red, amber and green.

A **green** status means that the commitment is being met, and on budget. Also the performance measures are mostly green.



Well-being objective one

**Supporting a
successful economy**

Why we choose this objective?

We want to build a county borough where people have more opportunities to secure meaningful work, develop a career and improve their family income and circumstances. We know that higher levels of prosperity boost health and well-being, and create more resilient communities that need fewer services. We believe that education remains the most important lever for improving young people's life chances. We believe that a successful economy can and should be balanced against the environment's needs.

What do we want to achieve?

Our aims

1. To help local people develop skills and take advantage of opportunities to succeed and extend that success to every community in the county borough
2. To create conditions for growth and enterprise
3. To create successful town centres

Our key programmes

Under this objective, there are four key programmes to help achieve our aims and deliver improvements in well-being.

Cardiff Capital Region City Deal

This is a long term programme that will see £1.28 billion invested in the regional economy. The City Deal will help boost economic growth in 10 local authority areas including ours by improving transport links, increasing skills, and helping people into work. Also it will deliver high quality apprenticeships and give businesses the support they need to grow.

Strategic Review of Post 16 Education and Training

This programme evaluates education provision and curriculum delivery across Bridgend County Borough. It ensures that there are clear options available to provide the best possible opportunities for learners in the county borough.

Successful Economy Programme

This programme consists of key regeneration and development schemes, including regeneration and a flood defence scheme in Porthcawl and the redevelopment of Maesteg Town Hall. We are also developing a programme of improvement in Bridgend town centre, using Welsh Government's 'Targeted Regeneration Investment Programme'. As part of the Valleys Taskforce, we are working to maximise opportunities for regeneration in the valleys and will continue to lobby for transformative projects such as the Pencoed rail crossing.

Tackling Poverty

To ensure a consistent and targeted approach to tackling poverty, we are streamlining the available grants to do so. Thus we can focus on alleviating child poverty and supporting vulnerable families through early intervention initiatives including Flying Start, Families First, Supporting People and Communities First Legacy Funding.

How did we do?

Performance measures

Aim: to help local people develop skills and take advantage of opportunities to succeed and to extend that success to every community in the county borough.

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The percentage of working age population that is in employment.** (Higher)	71.4%	Increase on 2017 -18 actual	70.8%	▼	73.1%
The percentage of economically active 16 - 64 year olds.** (Higher)	75.4%	73.2%	74.0%	▼	76.7%
The total number of apprentices employed across the organisation. (Higher)	31	17	43	▲	
The number of apprenticeships/pre-apprenticeship work placements taken by looked after children. (Higher)	0	1	1	n/a	n/a
The percentage of children living in households where no one is working.* (Lower)	14.9%	14.89%	19%	▼	12.6%
This is outside of our control but reflects the effect of financial challenges on the local economy. We will target Welsh Government funding to address this.					
The percentage of Year 11 leavers from schools in the authority identified as not being in education, employment or training (NEETs) in the Careers Wales Annual Destination Survey Statistics. (Lower)	n/a	1.5%	0.9%	n/a	1.6%
The percentage of all care leavers who are in education, training or employment at: a) 12 months b) 24 months after leaving care (Higher)	a) 60.53%	a) 60%	a) 63.64%	▲	
	b) 46.67%	b) 55%	b) 57.89%	▲	
The percentage of 16 - 64 year olds without qualifications.** (Higher)	11.3%	Decrease on 17-18 actual	10.5%	▲	8.6%

* Dec 2017 figure from StatsWales

** Data from StatsWales

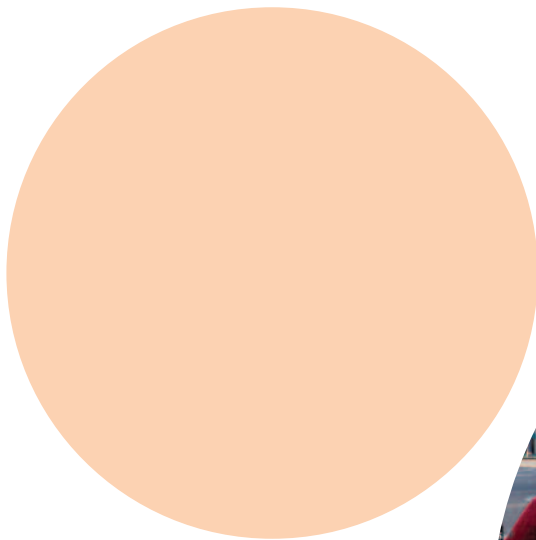
Education measures

(Figures for educational achievement relate to the previous academic year)

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The size (%) of the gap in educational attainments between pupils 15+ entitled to free school meals and those who are not (measured by Level 2 inclusive indicator). (Lower)	29.1%	24.1%	32.9%	▼	32.2%
Performance of both eFSM and nFSM pupils in the Level 2 inclusive indicator improved in the 2017 to 2018 academic year. However, the increase in the performance of nFSM pupils was greater than the increase in the performance of the eFSM pupils and this resulted in the increased size of the gap between the two cohorts.					
The percentage of pupils year 11, in schools maintained by the local authority, who achieved the Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A* - C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics. (Higher)	53%	64.4%	56.6%	▲	55.1%
Whilst we missed our ambitious target, Bridgend's performance improved from 53.0% to 56.6% in the 2017 to 2018 academic year, placing Bridgend above the all-Wales average. Bridgend's ranking in Wales increased from 13th to 9th.					
The percentage of schools meeting the Learning & Skills Measure in terms of the subject offer at Key Stage 4 & Post 16. (Higher)	100%	100%	100%	—	n/a
The percentage of pupils at A level achieving Level 3 threshold. (Higher)	98.1%	99%	98.3%	▲	97.6%
The percentage of pupils at A level achieving the Level 3 threshold rose 0.2% from 98.1% to 98.3% this year. Six of our schools achieved 100% performance and we remain above the Welsh average.					
The percentage of pupils achieving 3 A*-A grades at A level. (Higher)	9.4%	10%	9.2%	▼	13.4%
The percentage of pupils achieving 3 A-A* grades at A level fell from 9.4% to 9.2% for the 2017-2018 academic year, while the Welsh average rose in the same period from 10.5% to 13.4%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The all Wales average result was possibly due to strong performance in the Advanced Skills Challenge Certificate; this is expected to be a feature in Bridgend's results in the summer of 2019. 					

Aim: to create conditions for growth and enterprise

Measure and preferred outcome <i>(higher or lower)</i>	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
Total annual expenditure by tourists. (Higher)	£344.23 million	£351.11 million	£347.30 million	▲	n/a
The number of business start-ups. (Higher)	n/a	536	460	n/a	n/a
460 is a provisional result but it will not be confirmed until Nov 2019					
The number of active businesses. (Higher)	n/a	4046	4160	n/a	n/a
The percentage occupancy of council-owned starter units. (Higher)	n/a	90%	93.5%	n/a	n/a
The number of homes benefitting from the low-carbon and renewable energy heat schemes. (Higher)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
This is a four year programme which is at its initial stage in 2018 and target is not applicable as schemes are not yet constructed. One hundred homes are targeted to benefit from the Caerau Heat Network by 2022.					



Aim: to create successful town centres

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The number of visitors to town centres - footfall for: a) Bridgend b) Porthcawl (Higher)	n/a	a) 7,307,130	a) 6,761,710	n/a	n/a
	n/a	b) 2,604,245	b) 2,160,100		
These are based on the cameras retained under the new footfall contract for each town, therefore historical data not comparable.					
The number of vacant premises in town centres a) Bridgend b) Maesteg c) Porthcawl d) Pencoed (Lower)	a) 66	Maintain the 2017 to 18 actuals in all 4 towns	a) 60	▲	n/a
	b) 9		b) 10	▼	
	c) 10		c) 11	▼	
	d) 4		d) 6	▲	
Targets have been missed in three towns, but the actual number represents only a marginal increase and is not part of a continual trend. We have recently commissioned a retail study to inform the review of its Local Development Plan. This will recommend appropriate retail policies for inclusion in the plan which will help to promote the vitality and viability of our town centres.					
The number of residential units in Bridgend town centre, that have had: a) Planning application approved b) Work completed (Higher)	a) 14	a) 20	a) 0	▼	n/a
	b) 0	b) 20	b) 24	▲	
The financial value of externally funded town centre regeneration projects underway/in development. (Higher)	£21.25 million	£15 million	£20.8 million	n/a	n/a

Steps taken to achieve our key programmes

We made 13 commitments to support the delivery of this well-being objective, through our four key programmes. In 12 commitments, we achieved all that we had planned. Therefore we have assessed our performance as **green**. The other commitment we assessed as **amber** because we did not fully complete the action we had planned. There was a slight delay in the building works at the Rest Bay Water Sports Centre. External drainage works at the Harbourside Kiosk were outstanding but are now proceeding.

Cardiff Capital Region City Deal

City Deal

We are one of 10 local authorities in the programme, which aims to invest £1.2bn in the regional economy. The City Deal will help boost economic growth by improving transport links, increasing skills, helping people into work and giving businesses the support they need to grow.

During 2018 to 19, work continued on key themes. These include a regional housing investment fund, a digital strategy with a regional Wi-Fi, open data and regional skills programme. The latter includes greater access to apprenticeships, schools engagement and a skills investment fund.

In March 2019, the Cardiff Capital Region City Deal listed the first series of localised projects that focus on transport and infrastructure. Each council receiving £3 million to spend in its area. The £3 million intended for Bridgend County Borough will be spent on the 'park and ride' facility at Pyle. This is part of the development of an integrated transport hub to extend and enable improved access to new and existing work, training, education, culture, retail and leisure activities. The development will incorporate space for approximately 75 cars. Also it will have electric vehicle charging facilities, cycle parking bays, enhanced links with the growing Village Farm Industrial Estate and future active travel improvements. We will continue to work alongside the City Region and the City Deal team to ensure we can engage in and influence the programme's opportunities.

Apprenticeships and work placements

A further development as part of the City Deal was the launch of one-year pilot of a new graduate scheme. The scheme will provide targeted support for businesses to create an initial 50 graduate internships in 2019 to 2020. It aims to retain talented graduates in the region. This will be done by highlighting the employment opportunities and investments being made in state-of-the-art sectors like financial technology, cyber security and compound semiconductors.

Also apprenticeships are excellent for encouraging young generations to learn a breadth of skills in varied environments relating to their interests and career choice. Apprenticeships not only offer training but also improved job prospects. Learning a new skill and connecting with people also provides well-being benefits in terms of self-esteem, confidence and life satisfaction. In 2018 to 19, we employed 42 apprentices across our services.

Work placements are another route offering young people an opportunity to access a real-time working environment. Through them, they gain workplace experience to help them make informed choices about their future options. For example, Awen Cultural Trust collaborated with our specialist education partner to create a work placement programme for students attending Heronsbridge special school. We offered one week supported placements to four students at our Wood-B and B-Leaf programmes, in the carpentry and horticultural vocations. The placements proved to be very popular and one student expressed an interest in taking part in taster sessions.

The student has since been accepted onto the programme. He is in the process of being referred to Elite Supported Employment Agency where we will be investing in ways to maximise his potential. There were 50 individuals supported in 2018 to 19 and this is Sam's story.

Case study: work placement

After completing an Agored Cymru accredited course on Health and Safety Awareness in the Workplace, Sam secured a work placement with Foxtroy Residential Care Home. This gave him the opportunity to apply his newly acquired skills in a real work environment.

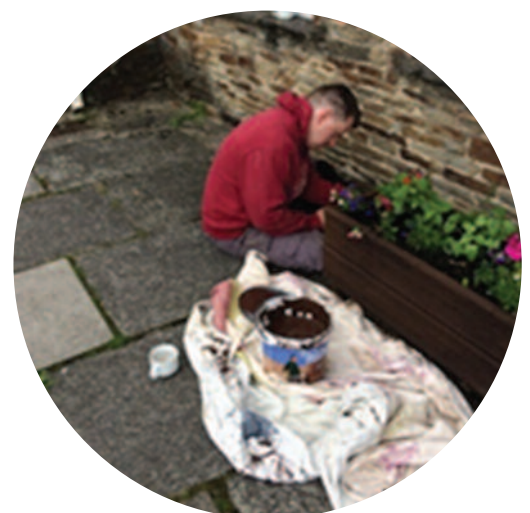
Every Wednesday he attends the care home where he has been buddied up with Paul the caretaker. Paul has proven to be a great mentor, involving Sam in a range of duties including watering plants, painting and general ground maintenance of the premises. Since taking up the work placement, Sam has been increasing his skills and gaining valuable life and work experiences.

A big thank you also must go out to Foxtroy for all the ongoing support in making Sam's work placement such a positive and rewarding experience.

“

“I really enjoy going there and it makes a nice change in the middle of the week. It's good to be doing something different and learning new things”

(Sam)



Strategic review of post-16 education and training

Education provision

In 2017, we completed the review of the curriculum and schools' estates for primary and secondary school education. In 2018 to 19, we concentrated our efforts on the future of post-16 education. We undertook a major consultation over the future of post-16 education in the county borough between December 2018 and March 2019. We wanted to review whether the current provision should be changed, and asked for views on six possible concepts for the future of post-16 education. Local residents made it clear that they opposed any options including the closure of school sixth forms and the development of a county-wide sixth form centre instead.

The two options most supported by consultation respondents were:

Option A: The retention of sixth forms in all secondary schools.

Option B: A mixed model with some school-based sixth forms and one, or more, merged sixth forms/sixth form centres.

Further analysis will be undertaken and once completed, we will be asking residents again for their views on the revised options. We intend to do this between November 2019 and the end of January 2020.

More able and talented

Each year our schools identify the brightest students entering Year 12 and invite them to join the Seren Academy Network. The total number of students is usually around 130. These students will normally have a minimum of six or seven GCSEs at A*/A. The Seren Academy Network is designed to encourage and to support our most able students in preparing and applying to the most prestigious universities. Students are invited to listen to speakers from prominent universities and other organisations. They are also invited to attend a national conference to hear from and meet undergraduates and staff from the UK's leading universities. Students can also attend masterclasses that give them a wider view of subjects beyond the A level curriculum. Other opportunities are promoted through the network. These include summer schools at top universities, internships, specialist support for mathematics and possible work with PhD students on an area related to their research.

Our Seren students gained eight offers for Oxbridge in 2017, six in 2018 and 10 in 2019. This is a positive success rate when compared to applications made. In 2017, 56.3% of Seren students were successful in gaining places at the Sutton Trust top 30 universities and this rose to 73.8% in 2018. When other highly selective higher education destinations are considered, the success rate was 79.3% in 2017 and 87.7% in 2018.

For the Bridgend County Borough launch in 2017, we invited the Outreach Team from Lady Margaret Hall (LMH), Oxford to talk about applying to Oxbridge and also the LMH Foundation Year. This may be due to their background, being in a first generation to attend university or their school being under-represented for Oxbridge applications. The successful students spend a year studying like undergraduates at LMH to prepare them for making a successful application to Oxbridge or the Russell group in the following year. All their costs are met and the course is highly sought after with around 17 places available each year. A Coleg Cymunedol Y Dderwen student was inspired to apply and became the only successful candidate from Wales. She started her Foundation Year in Oxford in October 2018.

Successful Economy Programme

Porthcawl regeneration

Town centres as lively social spaces are places that people want to visit, which in turn increases footfall and supports the sustainability of local businesses. Porthcawl has undergone significant regeneration to secure its future as a premier seaside town, creating jobs, homes and investment in the local economy for years to come.

In 2018, the £3m project to replace the 'Tarmac beach' with new sea defences was completed. This complements the revitalised Jennings Building, Harbourside Kiosk, Pilots Lookout Tower, Customs House and the marina's redevelopment. The new defences will provide effective protection for around 260 seafront properties against flooding and erosion for the next century. The construction has 185 large terraces designed to divert the force of each incoming wave to either side instead of letting it to hit the seafront head-on.

Further coastal modelling was undertaken, looking at how the existing defences are performing and what different wave climates look like both now and after a century. It focused on the Western Breakwater, Eastern Promenade and Sandy Bay areas. As a result, a series of coastal protection improvements will be carried out to mitigate the flood risk to these areas. This includes the Salt Lake site subject to grant funding availability from Welsh Government.

In November 2018, we announced key developments that will further transform the Salt Lake site. This regeneration scheme is the biggest regeneration opportunity that we will have ever undertaken and is the largest waterfront development site in Wales. The plans for the site are to be delivered in several phases, with the first being the delivery of a 20 to 25 thousand square foot food store. This will be followed by exciting new leisure attractions, housing and improvements to the town centre car park and Eastern Promenade. There will be cycle and pedestrian routes that will enhance the coastal path from Rest Bay to Newton and improve links between the seafront and town centre. A planning and design framework setting out the first phase of the Salt Lake site's redevelopment has been approved. A master planning exercise will be run for the remainder of the site. The public and interested parties will be asked for their views before these proposals are taken forward.

Further around the coast, work progressed on the iconic water sports centre in Rest Bay and this is due to open in late 2019. The new centre will provide a base for local water sports groups and clubs. Also it will offer a café/bistro upstairs, an ice cream kiosk downstairs, and toilet facilities, showers, changing cubicles, a function room and more. The building's design also incorporates solar technology, a covered area for dog walkers and glazed panels to make the most out of the stunning coastal views. The centre is being built as part of our 'Porthcawl Resort Investment Focus' project. This uses £1.6m of EU funding from the Welsh Government's new Tourism Attractor Destination programme which aims to create 13 must-see tourist attractions across 11 destinations throughout Wales.



Bridgend town centre

In 2018, Welsh Government approved a £1m grant for property enhancement projects within Bridgend town centre to complement the Bridgend Townscape Heritage Scheme's achievements. The initiative has enabled the repair and restoration of 29 historic buildings in the town centre, and the grant will financially assist improvements to commercial and new residential properties. The aim is to make businesses and the town more attractive and accessible. It should also

sustain local shops and services, create and retain local jobs and increase footfall and activity. Part of this funding will also support Coastal Housing Group's development of a long-standing vacant site within the town centre. Collaboration with Bridgend Town Council, Bridgend Business Forum and the CF31 Business Improvement District (BID) Group, and regeneration make Bridgend an attractive and vibrant place to visit. Some of the events that took place last summer included:

- Wartime Bridgend, which was an array of activities and re-enactments to celebrate 100 years since the end of the First World War in partnership with Carnegie House
- the annual St David's Day business breakfast hosted by the Bridgend Business Forum with Wales rugby Star, Ryan Jones as special guest speaker
- the Classic Car Show featuring a mix of classic cars from the 50s, 60s and 70s
- the Roots Street Festival featuring live music, a variety of workshops, activities, circus acts and delicious international cuisine
- monthly street markets on Saturday as well as an indoor craft market in the Rhiw

Cultural events and activities within Bridgend town centre contribute to the social, economic and community regeneration of the town centre and surrounding areas.

Pencoed

Lobbying of Central Government, Welsh Government, National Rail and Transport for Wales regarding the level crossing at Pencoed continued. The current crossing causes traffic problems, air pollution and congestion that negatively affect residents and businesses. In December 2018, Welsh Government funded a £60,000 feasibility study to draft long-term solutions to issues caused by the level crossing and the Penprysg Road bridge. The study identified a preferred option, and funding of £240,000 has been secured to turn it into a detailed design as the next stage of the proposal.

A new 'glow in the dark' path to guide walkers and cyclists during the winter months was opened in Pencoed in 2018. This route forms part of a wider £1.5m active travel network to improve Pencoed's active travel access, and the Welsh Government's Safe Routes in Communities programme funded it. The scheme was based on an idea from a young pupil at Croesty Primary School. It was developed by us in partnership with schools, the local community access group, and Sustrans, with support from Redrow and Halo Leisure. Schemes like this encourage people to leave their cars at home and choose a healthier, greener travel for shorter everyday journeys in their daily routine. It sets a trend that can be continued by future generations.



Maesteg Town Hall

We continued to work with the Awen to secure the remaining funds required for the £6m conservation and redevelopment of Maesteg Town Hall. The National Lottery awarded the project a grant of £774,900 and Welsh Government contributed £3.5m towards the conversion. This means that the Grade II listed building will now be revitalised, benefiting local people as well as visitors to the area. It will create 18 new jobs in the process. Maesteg Town Hall will become home to the relocated town library, and many community facilities. This will include new performance spaces with improved accessibility for visitors, once again putting this historic building back at the heart of the community.

Bridgend Enterprise Hub

Bridgend County Borough has witnessed a surge in the creation of new micro and small businesses over the past decade. However the levels and variety of business accommodation for lease have not kept pace. Having the right infrastructure to help small, local businesses thrive is a priority for us. Responding to this gap in the market, we approved a £5.5 million investment to create the Bridgend Enterprise Hub programme. The scheme will deliver against a number of key economic opportunities outlined in the Welsh Government’s Economic Prioritisation Framework (EPF). This will link with the targeted investment plans of Welsh Government through priority property interventions. In turn, it will benefit the overall economy and job market across the Cardiff Capital City Region.

The programme, which is planned to complete in 2021, aims to provide high quality premises and additional workspaces for 58 micro to medium-sized enterprises. It will support around 150 jobs. The scheme builds on a pilot with Sony to create a rural enterprise centre, which is now full. The £1.75 million Innovation Centre upgrade at Bridgend Science Park, will create an ‘imaginative and accessible’ venue for up to 15 small firms. It will feature a foyer, meeting rooms and communal kitchen.

The second, £1.3 million, part of the project will create a series of ‘enterprise centres’ on two plots within the Village Farm Industrial Estate’ It will feature flexible space for small businesses of between four and 10 people. We anticipate that construction of this ambitious project will begin in 2019. The Enterprise Hub Programme will take into account other strategic regional and national drivers including the City Deal and Valleys Task Force.



Valleys Task Force

As part of 'Our Valleys Our Future' plan for action, the Valleys Task Force is working to create a Valleys Regional Park (VRP). This is in partnership with the Valleys local authorities, National Resources Wales, Visit Wales and Welsh Government (WG). The VRP aims to connect the Valleys with high-quality walking trails and cycle routes. It will support the development of a high-quality network of uplands, woodlands, nature reserves, country parks, rivers, reservoirs and canals, as well as heritage sites. It will connect them with the valleys' towns and villages.

As part of their delivery plan for 2018, WG announced a series of Discovery Gateway sites. These included Bryngarw Country Park and Parc Slip Nature Reserve. We were invited to submit proposals to WG for funding for enhancements and improvements. We supported the managers of both sites to develop full funding bids and are awaiting the outcome to determine next steps.

Caerau Heat Scheme and Bridgend Town Heat Network Project

The Caerau Heat Scheme is an innovative project. It aims to use the water in the former Caerau Colliery's flooded workings as a sustainable, low carbon heat source for hundreds of homes in Caerau. The scheme is part of our response to the decarbonisation agenda through our Smart Energy Plan. A feasibility study was completed in 2018 which showed that water is present beneath the village at a consistent temperature of 20.5°C. The Coal Authority ran a mine water resource assessment beneath the village which will be validated through further investigations in 2019. Hitachi also completed an assessment of local energy supply options for the heat pumps. As an alternative to a grid connection, a connection to a local wind farm via a private wire is being explored.

The findings of the work to date have resulted in the need to submit revised proposals to the Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO). This is for additional funding of £330,000 on top of the £6.5m grant already secured. The scheme will proceed if mine water investigations show sufficient mine water is available, and if the business case demonstrates that the project is viable.

The Bridgend Town Heat Network Project aims to supply several public buildings and homes with heat and power. The energy will be generated from a gas combined heat and power unit in the Bridgend Life Centre. We will bid for grant funding from the Heat Network Investment Programme (UK Government) to run the project. Key activities in 2019 to 20 are to secure the funding, and, subject to success, to procure a contractor to design, build, operate and maintain the project.



Tackling poverty

Over the last few years, Welsh Government has been working with local authorities to align various grants. This is to enable service re-design so as to provide sustainable improvements for people across Wales. Bridgend County Borough is among seven 'pathfinder' local authorities in Wales that have been testing flexible funding approaches to fulfilling these aims during 2018 to 19. An Early Intervention and Prevention Central Grants Team has been established. An initial mapping exercise of all early intervention and prevention services was run with further mapping to be done in 2019 to 20. Several initiatives which are set out below were run during the year to tackle poverty.

Learning and Skills Partnership Board

The Anti-poverty framework highlights the importance of working with partners and communities. As a council, we play a key role in the Public Services Board learning and skills partnership. This aims to get more people into work, better paid jobs and increase their skills. This partnership has worked with schools and colleges, partner organisations and businesses to promote apprenticeships and junior apprenticeships. It has a particular emphasis on our diverse communities and under-represented groups. These include Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) people, disabled people, looked after children and young people for whom school has been challenging. With Bridgend College, we hosted 'Have a Go' events for over 1,200 pupils aged 11 to 16 at Coleg Cymunedol Y Dderwen. These events are designed to showcase to pupils the different options available to them and promote vocational learning opportunities.

In 2018 to 19, the number of students starting has increased from 52 to 72. Available routes are construction, Public Service, and hair and beauty. Students attend for five days and also study Maths and English GCSE. Bridgend College was recently shortlisted as Apprenticeship Provider of the Year at the TES Further Education Awards 2019.

Financial and digital inclusion

Financial and digital inclusion are important. They equip people with the knowledge and skills to manage money effectively and help them access online technologies that can improve lives. We commissioned a Financial Advice and Support Service from Citizens Advice Bureau in October 2018. The service has supported 264 people to improve their financial situation by providing financial/debt and budget management advice. It has also provided support with welfare benefits and particularly, Universal Credit.

Also, we had 282 learners engaged on Digital Inclusion Sessions and basic IT courses. These courses provide basic IT training along with using internet services, as well as advice on using PCs, tablets, laptops or other devices.

Family support during school holidays

School holiday activities provide the opportunity for socialisation, personal development, learning new skills and the creation of a sense of community. However, for low-income families, affordable activities are limited, and the holidays can put families under financial strain.

For children entitled to free school meals during term time, there is no provision during holidays. During the summer of 2018, we utilised the Legacy Funding to add additional support to our free Active 4 Life scheme. Every Friday at Caerau Community Centre, we funded children, their parents, carers and siblings to attend activities and have a hot meal throughout the school holidays. There was also fruit provided daily for the children attending all the Active 4 Life schemes across the county borough.



Employability and volunteering

To support a successful local economy, we are providing people with the skills to access employment and providing businesses with the right infrastructure to help them thrive. These are the key steps we are taking in collaboration with partners. We support individuals who are unemployed, economically inactive, experiencing in-work poverty, face barriers to work, or are in or at risk of poverty, to improve their job prospects. In doing so, we support their whole employability journey from economic inactivity or unemployment through to sustainable employment. Partnership work is undertaken with the Department of Work and Pensions, Careers Wales and a range of other partners. This included an annual jobs fair held in September 2018 attended by over 700 local people and 50 local employers. We also hosted a pop-up business school attended by 85 people looking to set up a new business.

We also provided a range of employment and pre-employment opportunities. These resulted in 778 people accessing employability and pre-employment provision with 225 people gaining employment with other organisations. 306 people accessed training and 81 undertook a volunteering opportunity, which supported them on their employability journey. We worked with Bridgend Association of Voluntary Organisations (BAVO) to deliver a second volunteering support programme. It was accessed by 33 people as a route to more resilient communities, and a possible route to employment. We helped 44 individuals gain seasonal, Christmas work with Amazon as part of the Transport to Work project. The project is in partnership with local employers, with the aim of getting people into work, removing the barrier of the availability of transport.

Case study: employability

Sam Jackson first met with Bridges Into Work (BIW)2 Mentor, Bill, in March 2016 following a period of unemployment after developing epilepsy. Sam always had an interest in sports and indicated an interest in any possible employment involving sports activity and coaching.

Sam had a meeting with Bridges Into Work Skills Trainer, Adam, who discussed training options. Sam completed the FAW Football Leader's Award, the FAW First Aid in Football Awareness and the FAW Safeguarding courses, which enabled him to coach voluntarily.

Sam dedicated himself to developing his coaching skills and making contact with semi-professional and professional football clubs in Wales. In the summer of 2018, Sam's dedication paid off when he gained a place onto a football academy coach identity scheme with a professional football club. After a few months of voluntary work, Sam achieved his ambition of paid employment. However working with a professional football club so early in his coaching career, exceeded his expectations.

Sam continues to further his training and has been accepted onto a Foundation Degree in Community Football Coaching and Development. The Employability Bridgend team nominated Sam for an Inspire! Award this year in recognition of his progression and dedication to his personal development. He was shortlisted before narrowly missing out on the winning prize in the 'Life Change and Progression' category.



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“When I first joined the project, I didn't know what to expect. I am a dad with a young family but had to give up my job as a plumber because I developed epilepsy. I didn't think joining the project would get me anywhere.

After my first meeting with Bill, I left feeling very positive and that I could still achieve something, even with the barriers I faced at the time. We had talked about doing a football coaching course because I have always played football, and I've also been involved with coaching football teams. I met with Adam, and he showed me what the pathway was for somebody who wanted to be a football coach, and he supported me through each of the courses.

Becoming involved with the project and doing the coaching courses has given me my confidence back. I played football since the age of five and if it wasn't for Bridges Into Work 2, I wouldn't have been able to fulfil a big ambition. It has given me something to aim for, a target to achieve, and hopefully a professional career in something I love to do.”

(Sam)



Well-being objective two

**Helping people to be
more self-reliant**

Why we choose this objective?

Providing the right support, in the right place, at the right time can make a real difference while ensuring individuals and families can thrive. A people-centred approach with a focus on prevention and well-being helps ensure we support people to lead independent lives. It also reduces the likelihood of becoming dependent on council services.

By building on our track record of working with the third sector and private sector, we can support communities to develop their own approaches to local issues. This will also meet the needs of people within the community.

What do we want to achieve?

Our aims

1. To give people more choice and control over what support they receive by providing early access to advice and information.
2. To reduce demand by investing in targeted early help and intervention programmes.
3. To support carers in maintaining their roles.
4. To support the third sector, town and community councils and community groups to meet local needs.

Our key programmes

Under this objective, there are two key programmes to help achieve our aims and deliver improvements in well-being.

Remodelling social care

- recommissioning adult home care, developing extra care and information and advice services for people and their carers.
- implementing a Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) as a single point of contact for all safeguarding concerns.
- remodelling residential care for children and young people and respite care for children with disabilities in order to make them more targeted and more effective.

Community asset transfer

This programme is about the sustainable transfer of assets to communities to preserve community assets for the long term and help build community resilience.

How did we do?

Performance measures

Aim: to give people more choice and control over what support they receive by providing early access to advice and information

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The percentage of a) adults and b) children who received advice and assistance from the information, advice and assistance service during the year. (Higher)	a) 63.67%	a) 50%	a) 74.36%	▲	n/a
	b) 71.35%	b) 70%	b) 81.37%	▲	n/a
The percentage of people who are satisfied with the care and support they received a) Children aged 7-17 years b) Adults aged 18 years+ (Higher)	a) 84.09%	a) 80%	a) 86%	▲	n/a
	b) 85.97%	b) 80%	b) 82.87%	▼	n/a
The number of people who have been diverted from mainstream services to help them remain independent for as long as possible. (Higher)	973	1000	1284	▲	n/a
The percentage of adults who completed a period of re-ablement and six months later have: a) a reduced package of care and support or b) no package of care and support (Higher)	a) 70.64%	a) 62%	a) 67.27%	▼	n/a
	b) 58.27%	b) 60%	b) 61.31%	▲	n/a

Aim: to reduce demand by investing in targeted early help and intervention programmes

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The percentage of children supported to remain living within their family. (Higher)	61.64%	65%	64.13%	▲	n/a
Whilst marginally below the target of 65%, there has been an improvement from last year's figure.					
The percentage of children who receive Connecting Families interventions during the year who remain out of the care system as at 31 March of that year. (Higher)	95%	85%	Data not yet available		n/a
The percentage of completed TAF (Team Around the Family) support plans that close with a successful outcome. (Higher)	74%	70%	69%	▼	n/a
Performance reduced slightly on the previous year. A small change in reported cases that do not close with a positive outcome can skew the overall percentage. In addition, we are also working with more complex families with entrenched issues – a large proportion previously open to statutory services, and this has an impact on reported performance. Given this context, a performance for the year of nearly 70% is considered to be positive.					
The percentage of looked after children on 31 March who have had three or more placements during the year. (Lower)	10.68%	12%	10.24%	▲	n/a
The percentage of individuals discussed at Transition Panel that have a transition plan in place by age of 16/17. (Higher)	100%	100%	100%	—	n/a
The percentage of people presenting as homeless or potentially homeless, for whom the local authority has a final legal duty to secure suitable accommodation. (Lower)	9.42%	12.85%	8.1%	▲	n/a
The percentage of care leavers who have experienced homelessness during the year. (Lower)	13.79%	<13%	5.88%	▲	n/a
The percentage of private sector dwellings that had been vacant for more than 6 months at 1 April that were returned to occupation during the year through direct action by the local authority. (Higher)	3.48%	7.86%	8.41%	▲	4.6%

Aim: to reduce demand by investing in targeted early help and intervention programmes (continued)

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The number of new homes created as a result of bringing empty properties back into use. (Higher)	0	5	5	▲	n/a
The percentage of people who feel they are able to live more independently as a result of receiving a Disabled Facilities Grant in their home. (Higher)	87.7%	75%	100%	▲	n/a
The average length of time older people (aged 65 or over) are supported in residential care homes. (Lower)	861.49 days	900 days	807.28 days	▲	n/a

Aim: to support carers in maintaining their roles

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The percentage of carers of adults who were offered an assessment or review of their needs in their own right during the year. (Higher)	97.46%	97%	95.63%	▼	n/a
Performance is marginally below target. Robust monitoring is now in place.					
The percentage of identified young carers with an up-to-date care and support plan in place. (Higher)	94.83%	90%	92.98%	▼	n/a

Aim: to support the third sector, town and community councils and community groups to meet local needs

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The number of adults who received a service provided through a social enterprise, cooperative, user-led service or third sector organisation during the year. (Higher)	379	370	529	▲	n/a
The number of council owned assets transferred to the community for running. (Higher)	0	2	4	▲	n/a

Steps taken to achieve our key programmes

We made 13 commitments to support the delivery of this well-being objective, through our three key programmes and our early help initiatives. In 12 commitments, we achieved all that we had planned. We have therefore assessed our performance as **green**. The other commitment we assessed as **amber** because we did not fully complete the action we had planned. Indeed we had planned to finalise a transition service model to help disabled children move smoothly into adulthood. The development of this service has been slower than we wanted and therefore it continues to be a priority. The service has recently been evaluated and the recommendations from the review will be taken forward in 2019 to 20.

Remodelling social care

Several developments came to fruition during 2018 to 19. We are confident that they will make a real difference and improve the way we deliver support and services. More importantly, they will make a difference to the outcomes people experience.

Adult Social Care

The new assessment process gained pace and continues to focus on ‘what is important to individuals.’ In the way, attention is given to how that person can remain independent for as long as possible.

Two council-run, older people residential care homes were replaced with two new Extra Care schemes. Extra Care enables people over 65 who have additional needs to live in their own flats with the equipment they need to remain safe and independent. Each scheme contains communal facilities including a dining room, a lounge, a laundry room, salon, activity rooms and gardens. These new facilities of 45 flats and 15 residential beds are valuable assets to the local community, providing Extra Care housing, residential care, and employment opportunities. A third care home was transferred to an independent provider, and we now have only one council run care home. The longer term plan for this care home is to provide more flexible community type beds.

We have reviewed and will now be recommissioning several of our services that help support individuals to live as independently as possible. This includes:

- Shared Lives service (adult placement scheme)
- Direct Payment support service
- carer’s services, including our short break services



Children's Social Care

The safe reduction of the number of looked after children remains a priority for us and during 2018 to 19 the numbers have continued to steadily decrease. The figure as at 31 March 2019 was 381 compared to 384 in March 2018.

Early help

Children's Social Care has continued to focus on early help and support to prevent children coming into the care system. National grant funding has provided opportunities to improve edge of care services and two new family support services become operational in 2018-19.

- In collaboration with Rhondda Cynon Taff and Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Councils, we commissioned and implemented a 'Reflect' service to support parents who have had one or more children previously removed from their care. Reflect helps parents around issues such as contraception, housing, substance misuse and mental health.
- The new Baby in Mind service provides intensive support for pregnant mothers and their partners. It develops the necessary skills to keep their children safe, and prevent the baby from being taken into care. This new service has led to a reduction in the number of parent and baby placements from 10 in 2017 to 18 to just six in 2018 to 19.

Residential and placement services

We remodelled our placement service for looked-after children to improve the way that we and our partners protect and help vulnerable children. This ensures they receive the right care and support. The new developments at two local care homes are helping to prevent children from having to be placed outside of the area.

1. Maple Tree House has been refurbished to provide a reassuring environment for children aged between eight and 18. The staff can get to know them within a comfortable, homely setting as they develop a better understanding of what long-term support may be required. While their needs are being assessed, trained professionals are on hand twenty-four seven to offer the children the right type of practical and therapeutic support. Also there are four short-term assessment beds as well as facilities for two emergency placements. The improvements mean that Maple Tree House will be important in helping keep children in the area instead of having to be placed further away.
2. Sunnybank residential home has also been developed. Now it offers improved levels of support for children and young people who need to be cared for in a residential setting over a longer period.

Fostering services

This service was identified as an area for further development. It was felt it could lead to better outcomes for children and young people through increased placement choice, improved placement matching and more local placements. Throughout the year, we recruited 19 foster carers. During the same period, 16 foster carers left the service.

In 2018 to 19, we worked to improve the support we offer by setting up a cohort of transitional carers. These are specialist foster carers that provide short-term care for children and young people with a variety of complex needs and challenging behaviours. The aim is to provide a secure transition for young people to help them either move to a long-term fostering placement, return to their birth family, or live independently.

We also have five Liaison Carers, who provide advice guidance and mentoring to help us to successfully recruit and retain potential new foster carers. Liaison Carers are active foster carers with a significant amount of fostering experience. At the end of 2018, we recruited a Development Officer within the Fostering Team to enhance our ability to recruit and retain carers. This officer works with the marketing team to increase the frequency of our foster carer recruitment campaigns, research and identify best practice and innovations, and will work with the groups of foster carers to identify gaps in training.

Support for disabled young people

We recruited five Transition Social Workers to work directly with young people and their families during their transition into adulthood. The development of this service has been slower than we wanted and therefore it continues to be a priority. The service has recently been evaluated and any recommendations from the review will be taken forward in 2019 to 20.

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

MASH became fully operational in July 2018 and is the third such hub in South Wales. There are over 80 professionals based in Ravens Court council offices. The vision of the MASH is to improve the outcomes for children, young people, adults and their families. It does this by making sure that systems and processes enable needs to be identified as early as possible, and responded to proportionately and by the right person. MASH has helped change the way we work with the introduction of the Daily Discussion process. High risk Public Protection Referrals are assessed daily. This ensures the right resources are deployed at the earliest opportunity to protect the victim, and associated children and adults. Sharing various agencies' information provides a holistic picture of each referral and improves our understanding of the key issues so safeguarding is always prioritised. This way of working also ensures agencies are not duplicating areas of work.

From April 2018 to March 2019, there were 7945 contacts or referrals about children and 275 about adults. The case study below is an example of how MASH is working to keep children safe.



Case study: Early Help

Child A had been attending CAMHS for 18 months and had missed a scheduled appointment. A follow up letter was sent to the family but with no response Child A was discharged from the CAMHS service. Following an escalation in her behaviour a referral was made to Early Help Screening Team, based within MASH this was then allocated to the Early Help Safeguarding Hub. As the situation deteriorated it was agreed that Child A would be referred to Helen the CAMHSs liaison worker based full time within the MASH. At this time, Child A was eating just one meal a day and it had to be a takeaway, school attendance was at 50% and when she did attend she was regularly late. Cut off from her friends, she would not go out and reported her anxiety was “through the roof”. Helen undertook an assessment of Child A and referred her to the GP. A review of CAMHS notes revealed that the psychologist felt she might be on the autistic spectrum but the family were maintaining the problems. Up until this point, the family had not found any input helpful.

Helen undertook various pieces of work with Child A including strategies for ASD/CBT therapy and relaxation techniques. Working with the family, Helen gave them strategies to help manage Child A's behaviour. This was critical in helping sustain Child A's progress, and in supporting the well-being of the family.

Child A is now back in school full time and her attendance has improved considerably. She eats healthy meals with her family and only has a takeaway meal on a Saturday. She is out with her friends and enjoying life and her anxiety is now at a minimum thanks to the strategies she learned from Helen. Child A was discharged on 22nd of July 2019.

Without MASH, Child A's case could have been escalated to the Safeguarding Team - meaning opportunities to use specialist interventions to keep the child safe at the earliest opportunity would have been missed.

Information advice and assistance

The Common Access Point (CAP) is the first point of contact for adults and adult carers to access quality information and low-level advice. Also, we can direct people to more appropriate support. We proactively manage the number of referrals coming into the statutory service while also ensuring that people have an effective response to their query. We are also testing “Signvideo”, a platform that gives deaf people using British Sign Language access to the Common Access Point.

Carers

During 2018 to 19, Bridgend Carers Centre provided support to 763 carers. 287 adult carers assessments were completed and 33 young carers assessments. 240 pupils were involved in personal social education days on young carers’ awareness, rights and entitlements

Action for Children continues to support young carers, providing access to relevant information advice and assistance. During 2018 to 19, 54 young carers received support. Feedback shows that:

- 65% reported improvement in emotional and mental well-being
- 55% reported improvement in family relationships
- 44% felt they could make positive changes in lifestyle and behaviour because of the support received

We have extensively consulted with carers to understand their needs and how best we can meet them. Their feedback has informed the new service model for the Carers Well-being and Short Breaks services, which commenced in April 2019 and July 2019 respectively.

DEWIS

The Ageing Well in Bridgend web resource provides information and advice on the development of age friendly communities, dementia supportive communities, preventing falls, loneliness and isolation. There were over 4000 visits for information in 2018 to 19.

Also, we helped to arrange a number of network events to ensure community partners had good levels of awareness of each other’s services and activities. There were specific events focused on dementia and falls prevention. We plan to launch self-service accounts and supported self-assessments which will be linked to Dewis. The links should empower people to find their own solutions and improve the customer experience.

Local Community Coordinators (LCC)

In recent years, we have supported three LCC roles in the Ogmore, Garw and Llynfi Valleys, funded by Welsh Government Legacy funding. Each LCC supports between 8,000 to 12,000 people, supporting a caseload of up to 70 vulnerable people per role at any given time. In 2018 to 19 there were 148 referrals compared with 117 the previous year. The role helps people develop their strengths, well-being and resilience, stay active and engaged, and reduce isolation by making connections with local networks and resources. This model of service delivery produces a social return of £4 for every £1 invested by preventing escalating needs. The case study below provides an insight into the impact on well-being.

Case study: Betty Kerry

In the Ogmore Valley, there are three buildings close to each other that had little connectivity between them until recently. These are the sheltered accommodation Cwrt Gwalia, Ogmore Valley Life Centre and Ogmore Vale Primary School. Maria, the LCC, spotted an opportunity to maximise the potential of bringing together the people that use these three buildings. Here is Betty's story.

Betty lives in Cwrt Gwalia and is a regular visitor to the gym at the nearby life centre. Betty enjoys keeping busy, being active and loves meeting people. Making the most of her strengths, Maria approached Halo with the suggestion of offering Betty a volunteer position in the life centre.

As part of the Halo team, Betty has her own uniform and gives a generous amount of time helping with a variety of tasks. These include fortnightly Olympage sessions, and a Film Club which she started and provides homemade cakes for. She helps out with the My Sporting Memories project in conjunction with Awen too. In particular, Betty enjoyed participating in intergenerational Olympage games sessions attended by pupils from Ogmore Vale Primary School. Some of the pupils have continued to attend over the summer as part of the Halo Summer activity scheme.

Betty is now an established and cherished member of the Halo family and is thriving in her new role. She is someone who always goes the extra mile to help out others. In recognition of her efforts, Betty won the Good Neighbour Award at the recent Bridge FM Local Hero Awards.

When asked about her volunteering she said: "I like to be busy and help others and volunteering at the library helps with this." Betty likes the life centre as she enjoys being part of "different conversations and the fun and laughter of the team and those that pop in." She said the role helped her get to know a lot more people and feel part of the community.



Community asset transfer

Community asset transfers (CAT) is one of the key ways in which councils can help build community resilience and safeguard services that are of value to the community. We have an active policy of CAT, and continued to prioritise working in collaboration with voluntary-sector organisations to identify viable opportunities that keep community assets for the long term.

A revised CAT policy was introduced during 2018 to 19 to include a 'Fast Track' protocol to streamline the process, and is appropriate to the scale of the asset being considered. During 2018 to 19, the following assets were transferred to the community.

Bryncethin RFC

Last year, the sports club became the first to complete a 'community asset transfer' deal with us so that they could take over the ownership of their playing field and pavilion. As well as agreeing a 35-year lease, the rugby club also secured more than £500k funding. This is to completely transform the pavilion into a facility for the whole local community to enjoy. The new pavilion includes modern changing rooms, kitchens, IT suite, a meeting room, large hall area, a patio and balcony and a dedicated car park. Funding has been provided from Bridgend County Borough Council's Community Asset Transfer Fund, the Rural Communities Development Fund, the Communities Facilities Programme, Welsh Rugby Union, National Lottery Community Fund, and Section 106 monies.

Pencoed Town Council

The former Coed Bach Playground was transferred to the town council on a 35-year lease. It enables the playground to be reinstated for the area's children and young people. Also, terms have also been agreed to grant a further 35-year lease of the two tennis courts at Pencoed Recreation Centre for their multi-use games area and a proposed skateboard park.

Laleston Community Council

The community council has entered into a short-term tenancy agreement. This is taking place while a feasibility study is being carried out into a 35-year lease with the council to ensure that the Bryntirion and Laleston Community Centre could remain open. It follows the lease's surrender by the local community association. The community centre is presently used by a playgroup, Cylch Meithrin Gwdihw, and the community council is seeking to widen community usage. They are also developing plans to refurbish the building.

Playing fields and sports pavilions

The business case for the transfer of Hermon Road/Metcalf Street playing fields by Caerau FC was approved. £50,000 awarded to refurbish the existing facility under the council's CAT Fund. Caerau FC have ambitious plans to install a 4G pitch, 250-seater stand and new changing and car park facilities.

Carn Rovers FC

The business case for the transfer of Cwm Garw playing fields by the club was approved. The club is now in the process of submitting an application to the CAT Fund, and has access to permanent changing facilities. At the start of the new season, it relocated from temporary changing facilities at Pwll-Y-Garn playing fields to a pavilion in good repair which the local rugby club vacated.

Early intervention and prevention programmes

Although not identified as a key programme, one of our aims is 'to reduce demand by investing in targeted early help and intervention programmes'. During 2018 to 19, we continued developing our approach and improved well-being by delivering community-based initiatives focusing on early intervention and prevention. Some of the key achievements are set out below.

New generation of community health and well-being centres

We are focussed on improving residents' health and well-being by developing community health and well-being centres throughout the county borough. We secured a funding package to support Halo Leisure and Cwm Taff Health Board to develop a well-being Hub at Bridgend Life Centre. The facilities to be completed in October 2019 will support employability, community and workforce development, third sector engagement space and group activity rooms. The outcomes will focus on dementia support, falls prevention, combatting loneliness and isolation and physical and mental well-being.

This focus on co-location and accessibility of facilities and services will be expanded to other locations. Considerations would include Maesteg Town Hall, Maesteg Sports Centre, Grand Pavilion (Porthcawl) and community centres.

Strengthening communities

We value our partnerships with community-based organisations which help us identify the best way to deliver services that meet local needs. A 'Building Resilient Communities Plan' was produced with the third sector. Also, we gave financial assistance to a variety of organisations that provide important services to help us improve well-being.

- We worked with BAVO to recruit, train and deploy an additional 14 volunteers to support third sector opportunities
- In partnership with town and community councils there were 9700 visits to summer holiday well-being programmes by children and young people
- A falls prevention network was supported with a falls awareness partner event and also a mobile falls programme developed via Halo Leisure
- As a local partnership, Bridgend County Borough achieved 'excellent' in the Quest UK quality awards for active communities
- Services were accessible for people living with sensory loss thanks to video signing and use of email, letter, fax and mobile text
- Cruse provided bereavement counselling services and social support to bereaved people. This included joint working with Local Community Coordinators on a 'comfort café' project at the ARC centre supporting 234 people
- Bridgend Community Transport provided a transport service for people who are socially excluded or isolated to help them access community-based well-being services. The majority of journeys were to attend LCC programmes, day services, shopping, socialising or health appointments. There are 1,021 registrations for the 'Town Rider' scheme and 131 registrations for the 'Community Car' scheme. 67% of people who used community transport felt community transport had reduced their social isolation and 78% felt it had improved their social networks
- New accessible 'Changing Places' facilities which include changing beds and hoist facilities were developed in partnership with Invacare UK. They are based at Bryngarw Country Park, Pencoed Library and Bridgend Life Centre
- We worked in partnership with Awen to tackle loneliness and isolation by developing initiatives including a variety of men's sheds across the county borough
- Nature can also help to reduce isolation and loneliness, as well as support mental well-being whilst providing the opportunity to improve physical activity as the 'Sunflower Community Garden Project' demonstrates.

Case study: Cwrt Gwalia 'Sunflower Community Garden Project'

Cwrt Gwalia is a Linc Cymru managed Sheltered Accommodation Scheme for older people in Ogmores Vale. Residents can be independent or may experience a degree of difficulty. In partnership with several organisations residents formed a Garden Committee and worked together to create their Sunflower Community Garden.

The community garden project started two years ago by Maria Bennett, Local Community Coordinator (LCC) when providing well-being support to some residents.

The first stage of the project is complete. Residents are now enjoying using their new seating area surrounded by flower baskets and sunflowers, which overlook three low rise beds containing vegetables and flowers. There are further plans to build a greenhouse and extend further around the property. Some residents have formed a weekly gardening group and enjoy coming together to maintain the garden and discuss ideas to develop the project further. Members of the wider community are also able to join the weekly gardening group.

The success of the project was purely down to us effectively working with our partners:

- Halo
- Ogmores Vale Fire Service
- Valleys to 2 Coast Space Saviours Scheme
- Keep Wales Tidy
- Cwrt Gwalia Residents
- Awen
- Linc Cymru
- Treorchy and Ogmores Valley/Cwm Ogwr Men's Shed

To extend the enjoyment of the garden, Maria will be supporting intergenerational gardening. She will do this by linking residents with children who attend the local primary school and the holiday activity scheme with Halo Ogmores Valley Centre. The impact of the garden is plain to see from what the residents have to say.

The sunflower garden in Cwrt Gwalia recently won first prize for best garden transformation in Linc's Gardening Competition.

“

“We are not amateur gardeners, never grew anything, but now we are learning.”

(Resident)

“

“I'd like a garden in my own home, but you can't, so now we all have a garden to enjoy. My granddaughter couldn't believe the residents did all the work.”

(Resident)



“

“It is fab. At first, I didn't want it. But now I love it. The social side, the get-togethers, watching it grow you do feel a sense of achievement.”

(Resident)



“

“Every night me and Brian are out watering the garden. I enjoy it. It's made a lot of difference to me, something to do. I love it. It's relaxing.”

(Resident)

Dementia support

People with dementia can become lonely and isolated from the community. But with the support of dementia friendly initiatives, we can help them to feel understood, valued and included. Research shows that low impact exercise can be beneficial for physical and mental health and can improve the quality of life for people in all stages of dementia.

During 2018 to 19, we delivered a successful programme of dementia supportive activities with our partners. The Alzheimer's Society offered dementia support services, dementia cafes, 'Singing for the Brain' and a carers' support group for over a 100 people. Monthly 'Feel Good Groups' were held in Porthcawl and Ogmore with over 35 individuals and carers supported. Bridgend County Crossroads ran lunchtime café opportunities and a social club for around 47 people living with dementia.

Age Connects Morgannwg also offered engaging and meaningful activities to improve skills and independence for those with dementia. The successful dementia swimming programme run by Halo Leisure was a finalist for a national award via Community Leisure UK.

There is growing engagement with primary and secondary schools, recognising their potential to contribute to Ageing Well in Bridgend and the development of age friendly communities. This includes:

- dementia friends and champions training in secondary schools Archbishop McGrath Catholic High School and Pencoed Comprehensive School
- Inter-generational activities between primary schools and older adults such as the LCC programme Ogmore Valley, and nursery school visits to Bryn-Y-Cae

“

“It’s not only important for the people with dementia; it’s important for the people who care for them. I’ve had such a benefit from all the people that I have met. He’s having exercise, he’s meeting people and I see a smile on his face.”

(Carer – Dementia Friendly Swimming)

“

“It was fun being all together playing games.”

(Primary School child)

“

“Fantastic event... and we’ve all really enjoyed it”

(Older Adult)



Housing and homelessness

Housing has a significant impact on health and well-being. We took a proactive approach to a broad range of housing issues and continued to work collaboratively with partner organisations. These included the Wallich, Pobl and South Wales Police. We worked to prevent homelessness cases, supporting people with a variety of housing support needs and took steps to increase the supply of housing in Bridgend County Borough. Some of our other projects include:

- Housing First which helps people who keep returning to live on the streets and are unable to break the cycle to get and maintain accommodation
- the floor space project, which is a safe place for people who would otherwise have to sleep on the street
- the SCART project, which provides support for people with mental well-being issues

We also continued to support Syrian refugee families to come to Bridgend County Borough to escape difficult situations

We worked to improve our online housing services. Also, we trained customer service staff to help people make better applications to the 'Common Housing Register' and prevent their issues from escalating.

We focused efforts on how best to support young people who present as homeless. We used funding to provide emergency beds for care leavers. Also, we put in place a personal adviser within the 16 plus team. Furthermore, we extended the existing young person supported accommodation by three additional units of supported accommodation for vulnerable and complex young people.

We started the process to change the way we deliver Disabled Facilities Grant services. By streamlining processes, we are aiming to provide a better quality and more timely service to residents who use the service.

We launched a new service called 'Early Doors' in partnership with Llamau to help private sector landlords and their tenants who are having difficulties in paying their rent. There are many reasons why rent arrears can occur and having the right support early can have a significant effect on a person's well-being. The service enables landlords to ask for help on their tenants behalf at an early stage to prevent the tenant ending up further in arrears. You can read more about the scheme here:

www.bridgend.gov.uk/news/help-offered-early-doors-to-resolve-rent-arrears/



Case study: Ty Ogwr

A young adult female was housed due to significant issues with complex needs including adverse childhood experiences, domestic violence, historic sexual exploitation risks, substance misuse, mental health and pregnancy. The individual struggled to engage with staff and displayed very complex behaviours. She disengaged with health professionals, social services and mental health professionals.

The individual was placed in temporary, interim accommodation where her risks were managed, and she engaged with staff. Our staff, including the housing team attended multi-agency meetings and acted on risks escalating with the individual. Due to risk concerns, the female decided to stay with family and receive floating support from staff. We located a domestic violence hostel out of the area. The female is reported to be doing well and engaging with mental health professionals and social services. She is stable and safe in her accommodation.

Empty properties

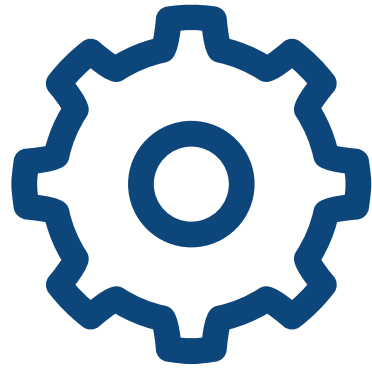
We worked actively with owners of empty properties to turn empty properties into homes by investing grant monies and loans to help ease the housing shortage. We also removed the 50% council tax reduction for properties empty for six months or longer and a 100% charge is now payable. These actions have had a direct impact and we met our target of bringing five empty properties back into use.

Team around the family

To ensure that we identify needs and provide the right support to families who need it, we used the Joint Assessment Family Framework (JAFF) and Team Around the Family (TAF) processes. JAFF provides a simple process for a holistic assessment of a child's needs and strengths. It takes account of the roles parents, carers and environmental factors have on their development. A TAF is required when the family require support from different services to meet their identified needs.

In 2018 to 19, we received 2,094 JAFF referrals, 25% of these were from schools and 26% from health services. A total of 1,037 JAFF assessments were undertaken, which resulted in 312 TAF action plans. 69% of TAF action plans were closed with a successful outcome, meaning that there is evidence that the families' needs reduced.





Well-being objective three

Smarter use of resources

Why we choose this objective?

Over the period 2018 to 19 to 2021 to 22, the council is expected to make recurrent budget reductions of some £32.6 million. For 2018 to 19, our target budget reduction was £6.123 million and as in previous years, we continue to be committed to finding at least 50% of these reductions with smarter use of resources while minimising any reductions in services. Each year it becomes harder to make further budget reductions. Yet this year, we continued seeking ways of working to save us money, and primarily by making smarter use of our resources. This includes our people and our buildings, and making the most of the assets we retain.

What do we want to achieve?

Our aims

1. To achieve the budget reductions identified in the Medium Term Financial Strategy
2. To improve the efficiency of and access to services by redesigning our systems and processes.
3. To make the most of our physical assets, including school buildings
4. To develop the culture and skills required to meet the needs of a changing organisation
5. To make the most of our spend on goods and services

Key programmes

Under this objective, there are three key programmes to help achieve our aims and deliver improvements in well-being:

Digital Transformation Programme

This programme aims to change the way we operate to enable customers to access information, advice and services online.

Rationalising the Council's Estate

This programme is about disposing of assets by transferring them to communities to manage while making the most of assets we retain.

School Modernisation Programme

This programme invests in a sustainable education system in school buildings that reduces cost and schools' carbon footprint.

How did we do?

The below is how we performed against the performance measures we set ourselves to meet this well-being objective and what we achieved in 2018-19 against our three key programmes.

Performance measures

Set out below shows how we performed against the measures we set ourselves to meet this well-being objective and what we achieved in 2018 to 19 against our three key programmes.

Aim: to achieve the budget reductions identified in the Medium Term Financial Strategy

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The percentage of budget reductions achieved (Higher)	69%	100%	91.7%	n/a	n/a

Aim: to improve the efficiency of and access to services by redesigning our systems and processes

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The number of services that are available to the public online. (Higher)	(New indicator in 2018-19)	5	5	n/a	n/a

Aim: to make the most of our physical assets, including school buildings

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The percentage of surplus capacity of school places in a) primary schools b) secondary schools (Lower)	a) 5.21%	a) 10%	a) 4.89%	▲	n/a
	b) 20.5%	b) 18%	b) 22.01%	▼	n/a
Overall capacity in secondary schools increased by only 4 places but as the number of secondary school pupils reduced by 34, the result was an increase of 38 surplus places compared to the previous year. Pupil numbers are projected to rise slightly again in 2018 to almost the same level as in 2016 and, therefore, the overall surplus capacity is likely to reduce to around 20.2%.					
Realisation of capital receipts target (Higher)	£452,375	£4 million	£1.821m	n/a	n/a
The actual capital receipts achieved include former Pencoed Primary School, former Heol y Cyw Primary School and land at Penyfai. Contracts were exchanged on £4.3 million worth of capital receipts, £1.821 million realised in 2018/19 with the rest to be realised in 2019/20.					
The percentage change in carbon emissions in the non-domestic public building stock on previous year (Higher)	6.46%	6.46%	4.94%	▼	n/a
We achieved 3% in line with Welsh Government's set target, but our challenging target of 6.46% was not met due to diminishing resources.					
Additional income generated from the council's non-operational property portfolio (Higher)	£25,000	£25,000	£29,028.45	▲	n/a

Aim: to develop the culture and skills required to meet the needs of a changing organisation

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The number of working days/shifts per full-time equivalent (FTE) local authority employee lost due to sickness absence (Lower)	10.85	8.5	11.79	▼	10.5
<p>There has been an increase in the overall absence level compared with last year. Long term absence accounted for 74.1% of all days lost, with absences classified as 'Stress/Anxiety/Depression/Mental Health' accounted for 30.83% of all days lost. During the year there has been improved compliance regarding managers undertaking return to work interviews, with 99.6% completed. Other actions taken, include a review of the training for managers which from April 2019 has become mandatory, with more detailed evaluation of the effectiveness of the training.</p>					
The percentage of employees completing e-learning modules (Higher)	50.2%	45%	54.1%	▲	n/a
The number of managers receiving training to improve their people management skills (including absence management) (Higher)	179	150	124	▼	n/a
<p>Course was cancelled due to trainer availability and further courses cancelled due to low numbers. A review of these training courses has been undertaken, and revised programmes and course duration has meant more targeted content for delivery in 2019/20.</p>					
The number of interactions from citizens on the corporate social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter) (Higher)	69,414	39,473	48,701	▼	n/a

Aim: to make the most of our spend on goods and services

Measure and preferred outcome (higher or lower)	Actual 2017 to 18	Target 2018 to 19	Actual 2018 to 19 and RAG	Trend	Wales average
The percentage of tenders above EU threshold with the Public Contract Regulations 2015 that are compliant (Higher)	100%	100%	100%	—	n/a

Steps taken to achieve our key programmes

We made 14 commitments to support the delivery of this well-being objective, through our three key programmes. We set out what we wanted to achieve on 11 commitments and have assessed our performance as **green**. There were three commitments that were **amber** where we did not fully set out what we had planned to do. As part of the rationalising the estate programme, there was a delay in marketing the Waterton site. This is because some advice was needed to inform on the boundary of the site to be disposed. Under the digitisation programme, planned savings were not realised as there was a slower take up of people using the online system. This resulted in interventions required from back office staff. We did not meet our planned budget reductions. However we did still realise full savings by holding vacancies and making savings elsewhere.

Digital Transformation Programme

The Digital Transformation programme has a citizen centred focus. We listened to the feedback from the 2015 budget consultation that 87% of our citizens wanted more council services online. New, modern functionality also meets the demand of over 85% of our citizens who have internet access and prefer the convenience of online transactions (ONS). We launched our new online citizen portal 'My Account' in conjunction with our new responsive website on 24 April 2018. Citizens are now able to:

- register for an account
- view and pay their council tax
- set up direct debits
- apply for discounts and exemptions
- make a new housing benefit claim and easily notify us of any change in circumstances

During the year we also put in place the single person discount and vacant property function within 'My Account' as an online self-service function. Since April 2018 there have been 24,941 'My Account' registrations, 11,923 council tax registrations, with 8,482 registrations subscribing to e-billing. (These figures were correct as at 8 August 2019).

Parents and guardians can now apply for their child's secondary, infant, junior and primary school places plus nursery places via 'single sign on functionality' in My Account. This new functionality has seen a true channel shift with over 5,000 school applications made during the 2018 to 19 school year. The service is now in the process of developing the "in-year transfer" application form.

Work on the website content has been ongoing since launching in April 2018. We achieved accreditation with the Digital Accessibility Centre meaning that our website is recognised as accessible to all users. Also, in June 2019, SocITM (Society of Information Technology Management) rated our website as 11th out of 350 local authority websites, scoring 9/10 for accessibility. In the second quarter of 2019, the website was UK's second most improved website.

In July 2018, we launched the events portal of the website as part of the 'School's Out' summer programme. As well as being able to browse local events, it also allows users to submit requests to add community events taking place within the county borough.

We are continuing to ask the public via citizen panel surveys and social media what online options they want which fit in with their busy lives. We are also analysing statistical data in customer services to identify areas of high demand that can be improved by doing things differently. One online service that we are continuing to progress is an interactive reporting tool. This gives citizens a quick and easy way to report highways issues like potholes and street lighting. Citizens can submit the report and track through to completion, which avoids time consuming chase-ups to customer services.

Many calls taken by our customer service advisors are answered and closed at the first point of contact. They mainly concern topics covered within our webpages and are simple queries that can be quickly automated due to their repetitiveness. To enhance the current front line services, and recognise that an increasing number of customers prefer online chat, we have also launched a bilingual 'chatbot'. It is programmed to answer commonly asked questions, integrate with internal systems and perform pre-programmed tasks.

In February 2019, we launched the national online blue badge application system. Since launching, we have received 498 online applications and we have seen a decrease in the number of face-to-face interactions. This demonstrates that more people are embracing the self-serve technology.

In November 2018, the Housing team procured a bilingual portal to allow customers to register their own applications online for the first time. This will reduce the time taken to process applications and will benefit the customers by enabling them to be more proactive. The portal is due to be launched in September 2019.

Providing more online services and self-serve solutions lets us explore streamlining and automating current manual processes as well as helping save money on paper and postage. For example, to set up a direct debit for council tax costs an average of £4.32 to process if received via the post. This compares to 92p when set up by the resident themselves via My Account. It is also more environmentally friendly as it is paperless and reduces our carbon footprint.

A local resident from Pencoed created his My Account and registered his council tax. This enabled him to easily create a direct debit and subscribe to eBilling. He said:

“

“This is a good idea. The site is excellent. Setting up an account was easy, and I can use it on my telephone. All services are in the one place. It's brilliant. It's definitely the way forward.”

As well as automating processes for citizens, we continued to automate a number of processes across finance and HR. Our improved invoicing arrangements have helped with the efficiency of the school transport team. The online accident reporting system was completed and roll-out commenced. An alternative and more cost-effective approach for the replacement of the catering management information system has been identified. Also, work to consolidate energy payments will streamline processes as well as let us improve our energy monitoring, which will potentially save money.

Rationalising the council's estate

As a council we have a large number of assets. We need to ensure that assets which are no longer needed are disposed of in the most effective way. Also the assets we continue to hold utilised effectively and efficiently. Our portfolio comprises of some 950 assets, with a value of circa £400 million and a budget of £15.7 million per annum.

Corporate landlord model

During 2017 to 18, we developed the corporate landlord model which was implemented in April 2018. It was the first of its kind in Wales to support how we as a council manage and maintain our property and assets. We centralised all property related functions under a single integrated team, allowing them to be managed corporately and strategically. Importantly, it freed up time for the service areas to focus on their objectives rather than on running buildings.

The first phase of the new service involved running compliance surveys on all our buildings to provide certification and identify any necessary remedial works. These are now complete. We are now performing full property condition surveys of the entire estate to determine what assets we will need going forward and what we don't. These will be completed through 2018/19. We also opened a facilities helpdesk which initially handled emergencies before it become fully operational in May 2019. Corporate and school service level agreements were also reviewed and improved, with more than 40 schools in the county borough choosing the fully managed compliance service.

Staff relocations have enabled one wing of Raven's Court to be leased to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), which is also contributes to annual savings. Consideration is also being given to the best exit strategy for the Sunnyside House offices in 2021. To meet current suppliers' commitments, demonstrations of potential products for an integrated technology system are taking place before we can start procurement.

The Corporate Landlord Service is also investigating new technological solutions that will enable staff to be fully agile and provide a better service. Also an online portal is being developed that will provide information, process customer requests and enable staff to log jobs and track progress.

Disposal of assets

During 2018 to 19, contracts on assets worth £4.3 million were exchanged and £1.82 million of capital receipts generated. This included sale of development sites at Pen-y-Fai, the former Pencoed Primary school, former Heol-y-Cyw Primary School and Ysgol Bryn Castell schools. We are expecting to receive the residue of these sale proceeds in the 2019 to 20 financial year. This means our 5-year enhanced disposals programme will have generated £21 million and will be primarily used to support the 21st Century Schools Programme.

Funding was also granted for the new enterprise hub. This will enable us to renovate the Innovation Centre and create new starter units at Village Farm Industrial Estate in Pyle, Bridgend. The project will be progressed during 2019 to 20.

An options appraisal was also undertaken on the Parc Afon Ewenni site at Waterton, Bridgend, in the area following demolition of the county supplies depot. A planning application for a new council maintenance depot which is to be located there is being worked on and we will determine the boundary of the new site. It is intended that the surplus land will be sold and the receipts used to help fund the depot project.

Energy

As part of our drive to make smarter use of our resources, we continued to implement energy and carbon reduction measures in our public buildings. New solar panels have been fitted to the roof of Raven's Court which will have a significant impact on the building's energy use. The panels will help to reduce energy bills and lower our carbon footprint too.

Also Oldcastle Primary School has also gone solar by installing 28 panels on the roof of their canteen building. It is hoped that the energy generated will be used to power the facility which services hot meals to over 200 children daily. The school also anticipates saving enough CO2 emissions to the equivalent of planting one tree per month. Several other schools have achieved major financial savings during the last year by making a concerted effort to reduce their energy usage. For example, Coleg Cymunedol Y Dderwen have cut their electricity usage by 10 per cent, giving the school a projected saving of £10,000.

A small change can make a difference. Thanks to staff, our core buildings used 40 per cent less energy over the last May bank holiday weekend when compared to the same period in 2017. This is because staff were encouraged to switch off energy sources where possible for the holiday. As a council, Welsh Government set us a target of achieving a 3% year on year reduction in carbon emissions in the non-domestic public buildings. We have consistently achieved above this target, and, in 2018 to 19 achieved a reduction of 4.94% on the previous year.

We are currently evaluating the different options for delivering energy efficiency improvements as part of an ambitious £1.3m investment programme. We will introduce new energy efficiency measures such as upgraded heating, lighting, insulation and more. Additional investments will be delivered over time in the form of prioritised spending and preventative works. We are engaging with the Welsh Government Energy Service and local partnerships to agree on the best way forward.

Schools Modernisation Programme

Our flagship school modernisation programme continued to deliver new educational facilities for the county borough, which are designed to support 21st century teaching and learning.

The £10.8 million Pencoed Primary School project completed with the school opening its doors to pupils in September 2018. The replacement school caters for up to 510 pupils aged between four and eleven. It has a 70-place nursery and facilities for children with special educational needs. The school has an all-weather pitch that can be used by the wider community. Built on the old school playing fields off Penprysg Road, the design is similar to the new Betws Primary School, which opened in January 2018.

The new two-storey school at Pencoed contains facilities to meet modern educational needs. Large interactive screens can be found in classrooms located off one long circulation space or 'street' running through the school's ground and first floors. Above the 'street' are large windows that run the length of the building at the apex of the roof. As well as allowing light to flood in, the windows open automatically when the building reaches a certain temperature, and close when it gets cold. The school also has underfloor heating throughout. The building has achieved an 'excellent' rating against the British Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method, which is a method of determining buildings' sustainability and environmental friendliness.

Significant local authority investment was made in terms of traffic calming and highways works which improved road safety in the Pencoed area. It also enabled active travel to the new school.

The scheme has used a 'sustainable urban drainage system', a pond, to deal with surface water drainage from the car park area. This has been sited next to the school's woodland area, which greatly enhances outdoor learning opportunities for pupils. The school's very active Eco Committee were heavily involved in planning the outdoor spaces.

The old Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Cwm Garw, has been renamed Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg (YGG) Calon Y Cymoedd. Formerly one of Bridgend County Borough's four Welsh medium primary schools, it has relocated from Pontycymer to its new home in Bettws. It shares the site with Betws Primary School.

The number of learners with autism spectrum disorder is rising. We are committed to ensuring these learners can achieve positive outcomes with the right support, and in a mainstream school environment whenever possible.

Following a successful consultation process, plans are now underway to establish a Welsh-medium learning resource centre at YGG Calon Y Cymoedd. The provision which opens in January 2020 will enable young children with an autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) diagnosis to learn in Welsh. This provision fulfils the strategy of ensuring there is a continuum of Welsh-medium education for ASD pupils from primary to secondary. The secondary provision opened last year at Ysgol Gyfun Gymraeg Llangynwyd,

With more than £52 million of capital funding set to be committed towards the next phase of the school modernisation programme, it remains our largest investment. We plan to build four primary schools and one special school over the next five to seven years. This is part of Welsh Government's 21st Century Schools and Colleges Programme. The programme enables us to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of pupil places in both primary and secondary schools. It will help us achieve the best value for money by making schools more efficient and sustainable.

Also, it is envisaged that Welsh Government's new Mutual Investment Model (MIM) will fund two of the schemes. Under the model, gaining £31 million of funding will be generated from private funding with the remainder coming from council resources.



Corporate change

Although this was not identified as one of our key programmes, we have three aims which focus on doing things differently corporately to meet our well-being objective of 'Making smarter use of Resources'. The three aims focus on delivering budget reductions, developing culture and skills in a changing organisation. Also, it focuses on making the most of our spend on goods and services through procurement. The steps we made are set out below.

Budget reductions and our Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)

When developing our MTFS, we consider a number of different funding scenarios. We try to balance investment in preventative measures against the costs of reacting to unanticipated situations in statutory services. Also, we aim to ensure that the most savings are generated from making smarter use of resources with front line service reductions kept to a minimum. Each budget reduction proposal is weighed in terms of the impact on other areas of the council, the public and the well-being of future generations.

Where a budget cut in one area of non-statutory prevention would lead to increased costs in another, it is not considered good financial management. Similarly, budget reductions are achieved through remodelling existing service provision. Also they are achieved through self-sufficiency rather than removing services entirely, which makes them more sustainable going forward.

Aligned to this is a Capital Strategy coordinated with a 10-year capital programme. This demonstrates how we ensure that all of our capital, investment plans and borrowing are prudent and sustainable. It is intended to give a high-level overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management actively contribute to providing services. Also it gives an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future sustainability.

Of the £6.123 million budget reductions required for 2018 to 19, we achieved £5.615 million. The majority of these were met from making smarter use of resources rather than by cutting the quality or level of services. These included:

- developing extra care housing, leading to £300,000 of savings
- introducing the Corporate Landlord Model which generated savings of £300,000, although we had planned to save £500,000
- rationalising software and hardware budgets further, saving £210,000
- making energy savings of £110,000 which were generated through the completion of LED street lighting installations across the county borough
- reducing our annual bad debt provision for housing benefit which means a saving of £189,000
- reducing our corporate budgets by £2.610 million

The last point was mainly achieved by reducing capital financing charges, reducing and re-aligning budgets for corporate pension and national insurance costs. Also, we reduced the budget required for the council tax reduction scheme.

We did not achieve our savings in full in regarding:

- public conveniences (£100,000)
- removing subsidies for bus services (£188,000)
- implementing Learner Transport Policy (£67,000)

The public conveniences and bus subsidy savings have been met in full in 2019 to 20 following completion of formal consultations. An external review of our transport arrangements has been commissioned. It is hoped that this will support changes to the current arrangements with a view to making the identified efficiency savings for Learner Transport. We consult widely with citizens on all of budget proposals as an integral part of our MTFS, and we strive annually to increase participation and involvement. This is reflected in the increased response rate year on year.

Developing culture and skills

We recognise the importance of having an appropriately skilled and flexible workforce in place to enable the achievement of our well-being objectives and service priorities. There are sound arrangements in place for the provision and analysis of workforce planning data. During 2018 to 2019, key workforce developments included a review of the Human Resources/Organisational Design (HR/OD) service. This was to help to plan for the future with a sustainable HR function, a renewed focus on staff engagement, skills development and growing our own.

The HR/OD review found a strong correlation between the HR/OD team's aims, as the Workforce Plan describes, and the organisation's wider objectives, as the Corporate Plan and respective Directorate business plans note. The HR/OD team and respective internal stakeholder groups were also correlated regarding priority workforce issues, as proven during engagement sessions with such groups. The review's conclusion is to implement a new operating model which focusses more on proactive HR services, longer-term workforce planning and development, and increased engagement.

New staff engagement arrangements were established in 2018 to 19 through:

- regular induction sessions for new starters with the Chief Executive
- open engagement sessions for staff with the Chief Executive and Leader
- the introduction of an annual staff survey

In many cases, the feedback from the survey has reinforced the priority workforce issues. Work is ongoing to show that staff views are valued and listened to, and the survey action plan intends to address this. Examples of progress to date include a new managers' induction programme, staff health checks, mental health awareness training, a new staff suggestion scheme and refreshed staff communications.

The provision of corporate training has been targeted in order to maximise the use of limited resources. This has included:

- providing face to face training in key areas to improve skills
- offering E-learning, a low-cost training method to provide knowledge-based training to large numbers of employees
- accessing externally funded training

54.1% of employees completed e-learning modules last year, which was an increase on the 50.2% who completed it in 2017 to 18. While identified training needs have been met, the projected target for Welsh language training exceeded actual demand. 65 staff received Welsh language skills training against a target of 75, and fewer than the 81 who received training in 2017 to 18.

Being in work has a positive effect on people's well-being. Therefore policies to support staff well-being help safeguard the protective factors associated with employment and keep people in work. All employees have access to the 'Care First' services and resources.

Procurement

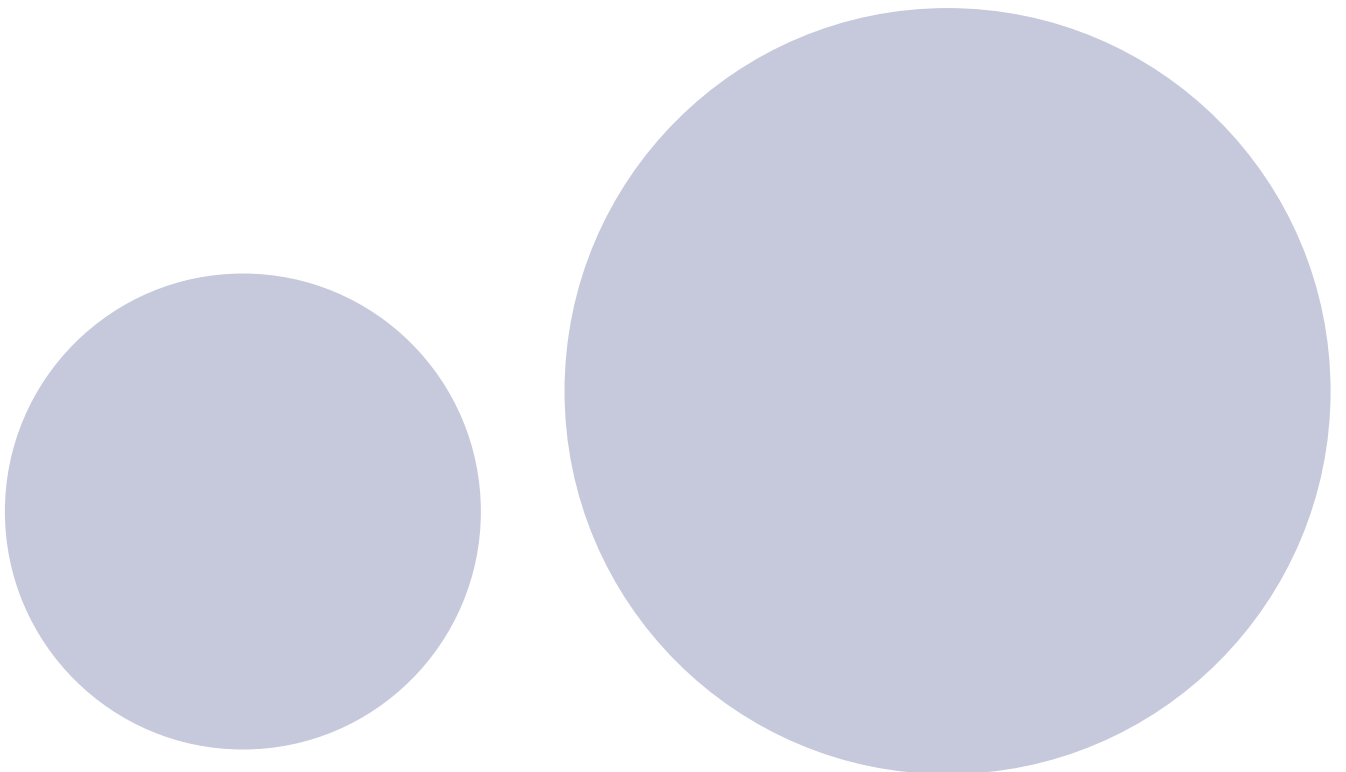
We spend around £170 million annually through procurement on bought-in goods, services and works. Influencing the ways this is done can make a key contribution to sustainability and resilience. Currently, we are developing a new procurement strategy, which focusses on the way we procure goods and services to create efficiencies, benefits and added value internally. It will nurture local supply chains, create jobs and develop new and existing business growth in the Bridgend County Borough.

We are working towards the circular economy principles. This ensures sustainable procurement, which ultimately underpins the seven well-being goals under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (WBFGA). Procurement will consider 'whole life costing'. This is where money is spent to create wider benefits and add value, as opposed to traditional procurement routes based on the lowest price. Consideration like energy consumption and end of life decommissioning, financial and environmental factors will be considered as part of awarding contracts.

We will engage with businesses within our communities, to support new and innovative ideas. The procurement function will focus more on long-term vision to identify needs, forecast change and let us act proactively to prevent problems before they can arise.

We are considering how to integrate the five ways of working into our new procurement strategy and ensuring that the strategy enables procurement to maximise contribution to the well-being goals. Also, we are considering some specific initiatives. For instance, we are at the early stages of considering the UK Steel Charter and the foundation economy model.

As part of the new procurement strategy, we will consider co-producing services with the public, private and community sectors to develop innovative solutions. We will work with suppliers to identify the best solutions to suit our needs. Where relevant, we will work with others to replicate good practice. Our new procurement strategy will enable us to maximise our contribution to the well-being goals and encourage initiatives to help deliver sustainable procurement.



Consultations and citizen feedback

Throughout the year we carried out a range of consultations to find out your views and inform our decisions. We undertook online surveys, roadshows throughout the county borough, ran focus groups and invited comment through social media on:

Public consultations open to everyone about:

- dog fouling
- post 16 concepts consultation
- subsidised buses
- empty properties

Closed group consultation/engagements which were public surveys for a specific groups in the community about:

- Llangynwyd learner travel
- Cynffig learner travel
- Archbishop learner travel
- Porthcawl learner travel

Internal consultations about:

- Porthcawl 10k
- Bridgend

Further information can be found at www.bridgend.gov.uk/my-council/equalities-and-engagement/consultations/.

During the latter part of 2018, we worked with community groups and conducted engagement sessions in libraries as part of the 2018 budget consultation. The consultation team attended 53 events across the county borough, carrying out 2,148 face-to-face interactions. Face-to-face engagement activities enabled people who may not have previously participated in online consultation to have their say on proposals.

We worked with People First Bridgend on our first 'easy read' budget survey and Porthcawl Comprehensive School pupils on a survey aimed at 11 to 25 year-olds. This has helped us to maximise engagement with those targeted groups.

The easy read version of the survey was extremely popular, with 267 members of the public completing it. We will aim to continue this work in collaboration with People First Bridgend. Also, we engaged with 730 secondary school pupils in structured clicker pad sessions, and engaged with 832 Year 5 and Year 6 pupils in primary schools in pupil-led interactive sessions.

Social media enabled us to increase the profile of the consultation. Social media content was seen 141,534 times and resulted in 447 social media comments. The response rate for Citizens' Panel members was 48%, with 524 Citizens' Panel survey completions. This represents a 17% increase since 2017. The Citizens' Panel was also promoted during the period October 2018 to January 2019, which resulted in an increase from 1,088 to 1,115 members.

We also engaged with community groups such as the Bridgend Coalition of Disabled people and SHOUT Bridgend on the subsidised bus and public convenience consultations.

Improving well-being in Bridgend

In addition to our well-being objectives, we are also taking complimentary steps to improve the economic, social, cultural and environmental well-being of Bridgend County Borough. Working to improve the four pillars of well-being is one of the key aims of the Well-being of Future Generations Act. Below are some examples of the steps we are taking with partners and communities to make Bridgend County Borough a better place to live, work in and visit.

Economic well-being

Partnership working

We work in partnership with a number of organisations to provide services for our citizens to improve their economic well-being. Some initiatives are provided jointly, and some are delivered by our partners. All improve well-being for our citizens. Our PSB partner, Bridgend College is integral to providing educational support to our young people to improve their economic well-being. One of the innovative programmes they launched is a supported internship programme. It has enabled nine young people with additional learning needs and disabilities to secure a supported internship based at the Princess of Wales Hospital. Read more about this at: www1.bridgend.ac.uk/internship-opportunity-for-young-people-with-additional-learning-needs/

The Welsh Government Minister for Welsh Language and Lifelong Learning Eluned Morgan AM commended the project as "...outstanding and...leading in Wales."

Support to businesses

There are many ways in which we support businesses to improve outcomes for economic well-being. Two initiatives include the recent action we took to revive the fortunes of Bridgend Indoor Market. You can read more about this in the news article: www.bridgend.gov.uk/news/radical-plans-to-revive-bridgend-indoor-market/

We know how important financial assistance is to new or existing local micro-businesses. The Kick Start Grant can help. You can read more about this and about how Jollie's Hair Lounge benefitted from the grant in the news article: www.bridgend.gov.uk/news/kick-start-grant-helps-bridgend-based-salon-thrive/

Social well-being

Festival of Learning

We held the inaugural Festival of Learning in June 2018, which was the first of its kind in Wales. Over the last few years there have been significant developments in technology and insights into the health and well-being of children. The festival is a unique way to showcase these developments and share knowledge on ways to support the well-being of learners.

Attended by over 800 pupils, teachers, educators, trainers and employers, the festival showcased new, innovative learning and teaching methods in schools throughout the county borough use. It was an opportunity for schools to share effective best practice with one another while establishing new training opportunities for teachers and staff.

Schools hosted up to 100 workshops demonstrating the latest modern classroom developments to benefit local children alongside traditional numeracy and literacy techniques. A symposium event at Bridgend College featured key speakers and a Q&A panel. This gave educators an opportunity to focus on how the health and well-being of pupils can be developed, maintained and improved.

The week culminated in the Learners' Day showcase event at Bridgend Life Centre. While there, pupils from local schools set up stalls and displays, and gave practical demonstrations of some of the classroom techniques in use.

One of the key learning events was to engage directly with pupils to improve our understanding of what makes children happy.

Case study: **what makes children happy?**

The Youth Development Team was asked to facilitate an hour-long consultation event titled the Learner Voice Forum. The aim was to engage 100 primary and secondary school pupils in several activities promoting participation and stimulating learner-led discussions around three key questions:

1. What makes you happy in your learning?
2. What makes you happy in school outside of lesson times?
3. What makes you happy outside of school?

The consultation was also delivered through the medium of Welsh to ensure maximum participation.

Learners overwhelmingly expressed the single biggest factor which influences their happiness in school is spending time with friends. Working together with friends in their lessons was the most frequent point of positive feedback.

Sport was a reoccurring theme across each of the three questions. Learners participated in a wide variety of sporting activities, with some representing their country in their chosen discipline. Learners noted that they would like the opportunity to expand and share their sporting disciplines with pupils in both their own school, and with others in the county borough.

The evidence and feedback gathered was collated and a list of recommendations detailing the things pupils feel would make them happier was produced. This was shared with schools and many have taken these forward in their School Improvement Plans.

Recommendations

1. Singing in whole-school assembly to include more popular music instead of just traditional hymns.
2. Lessons to start and finish on time.
3. More challenging work for those who need it.
4. More access to extra-curricular clubs and activities, and more awareness raising of them.
5. Teachers to be more approachable.
6. More competitive sporting fixtures against other schools (during and after school time).
7. Promotion of girls football and rugby teams.
8. More shaded areas around school like gazebos.
9. Outdoor shelter and benches for lunch and socialising.
10. Music to be played in the yard.

Nature and well-being

Evidence abounds of how the public health can be improved by increasing access to green and blue space, and improving the quality of our natural environment. Bryngarw Country Park's accessible natural environment and the services on offer provide a range of opportunities to:

- connect with nature
- learn to enhance the quality of the environment
- engage in physical activity outdoors like
- birdsong walks
- Tai-chi
- watching wildlife
- using nature trails

The park's value as a community space has been recognized by its designation in the Valleys Regional Park, and its inclusion in £7 million of future investment.

Libraries as places of learning and entertainment

With our partners Awen, we consider libraries to be a vital community asset to support health and well-being. We believe libraries should be welcoming places for people to have fun, be educated and entertained.

To help grow future generations of library users, we focus on building a love of reading from a young age. This has the twin benefit of improving literacy levels among children which will help them to succeed in education. Library staff are very active in engaging with local children and have held a number of activities including:

- 'Bounce and rhyme' for babies, story times and book clubs, craft sessions, and coding clubs
- the Fire Service, Coastguard, local vets, animal charities and others have all delivered community-led story times making reading fun and engaging
- libraries host themed events, based on Harry Potter, attracting over 90 children and parents including book nights, quizzes, games and reading sessions
- visits from professional schools from across the borough came to our libraries to enjoy visits from professional children's authors Shoo Rayner and Pip Jones to learn about the writing process and how to illustrate characters
- library staff engaged with over 100 foundation phase children at Pyle and Porthcawl
- new partnerships being created with local voluntary organisations such as St John's Ambulance

Cultural well-being

Artistic excellence available locally

Our aim is to bring world-class performances and creative experiences into the area as well as champion home grown talent. Awen venues provide a busy and successful professional programme of music, theatre and comedy as well as the annual professional pantomime. This brings high profile names and acts to local venues for local theatregoers so they don't have to travel out of the area for live entertainment. Local children are also given the opportunity to participate in workshops with professional companies, particularly in the area of dance. We actively promote and programme Welsh language work in music, spoken word and literature, and ensure that all marketing material is bilingual.

Accessible arts

Awen support the Hynt scheme, a national access scheme working with theatres and arts centres to support visitors with impairments or specific access needs. This includes their carers or personal assistants. 506 people were supported by the Hynt scheme in 2018 to 19.

Our innovative 'Live and Loud' programme of events provides affordable access to the arts within an easily-accessible community-setting. Hosted by our Awen Libraries, events include Welsh music, theatre, children's theatre and classical music. This has provided people with opportunities to see high quality artistic work in their local library. Ticket costs are heavily subsidised which helps reduce financial barriers to participation.

Throughout the year, Awen venues host a broad range of daytime activity. This encourages participation by users who rely on public transport or who do not want to be out at night-time and particularly if alone. Activities include craft workshops, tea dances, visual arts, and singing. These workshops can teach new skills or encourage users to re-engage in a favourite activity, whilst also providing social interaction. Daytime cinema has also proved very popular, offering recently released titles at an affordable price compared to commercial cinemas.

Ogmore Heritage Trail

Proper management of heritage resources has the potential to bring social and economic benefits to communities, while also helping preserve history for future generations to enjoy.

There are ambitious plans to open the history of Ogmore Valley through an interactive heritage trail which will combine the natural environment with technology. Starting at Bryngarw Country Park and winding up the valley along the cycling and walking route to Nantymoel, the trail will be dotted with interpretive information panels. These will document the area's past and highlight places of interest, as well as additional walking and cycling routes. A new smartphone app will be linked to the trail to help bring the valley's history into the present. Also the trail will climax with a new art feature on the site of the former Berwyn Centre.

The new trail will contribute to our goals of helping people become more physically active. Indeed the trail is being created along a cycle path with a self-service bike maintenance station. There is also potential for new bike hire facilities at Bryngarw Country Park.

The project includes the renovation of Memorial Hall in Nantymoel to become a Heritage Hub for the valley. It will showcase memorabilia and heritage information, and have a digital heritage display in the community café.

Sport, literacy and the Welsh language

Pupils and teachers at Afon-Y-Felin Primary School in North Cornelly worked closely with the Welsh Rugby Union (WRU) to help develop an exciting new learning resources. These will use rugby to boost literacy skills, and you can read more about this in the news article: www.bridgend.gov.uk/news/rugby-to-boost-literacy-at-afon-y-felin/

Environmental well-being

Tree management and enhancement programme

We approved a Tree Management Plan in June 2018. Also we held a workshop with the Public Service Board (PSB) partners to identify potential sites for tree planting, and a shortlist of eight sites was identified. So far, two sites, Caerau Bowls Centre and Pyle Swimming Pool, have had planting. A further planting scheme is in the design phase at Heol-y-Cyw on a rugby pitch that is no longer in use. Through a joint project with Bridgend Ford and Natural Resources Wales, over 1200 trees have been planted including heritage fruit trees and hedgerow plant. This will result in rewilding areas providing long-term environmental benefits.

Biodiversity enhancement

Increasing the opportunities to develop biodiversity is a key driver behind the cross directorate steering group created to write the new strategy on Parks and Highways Biodiversity Enhancement. Its aim is to promote ecosystem resilience, and the project focussed on specific, well-sited road verges and parkland areas.

The seven community based and community led sites have benefited from biodiversity enhancements are:

- Badgers Brook Allotments
- the Wilderness Park and Allotments
- Maesteg Welfare Park
- Bryn y Cae Nursing Home
- Bryngarw Country Park
- Glanrhyd Hospital
- Nantymoel Boys and Girls Club

These schemes include wildflower meadow creation, a tree nursery, woodland management, wetland creation and Hügélkultur.

Volunteering to improve the environment

Volunteering is a great way to support community resilience, develop new skills, combat social isolation and promote well-being. Volunteering also helps preserve important ecological resources for the long term. Volunteers at Kenfig National Nature Reserve (KNNR) engage in a range of practical and recording activities. These include scrub clearance, butterfly transects, and fen orchid monitoring, and they access a range of training which helps preserve and maintain the site.

As an outreach function of the KNNR, a Bridgend volunteering group has been established since 2002. This group runs a range of practical projects focussed on the local nature reserves which we manage including coppicing, dry stone walling, hedge laying and woodland management. In addition, educational events such as plant, bird and bat walks also operate through this group.

Case study: management of coastal landscape in Bridgend County Borough

Led by us, the 'Dunes 2 Dunes' project started in August 2018. For the and was created to enjoyment of future generations, it was created to:

- sustainably manage the coastal landscape
- improve ecosystems
- increase biodiversity
- improve connectivity between the two dune systems at Kenfig and Merthyr Mawr Warren.

We collaborated with Natural Resources Wales, Kenfig and Merthyr Mawr National Nature Reserves, landowners, farmers, Kenfig Corporate Trust, Amphibian and Reptile Conservation as well and Royal Porthcawl and Pyle and Kenfig Golf Clubs. Volunteers have been trained in countryside management and surveying skills. These newly trained volunteers are now helping manage the habitats on the Bridgend coast and survey the rare species that live in those habitats.

A series of planned activities over the short and long term have been agreed by all partners to deliver the following expected outcomes by July 2020:

- habitat preserved and restored
- paths and boundaries restored
- increased visitors
- more responsible visitors
- less visitor impact
- health and well-being benefits for visitors
- economic benefits
- landscape character preserved and enhanced



Eco Friendly Schools

Three quarters of our schools have achieved the eco-schools green flag, while more than half have attained platinum status. You can read more about this in the news article:

www.bridgend.gov.uk/news/platinum-award-for-eco-friendly-tynyrheol-primary-school/

Local parks and green spaces

The benefits of green spaces on peoples well-being is well evidenced, therefore managing these resources is essential. Nine of Bridgend County Borough's most beautiful parks and green spaces have been awarded the prestigious Green Flag award. You can read more about this in the news article:

www.bridgend.gov.uk/news/awards-for-local-parks-and-green-spaces/

How do we compare?

For 2018 to 19, data has been released for 17 of the 31 Public Accountability Measures which we use to compare ourselves to the rest of the local authorities in Wales. As just under 55% of indicators have been reported on, a full picture of our performance at a national level cannot be fully compared.

Below is a summary of our performance on the data that has been released to date. Yet it should be remembered that our overall performance compared with other local authorities is likely to change as the full data is published.

In summary:

- 59% of indicators are in the top two quartiles, compared with 53% of comparable indicators in 2017 to 18, which is an improvement in performance.
- When compared to the Wales average, we are better in nine (53%) indicators, the same in one (6%) and worse in seven (41%).
- Of the 26 indicators where we set our own performance target, 15 (58%) met the target, compared with 16 (62%) in 2017 to 18.

We were among the best in Wales for:

- ✓ **School leavers.** We ranked third lowest in Wales for the percentage of Year 11 leavers known 'Not to be in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) which was at 0.9%. The Wales average is 1.6%.
- ✓ **School attendance.** We ranked fourth highest for pupil attendance in primary schools (94.9%). Despite slipping to eleventh in secondary schools (93.9%), we remained on a par with the Wales average. Bridgend County Borough remains committed to secure the regular attendance of all pupils, and strives to ensure that they reach their full potential.
- ✓ **Planning.** We ranked second highest for appeals against planning application decisions dismissed, with a score of 75%. The Wales average is 67.6%.
- ✓ **Empty Homes.** We ranked fifth highest for the percentage of private sector homes brought back into use with a score of 8.4%. The Wales average is 4.6%.
- ✓ **Food Hygiene.** We ranked fifth highest for the percentage of food establishments which are broadly compliant with food hygiene standards, with a score of 97.5%. The Wales average is 95.7%.

We did not compare so favourably for our:

- ✘ **Highway cleanliness.** The cleanliness of our highways ranked 21 out of 22 with a score of 85.7%. The inspection is a one-off annual inspection on a selection of streets and so inevitably subjective. By comparison, the Keep Wales Tidy assessment happened on a different day with a different set of streets. It gave a much better overall result on an all Wales basis. The Keep Wales Tidy inspection scored Bridgend County Borough at 96.7% in line with the majority of other Welsh authorities.
- ✘ **Disabled Facilities Grants (DFG).** At 291 days, we ranked 20 out of 22 for the average number of days taken to deliver DFG's. Work on improving the DFGs process is continuing. The whole systems review which started the previous year has produced findings which will help shape our operational practices and procedures. Investigating and implementing a cohesive and joined up process will deliver a better service that benefits applicants and has demonstrable results. In parallel to this work, focussing on the preventative and well-being agenda to support people in their own home for as long as possible has seen a significant increase in the amount of small scale discretionary work.
- ✘ **Planning.** We ranked 19 out of 22 for planning applications determined within required time periods. We have one of the smallest planning teams in Wales and deal with complex applications which can affect timescales. However, this figure needs to be looked at in the context of the whole planning performance framework. On average, we take 72.5 days to determine planning applications, while the Welsh average is 77 days so we are above average in this respect. Also, although we may rank 19 for planning applications determined within required time periods, we rank second for appeals against planning application decisions dismissed. This shows that although it takes us longer, the right decision is made and a change in the decision on appeal is very low.

Each year, the Welsh Government publishes a range of national performance indicators that enable citizens to compare how their local authority performed in comparison with the other 21 Welsh local authorities across a whole range of services.

You can see more detail about how councils across Wales compare by clicking on

www.mylocalcouncil.info

Financial performance

Our financial environment is becoming increasingly challenging. We need to make unprecedented savings in the future that can only be achieved by changing the way we work and how services are delivered. Last year the gross amount we spent on delivering services to our citizens and investing in our landscape and infrastructure totalled around £450 million. The total amount that we had available to spend was made up from three main sources listed below.

Revenue expenditure

Our revenue expenditure represents day-to-day costs such as salaries, equipment, supplies and services. Our **net** revenue expenditure in 2018 to 19 was **£265.796 million**, which resulted in an underspend of £429,477 which was transferred to the Council Fund. This was calculated after allowing for appropriation to earmarked reserves, additional income from council tax and an underspend against council-wide budgets. The table below shows the expenditure the expenditure and proportion of spend per well-being objective in 2018 to 19, and spend on other core services and statutory functions:

Well-being objective for 2018-19	Revised Budget 2018-19 (£'Million)	Actual Outturn 2018-19 (£'Million)	Actual Over / (Under Spend) 2018-19 (£'Million)
1. Supporting a successful economy	47.1	47.2	0.1
2. Helping people to be more self-reliant	53.9	52.5	-1.4
3. Smarter use of resources	4.4	4.2	-0.2
4. Core services and statutory functions	160.5	161.6	1.1
TOTAL	265.9	265.5	-0.4

Capital expenditure

This represents our spending on schools and infrastructure such as roads, bridges and buildings. These assets will benefit the community over long periods of time and the expenditure is largely financed by borrowing and capital grants. Our capital expenditure in 2018 to 19 was £27.614 million, where the main projects carried out during the year included:

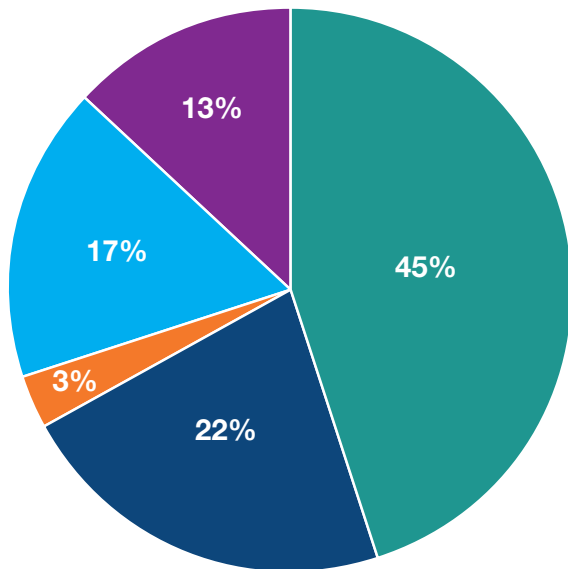
- £4,193,000 for Garw Valley South primary provision
- £4,652,000 for Pencoed Primary School
- £1,713,000 for extra care facilities
- £2,093,000 for the Town Beach Revetment Scheme in Porthcawl
- £1,162,000 for the Cardiff City Deal
- £2,594,000 for Disabled Facility Grants and private sector housing

Grants

We also received specific government grants in addition to the core Revenue Support Grant and Non-Domestic Rate (NDR) allocations and Housing Benefit Subsidy. These totalled £44,168 million in 2018 to 19, which we are able to use in addition to our own revenue budgets. The main grants received during 2018 to 19 included:

- £6,022,468 in the post-16 grant
- £6,074,086 in the supporting people grant
- £4,921,253 in the education improvement grant
- £4,549,137 in the pupil development grant
- £3,226,944 in the flying start grant
- £1,858,469 in the families first grant

The following chart summarises where the money came from and where the money is spent:

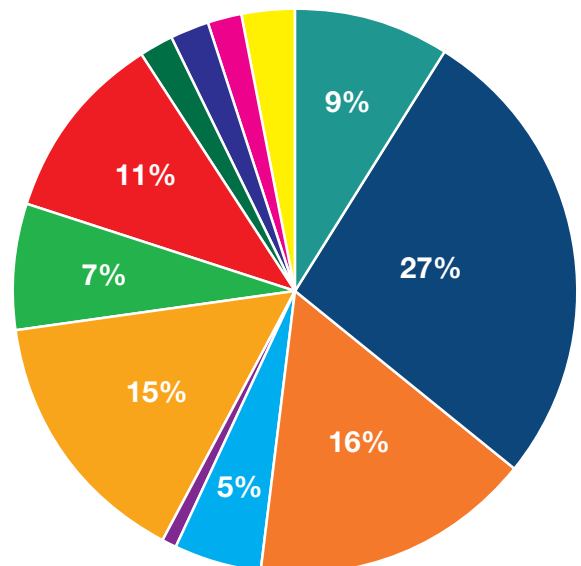


2018-19: Where the money comes from

- Revenue Support Grant * Non Domestic Rates (from Welsh Government) **(45%)**
- Specific Government Grants **(22%)**
- Other Grants & Contributions **(3%)**
- Council Tax **(17%)**
- Fees, Charges & Other Income **(13%)**

2018-19: Where the money is spent





- Education & Family Support **(9%)**
- Schools **(27%)**
- Adult Social Care **(16%)**
- Children's Social Care **(5%)**
- Sport, Play & Active Well-being **(1%)**
- Communities **(15%)**
- Chief Executive **(7%)**
- Benefit Payments to Claimants **(11%)**
- Capital Financing **(2%)**
- Levies & Contributions **(2%)**
- Corporate Functions & Insurance Premiums **(2%)**
- Council Tax Reduction Scheme **(3%)**



What our regulators said about us

Wales Audit Office

The Auditor General for Wales (the Auditor General) audited the council's Improvement Plan for 2018 to 19. They certified the council had discharged its duties under section 15(6) to (9) of the Measure and had acted in accordance with Welsh Government guidance sufficiently to discharge its duties. The Auditor General certified that we are meeting our statutory requirements in relation to continuous improvement. The Wales Audit Office also undertook the following reviews of the council during 2018 to 19 which can be seen via the below reports.

Review	Link
Overview and Scrutiny - Fit for the Future?	 Item 230
Service User Perspective of Disabled Facilities Grants	 Item 83
Local government use of data	
Planning Services: Improving the economic well-being of Wales	
Examination under the Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015 – Step 'Deliver the Porthcawl Resort Investment Focus Programme'	Final report yet to be published.
Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014: First point of contact assessments	Final report yet to be published.
Tackling violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence	Final report yet to be published.

Estyn

In March 2019, Estyn undertook an inspection into the council's education services. The Estyn report and the post-inspection plan to address the recommendations. These can be seen at: democratic.bridgend.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=394&MId=3716&Ver=4&LLL=0

This also includes delivering priorities identified in the Welsh Education Strategic Plan which can be seen at: www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/4855/welsh-in-education-strategic-plan-bridgend-2017-to-2020.docx

Care Inspectorate Wales (CIW)

Performance monitoring and evaluation of social care services is monitored throughout the year by CIW. During 2018 to 19, CIW also undertook some more focused work, which can be seen at democratic.bridgend.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=142&MId=3341&Ver=4&LLL=0

Important themes that underpin our work

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act

A number of key principles underpin how we work. Within these principles, we have embedded the sustainable development principal noted in the Well-being and Futures Generation Act as follows.

Sustainable Development Principles	 Long term	 Prevention	 Integration	 Collaboration	 Involvement		
To support communities and people to create their own solutions and reduce dependency on the Council.							
To focus diminishing resources on communities and individuals with the greatest need.							
To use good information from service users and communities to inform its decisions.							
To encourage and develop capacity amongst the third sector to identify and respond to local needs.							
To not let uncertainty over the future of public services prevent meaningful and pragmatic collaboration with other public sector bodies.							
To work as one Council and discourage different parts of the organisation from developing multiple processes or unnecessarily different approaches.							
To transform the organisation and many of its services to deliver financial budget reductions as well as improvements.							

Performance Management Framework

Performance management is about taking action in response to actual performance to make outcomes for users and the public better than they would otherwise be. You can see our Performance Management Framework here: www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/2281/bcbc-performance-management-framework-2017-version.pdf

Scrutinising our performance

Overview and scrutiny committees are a valuable part of the transparent and democratic process. They support the work of the council as a whole in the improvement of public services. You can see more information on the role of scrutiny here: www.bridgend.gov.uk/my-council/democracy-and-elections/overview-and-scrutiny-committees/

Risk management

With growing demands on services at a time of increasing pressure on finances, effective risk management remains an essential part of the framework for ensuring good corporate governance. We agreed the Corporate Risk Assessment as part of the MTFS in February 2019 and you can be found at: democratic.bridgend.gov.uk/mgAi.aspx?ID=8994#mgDocuments&LLL=0 item 281 Appendix I

Equality and diversity

We are committed to promoting equality and valuing diversity through all of our services. Also we are dedicated to treating our residents, customers, employees and visitors with respect, while providing services which respond to people's individual needs. More information can be found at: www.bridgend.gov.uk/my-council/equalities-and-engagement/equality-and-diversity/

Welsh language

We are committed to treating Welsh and English on an equal basis when carrying out our public business. Our five-year strategy and more information on how we promote the language can be seen at: www.bridgend.gov.uk/my-council/equalities-and-engagement/welsh-language/

Bridgend Public Services Board

Bridgend Public Services Board (PSB) is a group of public sector and non-profit organisations who work together to create a better Bridgend County Borough. In July 2019, the PSB published its first annual report highlighting its activity during 2018 to 19. You can read the full report and see five short videos reflecting progress on each of the well-being objectives at: <https://www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/6276/public-service-board-annual-report.pdf>.

Our well-being objectives for 2019 to 20

In our Corporate Plan 2018 to 22, we set out our well-being objectives or priorities. These are:

- Supporting a successful economy
- Helping people to be more self-reliant
- Smarter use of resources

These well-being objectives were reviewed against the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. We decided that they were still pertinent and should remain our well-being objectives. Full details on the actions we have in place can be seen in our Corporate Plan here: www.bridgend.gov.uk/media/3632/corporate-plan-2018-2022.pdf

Feedback

We welcome your comments on this annual report and your suggestions for improvement. You can give your feedback through:



our website: www.bridgend.gov.uk



on Instagram: www.instagram.com/BridgendCBC/



via Facebook: www.facebook.com/BridgendCBC



on Twitter: [@BridgendCBC](https://twitter.com/BridgendCBC)



emailing: talktous@bridgend.gov.uk



in writing to: **Corporate Performance Team, Bridgend County Borough Council, Raven's Court, Brewery Lane, Bridgend CF31 4WB**

This report is available in both Welsh and English. It is also available in another language or format on request.

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BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO COUNCIL

23 OCTOBER 2019

REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE JNC SENIOR MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The report seeks Council approval on proposed amendments to the senior management structure and to commence formal consultation with relevant JNC officers with regards the proposed JNC senior management structure.

2. Connection to corporate improvement objectives/other corporate priorities

- 2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate priority:
- Smarter use of resources – ensuring that all its resources (financial, physical, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the development of resources throughout the community that can help deliver the Council's priorities.

3. Background

- 3.1 In November 2017 a new JNC pay and grading structure was approved, whereby additional tiers were added to the existing payscale, to provide more flexibility in the structure to meet future challenges and to more ably respond to market forces and improve recruitment and retention.
- 3.2 Further to this, in 2018, Council approved various changes to the JNC senior management structure which included the deletion of the Head of Human Resources and Organisational Development, the reduction of a Head of Service post in the Communities Directorate, and the deletion of the former Corporate Director in the Operational and Partnerships Directorate.
- 3.3 These changes resulted in a revised management structure in the Communities Directorate and the creation of the Chief Executive's Directorate.

4. Current situation/proposal

- 4.1 Since that last Council report in February 2018, further changes to the senior management team have taken place with the departure of the previous Chief Executive in December 2018 and the appointment of the previous Corporate Director Communities to the Chief Executive position, initially on an interim basis in January 2019 and permanently in May 2019.

- 4.2 This has meant that during this period, interim arrangements have also prevailed in terms of the management of the Communities Directorate and also for the Head of Finance and Performance (and section 151 officer).
- 4.3 While these interim arrangements have ensured that services have continued to run satisfactorily during this time, it is also clear that they are not sustainable in the long term and that permanent arrangements are required to ensure the Council has the capacity and resilience to meet the numerous challenges it faces moving forward, including substantial budgetary reductions and a significant change agenda to help ensure that valuable public services can be sustained and that it is fit for purpose.
- 4.4 In order to achieve stability in the Communities Directorate, a recruitment process for the position of Corporate Director, will be undertaken in accordance with the Local Authorities (Standing Orders) (Wales) Regulations 2006 (as amended).
- 4.5 It is proposed that the current Head of Finance and Performance (and section 151 officer) post, which is currently vacant, is re-designated to that of Chief Officer Finance, Performance and Change. The post will continue to report directly to the Chief Executive as part of the Chief Executive's Directorate, and will assume additional responsibility for aligning the Council's financial resources with its corporate change programme. This will accelerate some of the anticipated efficiency and productivity gains which can be realised from, for example, the digital programme. It is important to note that the Council has a statutory obligation to have a nominated section 151 officer and therefore appointment to this post is essential.
- 4.6 The duties and span of responsibilities have been evaluated using the Council's approved Job Evaluation scheme, and there is a consequent change in the grade to the proposed position as follows: The existing role of Head of Finance and Performance has a salary range of £79,112 to £84,491. The proposed role of Chief Officer Finance, Performance and Change has a salary range of £91,121 to £97,469.
- 4.7 In order to make the establishment of the Chief Officer, Finance, Performance and Change as effective as possible, it is proposed that this post has responsibility for the current Head of Partnerships. This includes, IT, digital transformation, programme management, and customer services.
- 4.8 Additionally, it is proposed that following the review of Human Resources and Organisational Development that this service should report to the Head of Legal and Regulatory Services, and consequently that post is re-designated Chief Officer Legal, Human Resources and Regulatory Services. There is no change in the grading of this post and it will continue to report directly to the Chief Executive as part of the Chief Executive's Directorate.
- 4.9 The current JNC structure in the Chief Executive's Directorate is set out in Appendix A, and the proposed structure set out in Appendix B.
- 4.10 In accordance with section 143A of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011, Councils are required to seek views from the Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales (IRPW) on changes to chief officer salaries. There has been an exchange of information between Bridgend CBC and IRPW in which IRPW have requested further information. This has now been provided and will be considered at their next meeting scheduled on 25 October 2019. If, instead of approving the proposed structure,

IRPW propose an alternative or raise concerns, the matter will be brought back to Council by way of a further report. If IRPW have no comment there will not be a further report.

5. Effect upon policy framework and procedure rules

5.1 None.

6. Equality Impact Assessment

6.1 Once the formal consultation process has concluded, an EIA will be conducted.

7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 implications

7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report.

8. Financial implications

8.1 The cost of this proposal is an additional £12,978 at the top of the grade and this increase (plus on-costs) can be met from within the existing finance budget. This increase should be seen in the context of substantial overall senior management savings that have been made over recent years including those outlined in paragraph 3.2. , totalling over £250,000. In addition the appointment to a permanent position of Chief Finance, Performance and Change Officer will enable a restructure of the Finance department to address the current interim arrangements that exist throughout the management structure. It is anticipated that through this process an overall significant net saving will be made within the finance budget.

9. Recommendation

9.1 It is recommended that Council, subject to any further report being necessary as outlined in paragraph 4.10:

- i. Approves the proposal to redesignate the existing Head of Finance and Performance to Chief Officer Finance, Performance and Change;
- ii. Authorises the Chief Executive to commence a formal consultation with relevant JNC officers in the Chief Executive's Directorate;
- iii. Authorises the Chief Executive to determine the final structure and appoint to it in accordance with the Council's procedures for recruitment of JNC Officers.

Mark Shephard
Chief Executive
October 2019

Contact officer: Mark Shephard
Chief Executive

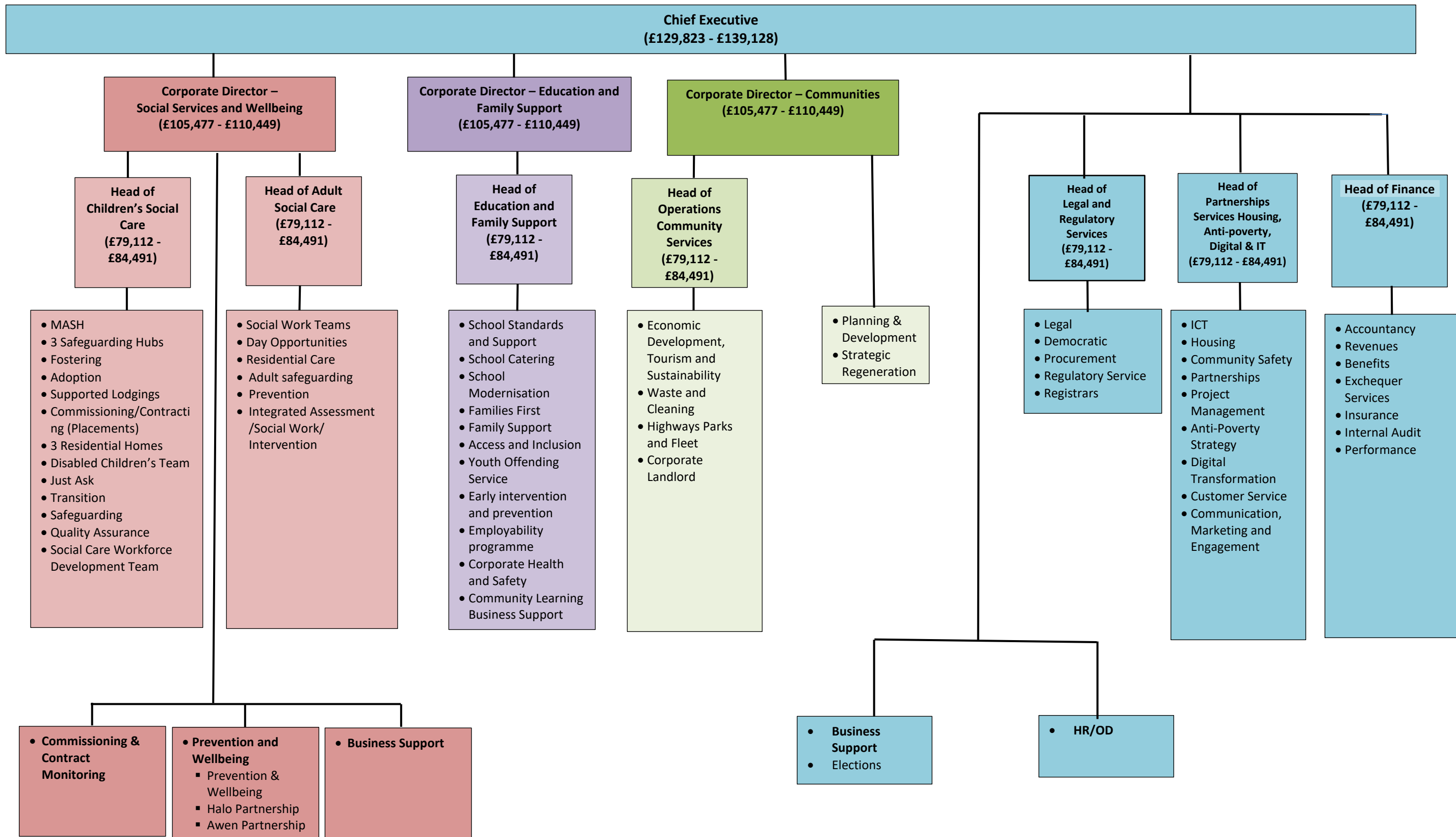
Telephone: (01656) 643380

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Postal address: Civic Offices, Angel Street, Bridgend, CF31 4WB

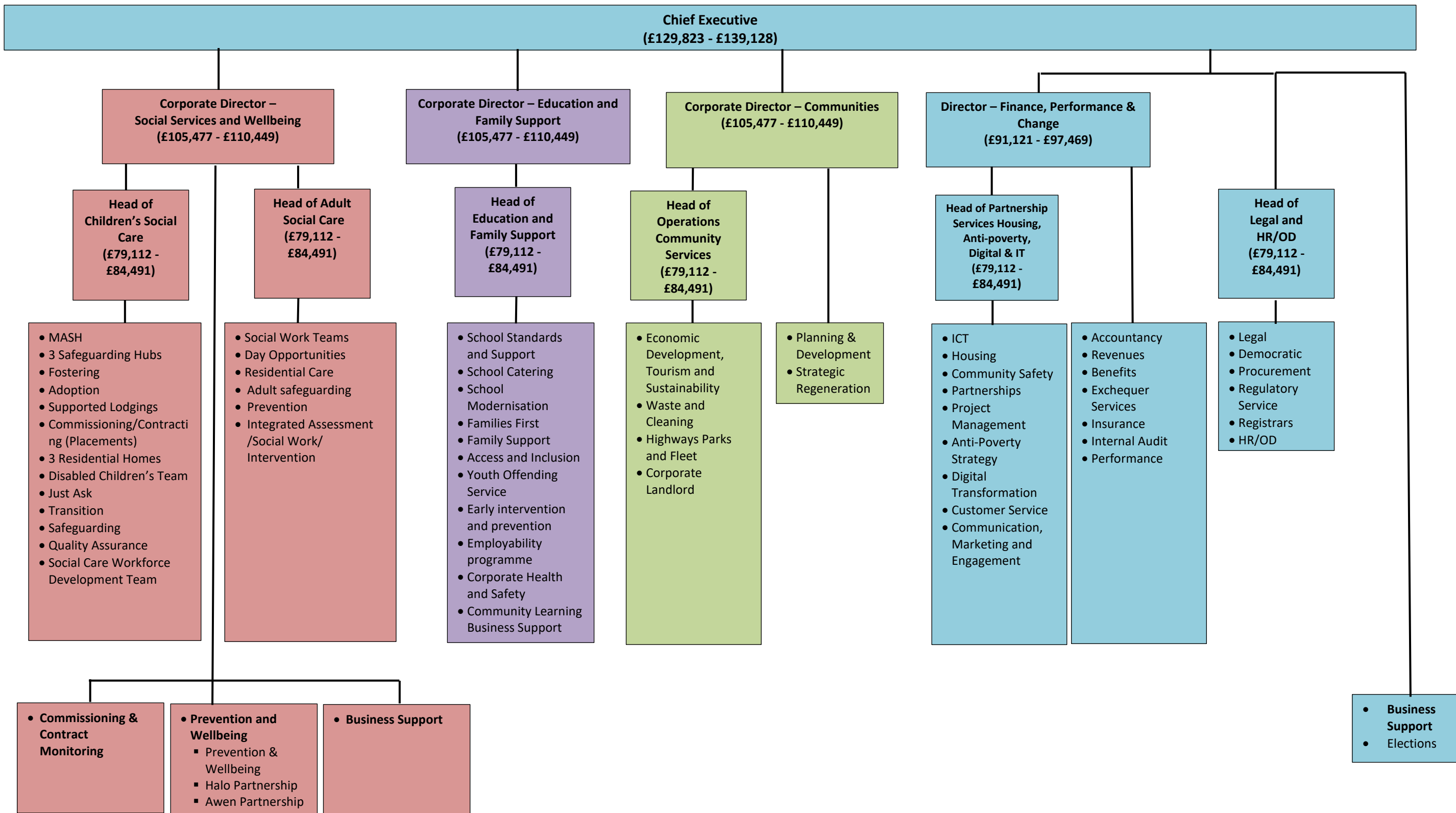
Background documents: None

CORPORATE STRUCTURE AND SERVICES – EXISTING



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CORPORATE STRUCTURE AND SERVICES – PROPOSED



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BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO COUNCIL

23 OCTOBER 2019

REPORT OF THE INTERIM HEAD OF FINANCE & SECTION 151 OFFICER

CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE - QUARTER 2 2019-20

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:-

- comply with the requirement of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Prudential Code for Capital Finance 2018
- provide an update of the Capital Programme for 2019-20 at 30 September 2019 (**Appendix A**)
- seek approval for a revised Capital Programme for 2019-20 to 2028-29 (**Appendix B**)
- note the projected Prudential and Other Indicators for 2019-20 (**Appendix C**)

2. Connection to Corporate Improvement Objectives / Other Corporate Priorities

2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate priorities:-

1. Supporting a successful economy – taking steps to make the county a good place to do business, for people to live, work, study and visit, and to ensure that our schools are focused on raising the skills, qualifications and ambitions of all people in the county.
2. Helping people to be more self-reliant – taking early steps to reduce or prevent people from becoming vulnerable or dependent on the Council and its services.
3. Smarter use of resources – ensuring that all its resources (financial, physical, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the development of resources throughout the community that can help deliver the Council's priorities.

2.2 Capital investment in the Council's assets is a key factor in meeting the Council's Priorities as set out in the Council's Corporate Plan.

3. Background

3.1 The Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Wales) Regulations 2003 as amended, contain detailed provisions for the capital finance and accounting controls, including the rules on the use of capital receipts and what is to be treated as capital expenditure. They modify accounting practice in various ways to prevent adverse impacts on authorities' revenue resources.

3.2 As well as the legislation, the Council manages its Treasury Management and Capital activities in accordance with the following associated guidance:-

- CIPFA's Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice
- CIPFA's The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities
- Welsh Government (WG) revised Guidance on Local Authority Investments

3.3 The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities requires Local Authorities to have in place a Capital Strategy which demonstrates that the authority takes capital expenditure and investment decisions in line with service objectives and properly takes account of stewardship, value for money, prudence, sustainability and affordability. To demonstrate that the Council has fulfilled these objectives, the Prudential Code sets out a number of Indicators that must be set and monitored each year.

3.4 On 20th February 2019, Council approved a capital programme covering the period 2019-20 to 2028-29 as part of the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS). The capital programme was last updated and approved by Council on 24 July 2019. This report provides an update on the following areas:

- Capital Programme 2019-20 Monitoring
- Capital Programme 2019-20 Onwards
- Prudential and Other Indicators Monitoring
- Capital Strategy Monitoring

4. Current Situation / Proposal

Capital Programme 2019-20 Monitoring

4.1 This section of the report provides Members with an update on the Council's capital programme for 2019-20 since the budget was last approved by Council and incorporates any new schemes and grant approvals. The revised programme for 2019-20 currently totals £38.133 million, of which £18.504 million is met from BCBC resources, including capital receipts and revenue contributions from earmarked reserves, with the remaining £19.629 million coming from external resources. Table 1 below shows the capital programme for each Directorate from the July 2019 approved Council position to quarter 2 :-

Table 1 – Capital Programme per Directorate 2019-20

Directorate	Approved Council 24 July 2019	New Approvals & Adjustments	Virements	Slippage to future years	Revised Budget 2019-20
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Education & Family Support	5,456	1,061	1,332	(674)	7,175
Social Services and Well-being	1,259	165	217	0	1,641
Communities	43,661	1,169	(1,549)	(18,184)	25,097
Chief Executive's	4,095	125	0	0	4,220
Total	54,471	2,520	0	(18,858)	38,133

4.2 Table 2 below summarises the current funding assumptions for the capital programme for 2019-20. The capital resources are managed to ensure that maximum financial benefit for the Council is achieved. This may include the realignment of funding to maximise government grants.

Table 2 – Capital Programme 2019-20 Resources

CAPITAL RESOURCES	BCBC £'000	External £'000	Total £'000
Capital Receipts	5,504	0	5,504
Grants	0	16,416	16,416
Earmarked Reserves	7,308	0	7,308
Unsupported Borrowing	349	0	349
Supported Borrowing	3,938	0	3,938
Other Loans	600	2,246	2,846
Revenue Contributions	805	0	805
Other Contributions	0	967	967
TOTAL	18,504	19,629	38,133

4.3 **Appendix A** provides details of the individual schemes within the capital programme, showing the budget available in 2019-20 compared to the projected spend. Commentary is provided detailing any issues associated with these projects.

4.4 A number of schemes have already been identified as requiring slippage of budget to future years (2020-21 and beyond). At quarter 2 the total requested slippage is £18.858 million, which includes the following schemes:

Depot Rationalisation (£7.802 million)

At present, efforts are being centred on identifying, designing & carrying out the necessary works to allow members of the Green Spaces team to occupy the refurbished facilities at the Bryncethin Depot. With regards to Waterton Depot, the project is currently at the design phase, with the anticipated works stage due to commence in 2020-21 and continuing into 2021-22. The Capital Programme has now been amended to reflect the current position (see Appendix B for full detail of movements).

Fleet Replacement Programme (£1.672 million)

On 18 December 2018, Council approved a budget of £1.6 million for the purchase of replacement highway maintenance vehicles. At present, specifications for a number of these vehicles are being drawn up with a view to starting the tender process late October/early November 2019. Due to estimated build times, it is envisaged that delivery of vehicles will take place in the first quarter of 2020-21.

21st Century Schools Programme (£0.543 million)

Following the delivery of the Council's 21st Century Schools Band A schemes, a residual budget of £0.643 million from the Council's own resources has been identified. With the next phase (Band B) of the programme in its early stages, precise total scheme costs are unknown, therefore it is requested that this slippage is retained within the capital programme to compliment the Band B budgets already approved by Council.

Relocation of Household Waste Recycling Centre (£1.292 million)

The new Community Recycling Centre (CRC) scheme in Village Farm Industrial Estate was given planning consent in May 2019. The tender documents have now been finalised and documentation agreed. The project is also reliant on the completion of improvement works at the junction of A48 and Heol Mostyn. The improvement design is currently on going and it is envisioned that the road works will commence in April 2020 with completion by the end of summer 2020. The CRC construction will commence at the same time with a view to operational transfer in winter 2020.

Highways Bridge Strengthening/Carriageway resurfacing (£3.583 million)

As a result of the award of the recent Economic Stimulus grant from WG (see 4.5), it is proposed to fund relevant highways schemes in 2019-20 and use the released budget to be spent either in 2019-20 or rolled forward to 2020-21 to fund new schemes in line with the ethos of the grant.

Capital Asset Management Fund (£0.8 million)

On 20 February 2019, Council approved a new fund to meet the costs of works in order to comply with any health and safety or other legislative requirements in respect of the Council's assets. Whilst awaiting the launch of the new Welsh Purchasing Consortium (WPC) procurement framework by Swansea Council, BCBC have been organising surveys of the highest priority properties in order to mitigate risk until the receipt of the remainder of the surveys. In the interim it is expected that circa £200,000 of capital remediation works will be undertaken in this financial year with a request to carry forward £0.8 million into 2020-21.

Corporate Landlord Energy Savings Strategy (£0.585 million)

Council has approved £1.3 million of capital to fund energy investment projects using prudential borrowing. Work is progressing and the Council will be seeking tenders from service providers to deliver the works using a Welsh Government Refit procurement framework. Invitation to Tenders are due to be sought later in the calendar year and a tenderer appointed by the end of the financial year. Welsh Government has Salix funding available and officers are appraising using this source in addition to / instead of prudential borrowing. There is a financial advantage in using the Salix funding as it is interest free, although there will be some grant conditions to comply with. Given current tight procurement timescales, should Salix provide better value for money in terms of funding and an application to Welsh Government is successful, then the prudential borrowing will be swapped for Salix Funding in the next version of the capital programme.

Capital Programme 2019-20 Onwards

- 4.5 Since the last capital report in July 2019, there have been a number of new externally funded schemes approved, which have been incorporated into the capital programme, including:

Community Hub – Brynteg Comprehensive

In June 2019, the Council was awarded £1.044 million of grant funding following a successful bid to WG's 21st Century schools programme. The grant will fund the construction of a dedicated community hub building at Brynteg School. The East Hub, which is currently located at Civic Offices, would relocate to the new building (subject to the necessary approvals). The provision follows the locality hub model and allows for close integrated working between professionals from council departments (including locality safeguarding teams, the Inclusion Service and Education Psychology Service staff) and non-local authority professionals including health visitors and police liaison officers. The work of the Hub will focus on children, young people and families, where the team around the family is key to a multi-agency approach in providing a wide range of support and services to vulnerable families in need within Bridgend. Additional agencies and professionals will provide added value. By support services working together, it aims at improving confidence and resilience in children, young people and families, whilst supporting the reduction of crisis and vulnerability.

Valleys Regional Park (VRP) – Bryngarw and Parc Slip

On 17 September 2019, Cabinet gave approval to accept funding of £900,000 from WG in respect of projects at Bryngarw Park (£500,000) and Parc Slip (£400,000). In addition, Cabinet also gave approval for the Council to enter into agreements with delivery partners to support the activities being delivered at Bryngarw Park (AWEN) and Parc Slip (Wildlife Trust). Details of both schemes can be found in the aforementioned Cabinet report but both will aim to maximise the social, economic and environmental potential of the valleys' natural, cultural and heritage assets. It is intended that the VRP will provide and sustain the

improvement and management of a highly visible network of uplands, woodlands, nature reserves and country parks, rivers, reservoirs and canals, heritage sites and attractions across the Valleys, linking with the towns and villages.

Funding will be split over the next two financial years, £579,000 in 2019-20 and £321,000 in 2020-21.

Caerau Heat Network

A report was presented to Cabinet on 23 July 2019 to provide an update on the Caerau Mine Water Heat Project and delegate authority to the Section 151 Officer and Head of Legal and Regulatory Services to accept a revised funding offer from Welsh European Funding Office (WEFO) and to enter into any funding and legal agreements.

The scheme is in its final stages of approval with WEFO and this is anticipated imminently, hence the scheme's inclusion in the Capital Programme.

Economic Stimulus Grant

On 29 August 2019, WG awarded the Council with an Economic Stimulus grant of £0.887 million. The purpose of the grant is to:

- invest in capital schemes to drive important changes in communities.
- fund a range of projects that can be delivered quickly in year, providing economic benefits which are aligned with the Welsh Government's priorities and which can stimulate wider economic demand at a time when it is needed most.
- consider any positive impacts on biodiversity and the environment that can be delivered through the investment of this funding.

As the funding is required to be applied to expenditure in 2019-20 it is proposed to utilise this against relevant planned Highways schemes (see 4.4 for details) and allow internal funding to slip in to 2020-21. This will afford officers and Members the time to consider the opportunities and options that arise from receiving the grant.

- 4.7 There are a number of other schemes within the Capital Programme that are awaiting confirmation of external funding over the autumn period. Once approval is known, it may also result in some schemes needing re-profiling. The Capital Programme has not been updated at this time for these schemes and further reports will be brought to Cabinet and Council in due course for approval.

A Revised Capital Programme is included as **Appendix B**.

Prudential and Other Indicators 2019-20 Monitoring

- 4.8 In February 2019, Council approved the Capital Strategy for 2019-20, which included the Prudential Indicators 2019-20 to 2021-22 together with some local indicators.
- 4.9 The Capital Strategy is intended to give an overview of how capital expenditure, capital financing and treasury management activity contribute to the provision of services along with an overview of how associated risk is managed and the implications for future sustainability. To this end, a number of prudential indicators were included, and approved by Council. In line with the requirements of the Prudential Code, the Chief Finance Officer is required to establish procedures to monitor both performance against all forward-looking prudential indicators and the requirement specified.
- 4.10 **Appendix C** details the actual indicators for 2018-19, the estimated indicators for 2019-20 set out in the Council's Capital Strategy and the projected indicators for 2019-20 based on the revised Capital Programme. These show that the Council is operating in line with the approved limits.

Capital Strategy Monitoring

- 4.11 The Capital Strategy also requires the monitoring of non-treasury management investments and other long term liabilities. The Council does have an existing investment portfolio which is 100% based within the County Borough and primarily the office and industrial sectors. The income streams are generally spread between the single and multi-let office investments on Bridgend Science Park, the multi-let industrial estates and the freehold ground rent investments. The total value of Investment Properties was £4.635 million at 31 March 2019.
- 4.12 The Council previously approved £1 million within the capital programme for the purchase of investment assets and spent £520,000 on acquiring an office building, which generates a rental income of £56,000 per year or just over 9% return on the investment. There is a further £480,000 available within the capital programme but as yet no suitable options have been identified within the Bridgend area, which would produce a reasonable return and at acceptable levels of risk. The Council may in the future wish to consider expanding its property investment portfolio, in which case it would need to review the criteria and investment strategy but this would be on a risk based approach.
- 4.13 The Council has a number of Other Long Term Liabilities which are included within the Capital Strategy. These include the following:-

Private Finance Initiative

The Council has a Private Finance Initiative (PFI) arrangement for the provision of a Secondary School in Maesteg. This forms a long-term liability for the Council which is £17 million at 31 March 2019. This is a 25 year agreement which will end during the 2033-34 financial year.

Llynfi Valley Loan

The Council received a loan from the Welsh Government Central Capital Retained Fund for regeneration works within the Llynfi Valley in March 2014. Capital works have not yet commenced. Officers are currently in discussion with Welsh Government on this Loan, which is due to be repaid by the end of the financial year, about some possible options including the extension of the Loan into 2020-21.

Salix Loan

During the first half of 2019-20, the Council has received a £374,000 loan from Welsh Government Energy Efficiency Loans Programme. This was equivalent to the capital spend in 2018-19 for Street Lighting up to the end of February 2019. A further loan will be received in this financial year to cover the 2019-20 capital expenditure. The Loan will be repaid from revenue budget savings for energy efficiency.

5. Effect upon Policy Framework and Procedure Rules

- 5.1 As required by Financial Procedure Rule 3.5.3 within the Council's Constitution, "The Chief Finance Officer shall report quarterly to Cabinet an update on the Capital Strategy and the Prudential Indicators."

6. Equality Impact Assessment

- 6.1 Projects within the Capital Programme will be subject to the preparation of Equality Impact Assessments before proceeding.

7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 Implications

- 7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of wellbeing goals/objectives as a result of this report. Specifically the development of a 10 year capital programme, which reflects the Council's affordability in terms of capital receipts and borrowing, supports the principle of sustainability over the long term.

8. Financial Implications

- 8.1 The financial implications are outlined in the body of the report.

9. Recommendation

- 9.1 It is recommended that Council:
- note the Council's Capital Programme for 2019-20 for the period to 30 September 2019 (**Appendix A**);
 - approves the revised Capital Programme (**Appendix B**)
 - note the projected Prudential and Other Indicators for 2019-20 (**Appendix C**).

Gill Lewis
Interim Head of Finance and Section 151 Officer
3 October 2019

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Background documents:

Capital Strategy 2019-20– Report to Council 20 February 2019
Capital Strategy Report Q1 2019-20 – Report to Council 24 July 2019
Medium Term Financial Strategy 2019-20 onwards – Report to Council 20 February 2019

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Bridgend County Borough Council

CAPITAL MONITORING REPORT

APPENDIX A

F

09/15/23

<u>Main Scheme</u>	Whole Scheme Budget*	Budget 19-20 (Council July 2019)	New Approvals	Virement	Slippage to 2020-21	Revised Budget 2019-20	Total Exp to date	Projected Spend	Over / (Under) spend
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Education & Family Support									
Learning									
21ST CENTURY SCHOOLS BAND B	51,916	320	-	-	-	320	-	320	-
PENYFAI PRIMARY	7,239	356	-	-	-	356	-	356	-
BRYNMENYN PRIMARY	8,310	234	-	(190)	-	44	-	44	-
GATEWAY TO THE VALLEYS SEC SCH	39,757	140	-	-	-	140	4	140	-
COITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	8,560	46	-	-	-	46	-	46	-
GARW VALLEY SOUTH PRY PROVIS.	10,642	326	-	(166)	-	160	(216)	160	-
PENCOED PRIMARY	10,834	100	-	-	-	100	(138)	100	-
GARW VALLEY PRIMARY HIGHWAYS	300	130	-	(100)	-	30	-	30	-
PENCOED PRY SCH HIGHWAYS WORKS	400	65	-	-	-	65	(5)	65	-
BRYNMENYN SCHOOL HIGHWAYS WORK	807	70	-	-	-	70	7	70	-
OGMORE COMPREHENSIVE	4,120	37	-	-	-	37	6	37	-
CWMFELIN PRIMARY	235	204	-	-	-	204	141	204	-
REDUCTION OF INFANT CLASS SIZES	(521)	542	-	(521)	179	200	8	200	-
CROESTY PRIMARY SCHOOL	521	-	-	521	-	521	11	521	-
SCHOOLS CAPITAL MINOR WORKS	1,240	241	-	765	(178)	828	128	828	-
HERONSBRIDGE SCHOOL	300	50	-	-	-	50	1	50	-
FLYING START- BETWS	17	-	17	-	-	17	-	17	-
SCHOOLS TRAFFIC SAFETY	588	177	-	88	-	265	4	265	-
MAESTEG COMP HIGHWAYS	412	88	-	(88)	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL MODERNISATOIN RETENTION	543	-	-	543	(543)	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION S106 SCHEMES	190	42	-	190	-	232	-	232	-
COMPLEX&MEDICAL NEEDS SCHOOLS	865	280	-	190	-	470	121	470	-
SCHOOL'S CAPITAL MAINTENANCE GRANT	1,817	1,817	-	-	(132)	1,685	77	1,685	-
WELSH MEDIUM CHILDCARE PROVISION - BETTWS	650	55	-	-	-	55	7	55	-
WELSH MEDIUM CHILDCARE PROVISION - BRIDGEND	650	55	-	(55)	-	-	-	-	-
WELSH MEDIUM CHILDCARE PROVISION - OGMORE	650	-	-	55	-	55	1	55	-
WELSH MEDIUM CHILDCARE PROVISION - HIGHWAYS	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	-
WLGA - ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR ICT -SCHOOLS	81	81	-	-	-	81	-	81	-
EAST HUB- BRYNTEG COMPREHENSIVE	1,044	-	1,044	-	-	1,044	50	1,044	-
TOTAL Learning	152,267	5,456	1,061	1,332	(674)	7,175	207	7,175	-
TOTAL Education & Family Support	152,267	5,456	1,061	1,332	- 674	7,175	207	7,175	-
Social Services and Wellbeing									
BRYNGARW PARK-ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS	35	-	-	35	-	35	-	35	-
BRYN Y CAE - HFE'S	40	-	-	40	-	40	-	40	-
WELLBEING MINOR WORKS	105	-	26	79	-	105	-	105	-
TY PENYBONT	50	-	-	50	-	50	-	50	-
BAKERS WAY MINOR WORKS	13	-	-	13	-	13	3	13	-
GLAN YR AFON CARE HOME	98	51	-	-	-	51	-	51	-
HARWOOD HOUSE	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRONIC SCHEDULING SYSTEM	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	-
ARCH WELLBEING CENTRE	847	200	347	-	-	547	402	547	-
CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL HUB	700	500	100	-	-	600	4	600	-

EXTRA CARE FACILITIES	2,692	508	(308)	-	-	200	44	200	-
TOTAL Social Services & Wellbeing	4,866	1,259	165	217	-	1,641	448	1,641	-
Communities									
Street Scene									
PARKS PAVILIONS	1,011	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	124	1,000	-
PARKS PAVILIONS	1,011	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	-
CITY DEAL	45,581	2,595	-	-	-	2,595	-	2,595	-
PORTHCAWL TOWN SEA DEFENCE	3,235	149	(57)	(9)	-	83	(24)	83	-
EASTERN PROMENADE PORTHCAWL	465	149	49	9	-	207	151	207	-
CORNELLY CEMETERY EXT	314	314	-	-	(314)	-	-	-	-
COYCHURCH CREM	776	1,008	-	-	(835)	173	29	173	-
PORTHCAWL CEMETERY EXT	216	216	-	-	(216)	-	-	-	-
REMEDIAL MEASURES - CAR PARKS	215	152	-	-	-	152	-	152	-
STREET LIGHTING ENERGY SALIX	2,500	917	-	-	(317)	600	121	600	-
SAFE ROUTES TO SCHOOL	243	243	-	-	-	243	72	243	-
ROAD SAFETY SCHEMES	115	55	-	60	-	115	11	115	-
ACTIVE TRAVEL- PENCOED TECHNOLOGY PARK	898	898	-	-	-	898	22	898	-
HIGHWAYS STRUCTURAL WORKS	200	187	-	-	-	187	7	187	-
CARRIAGEWAY CAPITAL WORKS	250	189	-	-	-	189	108	189	-
ACTIVE TRAVEL - BRIDGEND TO BRACKLA	717	717	-	-	-	717	6	717	-
ROAD SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS - HEOL MOSTYN	600	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	-
RIGHTS OF WAY MINOR WORKS	40	-	-	40	-	40	3	40	-
HIGHWAYS REFURBIHMENT GRANT	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	1,600	254	1,600	-
CARRIAGEWAY & FOOTWAYS RENEWAL	5,857	2,432	153	-	(2,035)	550	547	550	-
NATIONAL CYCLE NETWORK PHASE 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)	-	-
REPLACEMENT OF STREET LIGHTING	418	444	-	(190)	(24)	230	92	230	-
BRIDGE STRENGTHENING A4061	3,184	2,034	734	-	(1,548)	1,220	326	1,220	-
COMMUNITIES MINOR WORKS	401	49	-	201	-	250	17	250	-
RIVER PROTECTION MEASURES	393	-	-	190	-	190	175	190	-
RETAINING WALL REPLCMNT BETTWS	175	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	-
LOCAL TRANSPORT FUND - BUS CORRIDORS	150	150	-	-	-	150	-	150	-
LOCAL TRANSPORT FUND - PENPRYSG ROAD BRIDGE	240	240	-	-	-	240	13	240	-
LOCAL TRANSPORT FUND - BRIDGEND TO COYCHURCH	750	750	-	-	-	750	27	750	-
SAFE ROUTES - COITY HIGHER	218	218	-	-	-	218	9	218	-
RESIDENTS PARKING BRIDGEND TC	130	128	-	-	-	128	-	128	-
FLEET VEHICLES	2,140	1,904	-	-	(1,672)	232	232	232	-
RELOCATE RECYCLING CENTRE	1,328	1,322	-	-	(1,292)	30	-	30	-
HIGHWAYS S106 MINOR SCHEMES	65	-	65	-	-	65	3	65	-
TOTAL Streetscene	75,436	20,082	944	301	(8,253)	13,074	2,304	13,074	-
Regeneration & Development									
BRDGND BUS SUP NETWORK	54	96	-	(6)	-	90	17	90	-
PCAWL RESORT INVESTMENT FOCUS	3,006	1,160	-	82	(98)	1,144	937	1,144	-
EU CONVERGANCE SRF BUDGET	463	707	-	(144)	(443)	120	-	120	-
PURCHASE OF SALT LAKE CAR PARK	-	64	-	-	-	64	7	64	-
VRP - BRYNGARW PARK	500	-	250	-	-	250	-	250	-
VRP - PARC SLIP	400	-	329	-	-	329	-	329	-
LLYNFI DEVELOPMENT SITE	2,400	2,246	-	-	-	2,246	-	2,246	-
P/CWL RESTBAY WATERSIDE CYCLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRIDGEND HEAT SCHEME	350	100	-	100	(100)	100	-	100	-
MAESTEG TOWN HALL CULTURAL HUB	5,168	1,497	-	-	-	1,497	77	1,497	-
TOWN & COMMUNITY COUNCIL FUND	328	328	-	-	-	328	73	328	-
BRIDGEND TOWNSCAPE HERITAGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	-
PORTHCAWL THI	1,122	376	-	49	-	425	20	425	-
TOTAL Regeneration & Development	13,791	6,574	579	81	(641)	6,593	1,116	6,593	-

Corporate Landlord											
CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT FUND	1,000	1,500	(500)	-	(800)	200	-	200	-		
CORP LANDLORD ENERGY EFFIC SAV	1,300	635	-	-	(585)	50	-	50	-		
ENTERPRISE HUB INNOVATION CENT	3,715	886	109	(6)	-	989	392	989	-		
RAVEN'S COURT MINOR WORKS	245	-	-	245	-	245	1	245	-		
RELOCATION OF REGISTRARS	300	271	-	25	-	296	26	296	-		
BRIDGEND/MAESTEG MARKET MINOR WORKS	25	-	-	25	-	25	-	25	-		
DBA WORKS	109	-	-	109	-	109	28	109	-		
MINOR WORKS	337	2,845	37	(2,545)	(98)	239	111	239	-		
FIRE PRECAUTIONS MINOR WORKS	216	-	-	216	(5)	211	3	211	-		
BRYNCETHIN DEPOT FACILITIES	4,316	192	-	-	-	192	9	192	-		
NON OPERATIONAL ASSETS	480	480	-	-	-	480	-	480	-		
WATERTON UPGRADE	8,144	8,144	-	-	(7,802)	342	-	342	-		
CIVIC OFFICE ENVELOPE	2,545	12	-	-	-	12	(3)	12	-		
MINOR WORKS BOILERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-		
EVERGREEN HALL - LEASE ACQUISITION	40	40	-	-	-	40	-	40	-		
INVESTING IN COMMUNITIES	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	2,000	-		
Total Corporate Landlord	24,772	17,005	(354)	(1,931)	(9,290)	5,430	558	5,430	-		
TOTAL Communities	113,999	43,661	1,169	-	1,549	-	18,184	25,097	3,978	25,097	-
CORPORATE CAPITAL FUND	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	200	-		
TOTAL Office of Chief Exec	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	200	-		
BRYNMENYN HOMELESSNESS UNIT	171	39	51	-	-	90	-	90	-		
MANDATORY DFG RELATED EXPEND	2,493	2,493	-	-	-	2,493	680	2,493	-		
TARGET HARDENING GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-		
HOUSING RENEWAL AREA	101	101	-	-	-	101	2	101	-		
COMFORT SAFE & SECURITY GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-		
EMERG REPAIR LIFETIME GRANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-		
ENABLE SUPPORT GRANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-		
HOMES IN TOWN GRANT	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-		
TOTAL Housing/Homelessness	2,765	2,633	51	-	-	2,684	823	2,684	-		
ICT LAPTOP REPLACEMENT	400	13	73	-	-	86	73	86	-		
DIGITAL MEETING SPACES	130	99	1	-	-	100	14	100	-		
ICT INFRA SUPPORT	300	300	-	-	-	300	-	300	-		
DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION	1,000	520	-	-	-	520	-	520	-		
DATA CENTRE	330	330	-	-	-	330	207	330	-		
TOTAL ICT	2,160	1,262	74	-	-	1,336	294	1,336	-		
TOTAL Chief Executive	5,125	4,095	125	0	0	4,220	1,117	4,220	0		
GRAND TOTAL	276,257	54,471	2,520	-	(18,858)	38,133	5,750	38,133	-		

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PRUDENTIAL INDICATORS 2019-20

The Prudential Indicators are required to be set and approved by Council in accordance with CIPFA's Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities. Table 1 shows the 2018-19 actual capital expenditure, summarised over Council Fund services and Investment Properties, the capital programme approved by Council on 20 February 2019 and the latest projection for the current financial year which has incorporated slippage of schemes from 2018-19 together with any new grants and contributions or changes in the profile of funding.

Table 1: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Expenditure

	2018-19 Actual £m	2019-20 Estimate (Council Feb '19) £m	2019-20 Projection £m
Council Fund services	27.614	35.677	37.653
Investment Properties	-	0.480	0.480
TOTAL	27.614	36.157	38.133

All capital expenditure must be financed, either from external sources (government grants and other contributions), the Council's own resources (revenue, reserves and capital receipts) or net financing requirement (borrowing, leasing and Private Finance Initiative). The planned financing of the expenditure has been projected as per table 2 below.

Table 2: Capital financing

	2018-19 Actual £m	2019-20 Estimate (Council Feb '19) £m	2019-20 Projection £m
External sources	12.407	9.950	19.629
Own resources	9.045	14.978	13.617
Net Financing Requirement	6.162	11.229	4.887
TOTAL	27.614	36.157	38.133

The net financing requirement has fallen compared to the estimate on the Capital Strategy as a result of the reduction in anticipated level of Prudential Borrowing within 2019-20. This will reduce the revenue burden on the Council within this financial year as the net financing requirement is only a temporary source of finance, since loans and leases must be repaid. This is therefore replaced over time by other financing, usually from revenue which is known as the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). As well as MRP, the Council makes additional voluntary revenue contributions to pay off Prudential or Unsupported Borrowing. The total of these are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Replacement of debt finance

	2018-19 Actual £m	2019-20 Estimate (Council Feb '19) £m	2019-20 Projection £m
Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)	2.858	2.885	2.885
Additional Voluntary Revenue Provision	1.459	1.995	1.504
Total MRP & VRP	4.317	4.880	4.389
Other MRP on Long term Liabilities	0.641	0.690	0.690
Total Own Resources	4.958	5.570	5.079

The Council's cumulative outstanding amount of debt finance is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR). This increases with new debt-financed capital expenditure and reduces by the MRP amount within the year. Based on the above figures for expenditure and financing, the Council's estimated CFR is as follows based on the movement on capital expenditure at quarter 1:

Table 4: Prudential Indicator: Estimates of Capital Financing Requirement

	2018-19 Actual £m	2019-20 Estimate (Council Feb '19) £m	2019-20 Projection £m
Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)			
Opening CFR adjusted excluding PFI & other liabilities	153.240	154.811	155.08
Opening PFI CFR	17.640	17.000	17.000
Total Opening CFR	170.880	171.811	172.084
Movement in CFR excluding PFI & other liabilities	1.845	6.349	0.498
Movement in PFI CFR	(0.641)	(0.690)	(0.690)
Movement in Innovation Centre CFR	-	-	-
Movement in Coychurch Crematorium	-	-	-
Total Movement in CFR	1.204	5.659	(0.192)
Closing CFR	172.084	177.470	171.892
Movement in CFR represented by :-			
Net Financing Need for Year (Table 2 Above)	6.162	11.229	4.887
Minimum and Voluntary Revenue Provisions	(4.317)	(4.880)	(4.389)
MRP on PFI and Other Long Term Leases (Table 3 above)	(0.641)	(0.690)	(0.690)
Total Movement	1.204	5.659	(0.192)

The Capital Financing Requirement has fallen since the Capital Strategy was presented to Council in February. This is as a result of the finalisation of the year end position for 2018-19 where additional grants were received to replace loan financing, together with a fall in the Net Financing Requirement for 2019-20 as set out in Table 2 above.

The capital borrowing need (Capital Financing Requirement) 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 is known as Internal Borrowing. Projected levels of the Council's total outstanding debt, which comprises borrowing, PFI and Other Long Term Liabilities, are shown in Table 5, compared with the Capital Financing Requirement.

Table 5: Prudential Indicator: Gross Debt and the Capital Financing Requirement

	2018-19 Actual £m	2019-20 Estimate (Council Feb '19) £m	2019-20 Projection £m
Debt (incl. PFI & leases)	114.750	130.758	114.882
Capital Financing Requirement	172.084	177.470	171.892

Statutory guidance is that debt should remain below the capital financing requirement, except in the short-term. As can be seen, the Council expects to comply with this in the medium term.

The Council is legally obliged to set an affordable borrowing limit (also termed the authorised limit for external debt) each year. In line with statutory guidance, a lower "operational boundary" is also set as a warning level should debt approach the limit. Table 6 below shows these two limits and as the current projection for debt is £114.882 million, it is below the Operational Boundary

Table 6: Prudential Indicators: Authorised limit and operational boundary for external debt in £m

	2018-19 Actual £m	2019-20 Estimate (Council Feb '19) £m	2019-20 Projection £m
Authorised limit – borrowing	145.000	170.000	170.000
Authorised limit – other long term liabilities	30.000	30.000	30.000
Authorised Limit Total	175.000	200.000	200.000
Operational boundary – borrowing	105.000	115.000	100.000
Operational boundary – other long term liabilities	25.000	20.000	20.000
Operational Boundary Limit Total	130.000	135.000	140.000
Total Borrowing and Long Term Liabilities	114.750	130.758	114.882

Although capital expenditure is not charged directly to the revenue budget, interest payable on loans and MRP are charged to revenue, offset by any investment income receivable. The net annual charge is known as financing costs; this is compared to the net revenue stream i.e. the amount funded from Council Tax, business rates and general government grants.

Table 7: Prudential Indicator: Proportion of financing costs to net revenue stream

	2018-19 Actual £m	2019-20 Estimate (Council Feb '19) £m	2019-20 Projection £m
Capital Financing Central	6.451	6.741	6.509
Other Financing costs	3.406	3.941	3.451
TOTAL FINANCING COSTS	9.857	10.682	9.960
Proportion of net revenue stream	3.71%	3.94%	3.68%

Table 7 above shows that in 2018-19, 3.71% of our net revenue income was spent paying back the costs of capital expenditure. This is less than in 2017-18 (4.72%) due to the change in the MRP policy during the financial year where the charge for Supported Borrowing is now on a straight-line basis over forty-five years rather than on a 4% reducing balance basis. The projection for 2019-20 is that the proportion of net revenue income spent paying back the cost of capital is projected to be 3.68%, which is lower than when the Capital Strategy was taken to Council due to the reduction in Prudential Borrowing for 2019-20.

BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO COUNCIL

23 OCTOBER 2019

REPORT OF THE INTERIM HEAD OF FINANCE & SECTION 151 OFFICER

TREASURY MANAGEMENT – HALF-YEAR REPORT 2019-20

1. Purpose of the Report

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:-

- Comply with the requirement of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's 'Treasury Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice' (the Code) to report an overview of treasury activities as part of a mid-year review;
- Report on the projected Treasury Management Indicators for 2019-20;
- Approve the Treasury Management activities for the period 1 April 2019 to 30 September 2019.

2. Connection to Corporate Improvement Objectives / Other Corporate Priorities

2.1 This report assists in the achievement of the following corporate priority:

- Smarter use of resources – ensuring that all its resources (financial, physical, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the development of resources throughout the community that can help deliver the Council's priorities.

2.2 The Treasury Management Report is integral to the delivery of the Corporate Improvement Objectives as the allocation of resources determines the extent to which the Corporate Objectives can be delivered.

3. Background

3.1 Treasury management is the management of the Council's cash flows, borrowing and investments, and the associated risks. The Council is exposed to financial risks including the loss of invested funds and the revenue effect of changing interest rates. The successful identification, monitoring and control of financial risk are therefore central to the Council's prudent financial management.

3.2 Treasury risk management at the Council is conducted within the framework of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's (CIPFA) Treasury

Management in the Public Services: Code of Practice 2017 Edition (the CIPFA Code) which requires the Council to approve a Treasury Management Strategy (TMS) before the start of each financial year. The CIPFA Code also requires the Council to set a number of Treasury Management Indicators which are forward looking parameters and enable the Council to measure and manage its exposure to treasury management risks and these are included throughout this report. In addition, the Welsh Government issued revised Guidance on Local Authority Investments in March 2010 that requires the Council to approve an Investment Strategy before the start of each financial year. This report fulfils the Council's legal obligation under the Local Government Act 2003 to have regard to both the CIPFA Code and the Welsh Government Guidance.

- 3.3 In 2017 CIPFA also published a new version of the Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities (the Prudential Code). The updated Prudential Code includes a new requirement for Local Authorities to provide a Capital Strategy, which is a summary document approved by full Council covering capital expenditure and financing, treasury management and non-treasury investments. The definition of investments in the revised 2017 CIPFA Code now covers all the financial assets of the Council as well as other non-financial assets which the Authority holds primarily for financial return. The Council's Capital Strategy 2019-20, complying with CIPFA's requirement includes the Prudential Indicators which in previous years were included in the TMS, along with details regarding the Council's non-treasury investments.
- 3.4 The Capital Strategy and TMS should be read in conjunction with each other as they are interlinked as borrowing and investments are directly impacted upon by capital plans and were approved together by Council on 22 February 2019.
- 3.5 The Council's treasury management advisors are Arlingclose. The current services provided to the Council include:-
- advice and guidance on relevant policies, strategies and reports
 - advice on investment decisions
 - notification of credit ratings and changes
 - other information on credit quality
 - advice on debt management decisions
 - accounting advice
 - reports on treasury performance
 - forecasts of interest rates
 - training courses

4. Current Situation / Proposal

4.1 Economic Context

- 4.1.1 The interest rate views incorporated in the Council's TMS 2019-20 were based upon officers' views supported by a forecast from Arlingclose. When the TMS 2019-20 was prepared in January 2019, due to the anticipated short time for a

Brexit withdrawal deal to be agreed and the possibility of an extended period of uncertainty over the possible outcome, Arlingclose's central case scenario was forecasting a 0.25% rise in the Bank Rate during 2019-20 to take official UK interest rates to 1.00% by December 2019.

4.1.2 With the new Prime Minister favouring exiting the European Union (EU) on 31 October 2019 with or without a deal, Arlingclose believe that policymakers are unlikely to raise the Bank Rate unless there is some certainty of a withdrawal agreement. The Bank Rate started the financial year at 0.75% and the current forecast is that the Bank Rate will remain at this level beyond the end of the financial year-end.

4.2 External Debt and Investment Position

4.2.1 On 30 September 2019, the Council held £96.87 million of external long term borrowing and £43.75 million of investments. The external debt and investment position for 1 April to 30 September 2019 is shown below in Table 1; more detail is provided in section 4.3 - Borrowing Strategy and Outturn, and section 4.4 - Investment Strategy and Outturn.

Table 1: Council's external debt and investment position 1 April to 30 September 2019

	Principal as at 01-04-19 £m	Average Rate 01-04-19 %	Principal as at 30-09-19 £m	Average Rate 30-09-19 %
External Long Term Borrowing:				
Public Works Loan Board	77.62	4.70	77.62	4.70
Lender's Option Borrower's Option	19.25	4.65	19.25	4.65
Total External Long Term Borrowing	96.87	4.69	96.87	4.69
Other Long Term Liabilities (LTL)				
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)*	17.00		16.83	
Other LTL	0.88		1.22	
Total Other Long Term Liabilities	17.88		18.05	
Total Gross Long Term External Debt	114.75		114.92	
Treasury investments:				
Banks	5.40	0.86	4.10	1.03
Building Societies	1.00	0.90	2.00	0.92
Local Authorities	21.00	0.96	20.50	0.92
Money Market Funds**	-	-	17.15	0.72
Total treasury investments	27.40	0.94	43.75	0.85
Net Debt	87.35		71.17	

* (PFI) arrangement for the provision of a Secondary School in Maesteg 14.75 years remaining term

**the fund provides instant access

- 4.2.2 Where a Council finances capital expenditure by debt, it must put aside revenue resources to repay that debt in later years and this amount charged to revenue is called the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP). The Local Authority (Capital Finance and Accounting) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2008 requires the Council to produce and approve an annual Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) Statement before the start of the financial year that details the methodology for the MRP charge and this is detailed in the Council's Capital Strategy. The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes is measured by the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR), while usable reserves and working capital are the underlying resources available for investment. The Council's current strategy is to maintain borrowing and investments below their underlying levels, sometimes known as internal borrowing. This strategy is prudent as investment returns are low and counterparty risk is relatively high. The Council is forecasting an increased CFR due to the amount of prudential borrowing in the capital programme and the new MRP policy approved by Council in September 2018.
- 4.2.3 The liability benchmark has been calculated and compares the Council's actual borrowing against an alternative strategy, showing the lowest risk level of borrowing. Table 2 below has been produced using estimates of capital spend and forecasts on usable reserves for the current financial year. The Capital Plans highlight that the Loans CFR, which is the Council's need to borrow to fund capital expenditure, is increasing in line with the capital programme as highlighted in paragraph 4.2.2 above. The Loans CFR ignores cash balances and may be too high if the authority benefits from long term positive cash flows which this Council does benefit from. The benchmark assumes that cash and investment balances are kept to a minimum level of £10 million at each year-end to maintain sufficient liquidity but minimise credit risk. It shows a liability benchmark of £108 million at the end of the financial year. The Council will have debt above or below this amount, which will leave it with excess cash or a borrowing need respectively. The Council feels it is prudent to maintain an under-borrowed position.

Table 2: Liability benchmark

	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Estimate	2019-20 Projection
	£m	TMS 2019-20 £m	£m
Loans CFR	155	161	146
Less: Usable reserves	-77	-55	-58
Working capital	-5	-	-6
Plus: Minimum investments	10	10	10
Liability Benchmark	83	116	92

4.3 Borrowing Strategy and Outturn

4.3.1 At 30 September 2019, the Council held £96.87 million of long term loans as part of its strategy for funding previous years' capital programmes. The TMS 2019-20 forecast that the Council would need to borrow £16 million in 2019-20. It is now forecast that there will be no long term borrowing requirement in 2019-20 due to additional grants being received in the last quarter of 2018-19 and a change in the capital programme for 2019-20. More detail is provided in the Capital Strategy 2019-20 and the Capital Monitoring report.

4.3.2 The Council's chief objective when borrowing money is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest costs and achieving certainty of those costs over the period for which funds are required. The flexibility to renegotiate loans, should the Council's long-term plans change, is a secondary objective. Therefore the major **objectives** to be followed in 2019-20 are:

- to minimise the revenue costs of debt
- to manage the Council's debt maturity profile i.e. to leave no one future year with a high level of repayments that could cause problems in re-borrowing
- to effect funding in any one year at the cheapest cost commensurate with future risk
- to monitor and review the level of variable interest rate loans in order to take greater advantage of interest rate movement
- to reschedule debt if appropriate, in order to take advantage of potential savings as interest rates change
- to optimise the use of all capital resources including borrowing, both supported and unsupported, usable capital receipts, revenue contributions to capital and grants and contributions

4.3.3 Given the significant cuts to public expenditure and in particular to local government funding, the Council's borrowing strategy continues to address the key issue of affordability without compromising the longer-term stability of the debt portfolio. The uncertainty over future interest rates increases the risks associated with treasury activity. As a result the Council will take a cautious approach to its treasury strategy. With short-term interest rates currently much lower than long term rates, it is likely to be more cost effective in the short term to either use internal resources or take out short term loans instead.

4.3.4 The Council's primary objective for the management of its debt is to ensure its long term affordability. The majority of its loans have therefore been taken out with the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) at long term fixed rates of interest but we will also investigate other sources of finance, such as Welsh Government and local authority loans and bank loans that may be available at more favourable rates.

4.3.5 The last time the Council took out long term borrowing was £5 million from the PWLB in March 2012 and, as detailed above, the current forecast is that there

will be no requirement for new long term borrowing in 2019-20. Alternatively, the Council may arrange forward starting loans during 2019-20 where the interest rate is fixed in advance, but the cash is received in later years. This would enable certainty of cost to be achieved without suffering a cost of carry in the intervening period. In addition, the Council may take out short term loans (normally for up to one month) to cover unexpected cash flow shortages. Market conditions have meant that there has been no loan rescheduling so far this year however, in conjunction with Arlingclose, the loan portfolio will continue to be reviewed for any potential savings as a result of any loan rescheduling.

4.3.6 The £19.25 million in Table 1 above relates to Lender's Option Borrower's Option (LOBO) loans which have a maturity date of 2054, however these may be re-scheduled in advance of this maturity date. The LOBO rate and term may vary in the future depending upon the prevailing market rates, with the lender exercising their option to increase rates at one of the bi-annual trigger points and therefore the Council being given the option to accept the increase or to repay the loan without incurring a penalty. The lender did not exercise their option on 22 July 2019 and the next trigger point is 22 January 2020. Again the lender is unlikely to exercise their option in the current low interest rate environment, however, an element of refinancing risk remains. The Council would take the option to repay these loans at no cost if it has the opportunity to do so in the future. The current average interest rate for these LOBO's is 4.65% compared to the PWLB Loans average interest rate of 4.70%.

4.3.7 The Treasury Management indicator shown in Table 3 below is for the **Maturity Structure of Borrowing** and is set for the forthcoming financial year to control the Council's exposure to refinancing risk with respect to the maturity of the Council's external borrowing, and has been set to allow for the possible restructuring of long term debt where this is expected to lead to an overall saving or reduction in risk. It is the amount of projected borrowing maturing in each period as a percentage of total projected borrowing. The upper and lower limits on the maturity structure of borrowing set out in the TMS 2019-20 and the projection for 2019-20 is:

Table 3: Treasury Management Indicator Maturity Structure of Borrowing 2019-20

Refinancing rate risk indicator Maturity structure of borrowing 2019-20	TMS 2019-20 Upper limit %	TMS 2019-20 Lower limit %	Projection 31-3-20 %
Under 12 months	50	0	19.87
12 months and within 24 months	25	0	-
24 months and within 5 years	25	0	-
5 years and within 10 years	40	0	13.91
10 years and within 20 years	50	0	23.49
20 years and above	60	25	42.73

The 19.87% shown in Table 3 above relates to the £19.25 million LOBO loans which may be re-scheduled in advance of their maturity date of 2054, as detailed in paragraph 4.3.6. The Code requires the maturity of LOBO loans to

be shown as the earliest date on which the lender can require payment, i.e. the option/call dates in 2019-20, so the maturity date is actually uncertain but is shown in the "Under 12 months" category as per the Code.

4.4 Investment Strategy and Outturn

4.4.1 Both the CIPFA Code and the WG Guidance require the Council to invest its funds prudently and to have regard to the security and liquidity of its investments before seeking the highest rate of return, or yield. The Council's objective when investing money is to strike an appropriate balance between risk and return, balancing the risk of incurring losses from defaults against receiving unsuitably low investment income.

The major objectives during 2019-20 are:-

- To maintain capital **security**
- To maintain **liquidity** so funds are available when expenditure is needed
- To achieve the **yield** on investments commensurate with the proper levels of security and liquidity

4.4.2 The Annual Investment Strategy incorporated in the Council's TMS 2019-20 includes the credit ratings defined for each category of investments and the liquidity of investments. The Council's investments have historically been placed in mainly short term bank and building society unsecured deposits and local and central government. However, investments may be made with any public or private sector organisations that meet the minimum credit criteria and investment limits specified in the Investment Strategy. The majority of the Council's surplus cash is currently invested in Money Market Funds and with other local authorities but the Council will continue to look at investment options in line with the limits detailed in the Investment Strategy.

4.4.3 The Council holds surplus funds representing income received in advance of expenditure plus balances and reserves and as shown in Table 1 above the balance on investments at 30 September 2019 was £43.75 million. Table 4 below details these investments by counterparty type. The average investment rate in the period 1 April to 30 September 2019 was 0.89% and was 0.85% at 30 September 2019 (as set out in Table 1).

Table 4: Investments Profile 1 April to 30 September 2019

Investment Counterparty Category	Balance 01 April 2019 (A) £m	Investments raised (B) £m	Investments Repaid (C) £m	Balance 30 Sep 2019 (A+B-C) £m	Investment income received** Apr-Sep 2019 £'000	Average original duration of the Investment Days	Weighted average investment balance Apr-Sep 2019 £m	Weighted average interest rate Apr-Sep 2019 %
Government DMO	-	44.70	44.70	-	1.35	2	0.54	0.50
Local Authorities	21.00	25.50	26.00	20.50	50.06	339	24.04	0.96
Banks (Fixed Maturity)	4.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	23.43	213	2.86	0.99
Building Societies	1.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.07	115	3.16	0.92
Banks Instant Access/Notice Period Account*	1.40	36.87	36.17	2.10	13.95	n/a	4.97	0.96
Money Market Fund (Instant Access)*	-	75.15	58.00	17.15	42.34	n/a	14.00	0.74
Total/Average	27.40	188.22	171.87	43.75	133.20	167	49.57	0.89

* An average duration is not shown as there is no original duration as instant access or notice period and money is added and withdrawn to/from these accounts as required by cash-flow

** Received in the Council's bank account not interest earned

4.4.4 The Treasury Management indicator shown below in Table 5 is for **Principal Sums Invested for periods longer than a year**. Where the Council invests, or plans to invest, for periods longer than a year, an upper limit is set for each forward financial year period for the maturing of such investments. The purpose of this indicator is to control the Council's exposure to the risk of incurring losses by seeking early repayment of long term investments. The limit on the long term principal sum invested to final maturities beyond the period end set out in the TMS 2019-20 and the projection for 2019-20 is:

Table 5: Treasury Management Indicator Principal Sums Invested for periods longer than a year

Price risk indicator	TMS 2019-20 £m	Projection 31-3-20 £m
Limit on principal invested beyond financial year end	15	6

All investments longer than 365 days (non-specified) will be made with a cautious approach to cash flow requirements and advice from Arlingclose will be sought as necessary.

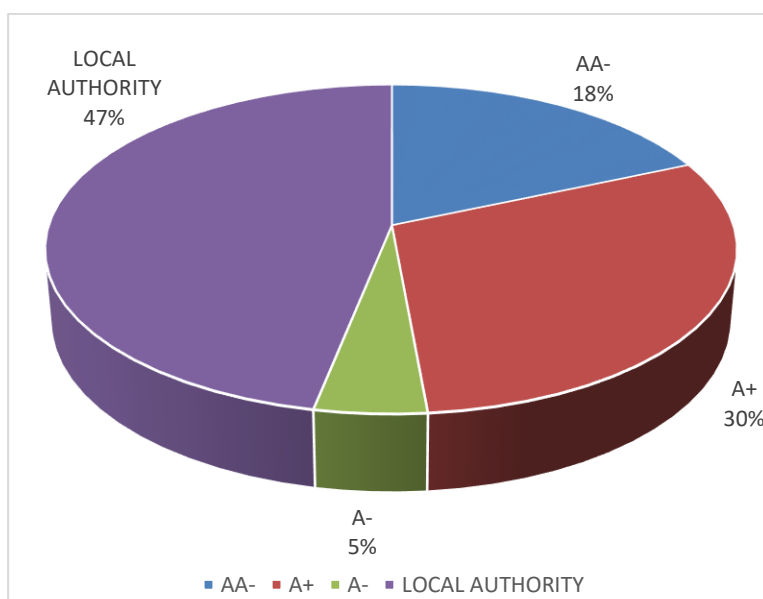
4.4.5 There are ten long term investments (original duration of 12 months or more) outstanding at 30 September 2019 totalling £12 million with Local Authorities, maturing in 2020-21, shown in Table 6 below. All other investments at 30 September 2019 were short term deposits including MMFs, instant access and notice accounts. Table 6 below details these investments by counterparty type based on the remaining maturity period as at 30 September 2019:

Table 6: Investments Outstanding Maturity Profile 30 September 2019

Counterparty Category	Instant Access £m	Deposits Maturing Within 1 Month £m	Deposits Maturing Within 2-3 Months £m	Deposits Maturing Within 4-12 Months £m	Deposits Maturing Within 1-2 Years £m	Total £m
Local Authorities	-	4.00	4.50	-	12.00	20.50
Banks	0.10	2.00	-	2.00	-	4.10
Building Societies	-	-	2.00	-	-	2.00
Money Market Fund	17.15	-	-	-	-	17.15
Total	17.25	6.00	6.50	2.00	12.00	43.75

4.4.6 Investment decisions are made by reference to the lowest published long-term credit rating from a selection of external rating agencies to ensure that this lies within the Council’s agreed minimum credit rating. Where available the credit rating relevant to the specific investment or class of investment is used, otherwise the counterparty credit rating is used. However, investment decisions are never made solely based on credit ratings, and all other relevant factors including external advice will be taken into account. **Appendix A** shows the equivalence table for credit ratings for three of the main rating agencies Fitch, Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s and explains the different investment grades. The Council defines high credit quality as organisations and securities having a credit rating of A- or higher that are domiciled in the UK or a foreign country with a sovereign rating of AA+ or higher.

4.4.7 The pie chart below summarises Table 6 by credit ratings and shows the £43.75 million investments at 30 September 2019 by percentage outstanding. Most Local Authorities do not have credit ratings and the £2 million invested with an A- rated building society was an approved counterparty by Arlingclose whilst the remainder of the investments all had a credit rating of A or above.



4.5 Interest Rate Exposures – Borrowing and Investments

4.5.1 The Council is exposed to interest rate movements on its borrowings and investments. Movements in interest rates have a complex impact on the Council depending on how variable and fixed interest rates move across differing financial instrument periods. Short term and variable rate loans expose the Council to the risk of short term interest rate rises and are therefore subject to the Treasury Management indicator in Table 7 below to manage **Interest Rate Exposures**.

Table 7: Treasury Management Indicator Interest Rate Exposures

Interest rate risk indicator	Indicator £'000	Actual 30-9-19 £'000
One year revenue impact of a 1% rise in interest rates	(140)	(205)
One year revenue impact of a 1% fall in interest rates	315	338

4.5.2 This indicator has been set as an indicator (not a limit) to measure the net impact over one year on the revenue account of both a 1% rise and a 1% fall in all interest rates for borrowing net of treasury investments. This is calculated at a point in time on the assumption that maturing loans and investments will be replaced at rates 1% higher or lower than they would otherwise have been on their maturity dates and that the treasury investment and borrowing portfolios remain unchanged over the coming year. Interest rates can move by more than 1% over the course of a year, although such instances are rare.

4.5.3 The figures for the 1% fall in interest rates indicator are not the same figures as the 1% rise in interest rates (but reversed) as the borrowing relates to variable LOBO loans where it is assumed that the lender would not exercise their option if there was a fall in interest rates. All other borrowing does not have a rate reset in the next year and is with the PWLB at fixed rates.

4.6 Review of the Treasury Management Strategy 2019-20

4.6.1 CIPFA's Code of Practice for Treasury Management requires all local authorities to conduct a mid-year review of its treasury management policies, practices and activities. The outcome of this review is that no changes to the TMS 2019-20 are required at this time.

5. Effect upon Policy Framework and Procedure Rules

5.1 As required by Financial Procedure Rule 20.3 within the Council's Constitution, all investments and borrowing transactions have been undertaken in accordance with the TMS 2019-20 as approved by Council with due regard to the requirements of the CIPFA's Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Services.

6. Equality Impact Assessment

6.1 There are no equality implications.

7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 Implications

7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. As the report is for information only and is retrospective in nature it is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report.

8. Financial Implications

8.1 The financial implications are reflected within the report.

9. Recommendation

9.1 It is recommended that:

- Council approve the Treasury Management activities for the period 1 April 2019 to 30 September 2019;
- Council note the projected Treasury Management Indicators for 2019-20 against those approved in the Treasury Management Strategy 2019-20.

Gill Lewis
Interim Head of Finance and Section 151 Officer
3 October 2019

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CF31 4AP

Background documents:
Treasury Management Strategy 2019-20

APPENDIX A

Credit Rating Equivalence Table

	Description	Fitch		Moody's		Standard & Poor's	
		Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short
INVESTMENT GRADE	Extremely strong	AAA		Aaa		AAA	
	Very strong	AA+	F1+	Aa1	P-1	AA+	A-1+
		AA		Aa2		AA	
		AA-		Aa3		AA-	
	Strong	A+	F1	A1	P-2	A+	A-1
		A		A2		A	
		A-		A3		A-	
	Adequate	BBB+	F2	Baa1	P-3	BBB+	A-2
		BBB		Baa2		BBB	
		BBB-		Baa3		BBB-	
SPECULATIVE GRADE	Speculative	BB+	B	Ba1	Not Prime (NP)	BB+	B
		BB		Ba2		BB	
		BB-		Ba3		BB-	
	Very speculative	B+	C	B1	Not Prime (NP)	B+	C
		B		B2		B	
		B-		B3		B-	
	Vulnerable	CCC+	C	Caa1	Not Prime (NP)	CCC+	C
		CCC		Caa2		CCC	
		CCC-		Caa3		CCC-	
		CC		Ca		CC	
	C				C		
Defaulting	D	D	C		D	D	

BRIDGEND COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL

REPORT TO COUNCIL

23 OCTOBER 2019

REPORT OF THE MONITORING OFFICER

CHANGES TO COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP, PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS AND COMBINED OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

1. Purpose of Report.

1.1 The purpose of this report is to:

- Accept nominations and appoint Councillors to serve on the Overview and Scrutiny Committees due to recent changes affecting the Conservative Group, which does not affect the political balance of the Council;
- Approve a combined Overview and Scrutiny Committee to consider the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS);
- Approve a proposed programme of meetings to consider the MTFS.

2. Connection to Corporate Improvement Plan / Other Corporate Priority.

2.1 The meetings of Council provide a forum of participation and debate to progress the Corporate Plan and all of the following Corporate Priorities:

1. **Supporting a successful economy** – taking steps to make the county a good place to do business, for people to live, work, study and visit, and to ensure that our schools are focused on raising the skills, qualifications and ambitions of all people in the county.
2. **Helping people to be more self-reliant** – taking early steps to reduce or prevent people from becoming vulnerable or dependent on the Council and its services.
3. **Smarter use of resources** – ensuring that all its resources (financial, physical, human and technological) are used as effectively and efficiently as possible and support the development of resources throughout the community that can help deliver the Council's priorities.

3. Background.

3.1 The Council is required by legislation and the provisions of Part 4 of the Rules of Procedure (Council Procedure Rules) of the Constitution, to undertake arrangements which will continue to facilitate and carry out the decision making processes of the Authority. On 18 September 2019, the Leader of the Conservative Group, Councillor T Giffard, notified the Monitoring Officer of changes to the membership of Overview and Scrutiny Committees affecting the Conservative Group. In conjunction with this, Councillor Giffard further proposed a change to the

Chairperson of Subject and Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1. The position of Chairperson of this Committee is currently occupied by Councillor C Webster appointed at the Annual Meeting of Council on 15 May 2019 in accordance with the Statutory Guidance made under section 75 of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2011.

- 3.2 It is also proposed to establish a combined Overview and Scrutiny Committee to comprise the membership of the Council's Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committees 1, 2 and 3 in order to consider the MTFS.
- 3.3 Changes are required to be made to the programme of meetings in relation to the scrutiny and approval of the MTFS. This has been due to the Council being notified by Welsh Government that the dates for both the provisional and final local government settlements for 2020-21 are likely to be received later than in previous years. This will therefore impact upon the submission of reports on the MTFS 2020-21 to 2023-24 to be considered by Overview and Scrutiny Committees, Cabinet and Council.

4. Current situation / proposal.

- 4.1 The changes proposed to Overview and Scrutiny Committee membership affecting the Conservative Group are as follows:

Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1

Councillor C Webster to be replaced by Councillor T Giffard
Councillor L Walters to be replaced by Councillor K Rowlands

Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 2

Councillor K Rowlands to be replaced by Councillor C Webster

Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 3

Councillor S Vidal to be replaced by Councillor L Walters

Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee

Councillor C Webster to be replaced by Councillor K Rowlands

Town & Community Council Forum

Councillor A Pucella to be replaced by Councillor S Vidal
Councillor K Rowlands to be replaced by Councillor C Webster

- 4.2 Councillor Giffard has also proposed that he be appointed as Chairperson of Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1 in place of Councillor C Webster.
- 4.3 Council is requested to approve a combined Overview and Scrutiny Committee to comprise the membership of the Council's Corporate Overview and Scrutiny

Committee and Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committees 1, 2 and 3 in order to consider the MTFS.

- 4.4 In relation to paragraph 3.3 above, the following changes to dates of Committees are required.
- 4.4.1 Due to the Council being notified by Welsh Government that the dates for both the provisional and final local government settlements for 2020/21 are likely to be received later than in previous years, the meetings of Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committees 1, 2 and 3 scheduled to take place on 2, 9 and 12 December 2019 need to be moved to take place during the week commencing 6 January 2020. Should there be further changes in the dates of the settlements, it is recommended that authority to change the dates of these Committees is delegated to the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chief Executive, Section 151 Officer and Group Leaders.
- 4.4.2 It is proposed that an additional meeting of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee take place in January 2020 and be a combined Overview and Scrutiny Committee as set out in paragraph 4.3 in order to consider the recommendations of all the Overview and Scrutiny Committees.
- 4.4.3 Council is requested to note that the meeting of Cabinet scheduled to take place on 11 February to discuss the MTFS will now be held on 25 February 2020. The meeting of Council to discuss the MTFS will remain at 26 February 2020.

5. Effect upon Policy Framework & Procedure Rules.

- 5.1 The provisions and recommendations of the report accord with the Council's Constitution.

6. Equality Impact Assessment.

- 6.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

7. Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 Implications

- 7.1 The well-being goals identified in the Act were considered in the preparation of this report. It is considered that there will be no significant or unacceptable impacts upon the achievement of well-being goals/objectives as a result of this report.

8. Financial Implications.

- 8.1 The change proposed to the Conservative Group Leader becoming Chairperson of Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1, if agreed, will produce a saving of £4,000 in the Senior Salaries paid to Members.

9. Recommendations.

- 9.1 Council is recommended to:-

- (1) accept nominations and appoint the Councillors to serve on the Overview and Scrutiny Committees and Town and Community Council Forum due to

recent changes affecting the Conservative Group as outlined in paragraph 4.1 of the report;

- (2) receive a nomination and elect the Chairperson of Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committee 1 as outlined in paragraph 4.2 of the report;
- (3) approve the proposed changes to the programme of meetings as outlined in paragraph 4.4 of the report;
- (4) approve that should there be further changes in the dates of the final local government settlements for 2020/21, that authority to change the dates of these Committees is delegated to the Monitoring Officer in consultation with the Chief Executive, Section 151 Officer and Group Leaders.
- (5) approve a combined Overview and Scrutiny Committee to comprise the membership of the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Subject Overview and Scrutiny Committees 1,2 and 3 in order to consider the MTFs;
- (6) note that the meeting of Cabinet scheduled to take place on 11th February 2020 will now be held on 25th February 2020.

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3 October 2019

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